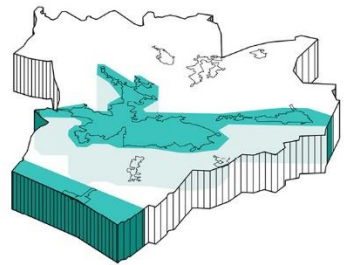
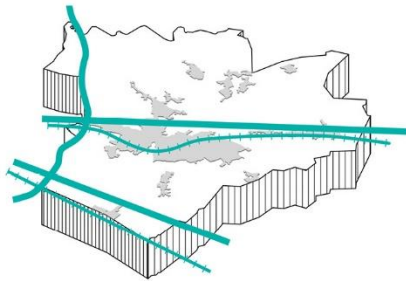
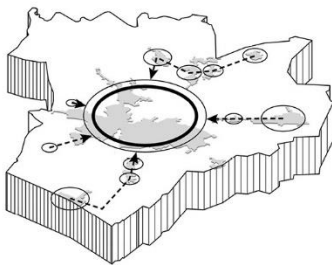
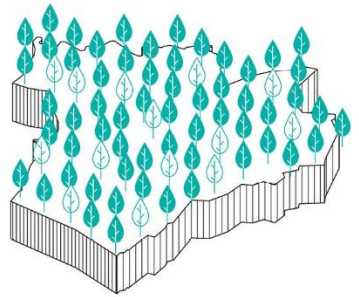
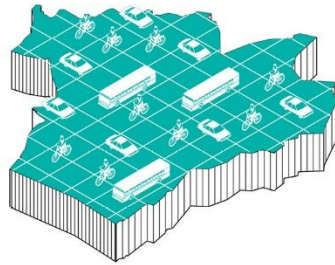
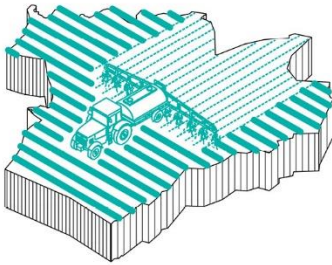
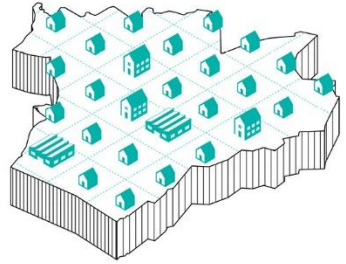
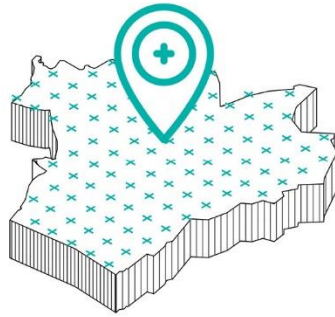
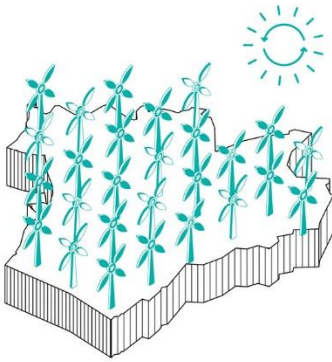


Adopted
March 2022



BRENTWOOD LOCAL PLAN

2016 - 2033



**BRENTWOOD
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

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POLICY BE05: Sustainable Drainage

Communications Infrastructure

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POLICY BE07: Connecting New Developments to Digital Infrastructure

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01



Introduction

Brentwood Local Plan 2016-33

- 1.1 This Local Plan presents Brentwood Borough Council's vision for how the borough will develop over the next 17 years, from 2016 to 2033. It outlines the Council's strategic priorities and sets out a Spatial Strategy and supporting policies for achieving this vision.
- 1.2 The Plan identifies locations to deliver local housing needs and supporting infrastructure, such as employment, retail, leisure, community and transport. It allocates land for appropriate development, sets out strategic planning policies and an overall strategy to guide decisions on the location, pattern, scale, and quality of development and/or changes in the way land and buildings are used.
- 1.3 Policies and proposals set out in this document are also illustrated on the Brentwood Policies Map. The map identifies areas of opportunity within the borough for employment and housing, as well as important local assets that will be protected and, where possible, enhanced.

Plan Period and Review

- 1.4 The Plan period is from 2016 to 2033 inclusive. Considering the lead-up to adoption, this will ensure the period shall be for a minimum of 15 years. Nevertheless, the Local Plan will not

remain a static document and will, in line with the legal requirement set out in Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), be reviewed at least every five years to ensure it is still delivering on its strategic priorities in the best way possible.

Duty to Cooperate

- 1.5 Brentwood Borough Council has a duty to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with neighbouring local planning authorities, the County Council and other statutory public bodies to ensure strategic issues that may impact the wider area are considered. This includes cross boundary issues such as transport, flooding, and environmental impacts.
- 1.6 This legal requirement was set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 and the further amendment of section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Maintaining effective cooperation is also reinforced by the NPPF (2021, paragraphs 24-27), which calls for one or more 'Statements of Common Ground' to be prepared and maintained on cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these.
- 1.7 The Council is committed to cooperate with neighbouring authorities and key organisations on strategic planning issues. Since January 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Essex County, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock Councils – forming the Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA), which agreed to jointly work on 'place vision' for the region. This new venture will continue to look across borough boundaries. This work is progressing at early stages and Brentwood Borough Council is committed to engaging with partners as discussions and evidence gathering progresses through the plan-making process.
- 1.8 In addition, the Council will continue to have regards to neighbouring authority plans, Essex County Council plans, and strategies of other relevant bodies.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.9 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been carried out at key stages in the plan-making process, in line with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Sustainability Appraisal recommendations at each stage have informed the production of this Local Plan.
- 1.10 The SA considered potential impacts of the Plan on economic, social and environmental considerations and how they can be mitigated. It also considered several reasonable alternatives to ensure Brentwood's growth strategy is sound.

Habitats Regulation Assessment

- 1.11 In accordance with Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) screening has been undertaken to determine whether the Local Plan is likely, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, to have a significant adverse impact on internationally important habitat sites.
- 1.12 To assess the in-combination impacts of new development, a need to prepare a Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) has been identified for the internationally important designated wildlife sites on the coast. A RAMS has been prepared (January 2019) to deliver strategic mitigation to avoid impacts on these sites from residential development within the evidenced Zone of Influence, with a view to subsequent adoption of a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) by the Council to secure per dwelling developer contributions. Residential development that is likely to adversely affect the integrity of Habitats (European) Sites, is required to either contribute towards mitigation measures identified in the RAMS or, in exceptional circumstances, identify and deliver bespoke mitigation measures (in perpetuity) to ensure compliance with the Habitat Regulations. Mitigation is needed because these impacts, in combination with other plans and projects, cannot be ruled out and a strategic approach is advised by Natural England.
- 1.13 Similar work assessing in-combination impacts on the Epping Forest is being considered by the Council and partners.

Planning Policy Context

- 1.14 The Local Plan has been prepared in line with the relevant Acts (Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Localism Act 2011, and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012. It also takes account of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021), Planning Practice Guidance and national planning policies (Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2015).
- 1.15 This Local Plan must be read as a whole. Proposals will be considered against all relevant policies set out in this Plan. Additionally, this Local Plan will sit alongside other key policy documents that currently exist or that may come forward during the lifespan of the Plan, which together will form the borough's development framework and be used to make decisions on planning applications:
- a. Essex County Council plans, such as transport strategies, education plans, economic growth priorities, and minerals & waste policy;
 - b. Future neighbourhood plans, which will provide more detailed planning policies to help shape the development of specific neighbourhoods; and
 - c. Future sub-regional plans, such as the South Essex Joint Strategic Plan.

Minerals Local Plan

- 1.16 Essex County Council is the Minerals Planning Authority for the Borough. The County Council is responsible for preparing planning policies and assessing applications for mineral development. The Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014) forms part of the statutory Development Plan and should be read alongside the Brentwood Local Plan. The role of the Minerals Local Plan is to ensure a steady and adequate supply of mineral resources to facilitate development over the Plan period and beyond.
- 1.17 There are currently no active quarry sites in Brentwood. However, there are unworked sand and gravel deposits which are subject to a Minerals Safeguarding policy within the Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014. The safeguarding policy requires that Essex County Council, as minerals planning authority, be consulted on development proposals covering five hectares or more within the sand and gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area. The aim of minerals safeguarding is to ensure that mineral resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development by ensuring their prior extraction, where this is viable, before the non-mineral development is implemented.
- 1.18 Requirements of the Minerals Local Plan need to be considered where a development falls within a Minerals Safeguarding Area. The Minerals Local Plan also designates Mineral Consultation Areas at a distance of 250m around active quarries, mineral infrastructure and mineral deposits permitted for extraction. Essex County Council must be consulted on all non-mineral related development proposed within these Consultation Areas.

Waste Local Plan

- 1.19 Essex County Council is also the Waste Planning Authority for the Borough. Essex County Council provides waste disposal infrastructure to ensure waste generated by households, and other wastes collected by Councils in Essex, is effectively managed. Brentwood borough is the Waste Collection Authority and is responsible for the collection of this municipal waste¹.
- 1.20 The County Council is responsible for preparing planning policies and assessing applications for waste management development. It noted that the delivery of local plans which increase residential development, through both infilling and major developments, will impact on waste management systems on a number of levels as the resultant population growth will lead to an increase in waste arisings which require handling and disposal.
- 1.21 The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan was adopted in July 2017 forming part of the statutory Development Plan and should be read alongside the Brentwood Local Plan. The Waste Local Plan covers the period 2017 to 2032. It sets out where and how waste management developments can occur and contains the policies against which waste management planning applications are assessed.
- 1.22 The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan does not propose any new waste development in Brentwood. However, the Waste Local Plan does identify a number of areas

¹ Municipal waste includes household waste and any other wastes collected by, or on behalf, of councils.

of search across the county where the Waste Planning Authority may support development outside of allocated waste sites. These areas of search are all existing industrial estates, and any waste use proposed on these estates will be required to be in keeping with existing development. The Waste Local Plan seeks to focus any new proposals for waste management facilities, which support local housing and economic growth, within these areas of search before other locations are considered. Two are proposed for Brentwood Borough, at Childerditch Industrial Estate and West Horndon Industrial Estate.

- 1.23 In addition, the Municipal Waste Strategy (2017-2032) is in the process of being updated and ECC is in consultation with the Essex districts, including Brentwood. The major waste treatment infrastructure currently in place for managing Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste has been equipped to accommodate the anticipated waste growth levels resulting from the proposed Local Plan growth. The strategy will review current sites (smaller waste facilities and recycling centres for household waste) and may result in changes to their location, rationalisation, and/or increased capacity. A review of existing and potential facilities will be taking place during the first five-year local plan period to determine requirements in the 10-15 year period. This is likely to result in a need to extend or expand this infrastructure offer to meet local needs. However, at this stage it is not possible to determine what these needs are.
- 1.24 The Plan also designates Waste Consultation Areas at a distance of 250m around permitted and allocated waste management facilities, extending to 400m in the case of Waste Recycling Centres. Essex County Council must be consulted on all non-waste related development within these areas to ensure that the proposed development would not adversely impact on their existing or future operation.

South Essex Joint Strategic Plan

- 1.25 In Summer 2017, the Leaders and Chief Executives of South Essex – Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock and Essex County Council – embarked on a process to develop a long-term growth ambition that would underpin strategic spatial, infrastructure and economic priorities across the sub-region. The ‘South Essex 2050 Ambition’ is now being taken forward through a number of workstreams, including a spatial strategy delivered through a Joint Strategic Plan (JSP).
- 1.26 In January 2018, the authorities formed the Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA) to ensure that implementation of the ambition has strong leadership and is managed on a truly collaborative basis.
- 1.27 A key task arising from the new joint working arrangements is the preparation of a Joint Strategic Plan. There is an ambition for this to deliver the homes and jobs needed in South Essex through partnership working, not just at a local level, but also with government, to bring forward the strategic infrastructure improvements to transport, education, health and green infrastructure that are needed to support growth.
- 1.28 Work on the Joint Strategic Plan is at an early stage with adoption expected in 2020. The Brentwood Local Plan will contribute towards some of the growth requirements early in that Plan. However, following the adoption of the Joint Strategic Plan it may be necessary to review the Brentwood Local Plan, at least in parts, to ensure any opportunities for further

growth and infrastructure provision in the Borough identified in the Joint Strategic Plan can be realised.

Local Enterprise Partnership

- 1.29 The South East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) is the business-led, public/private body established to drive economic growth across Essex, Kent and East Sussex. Whilst the LEP has no statutory land use planning powers, it is responsible for determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to encourage economic growth and local job creation. The Council will continue to work with the LEP and partners to realise economic growth potentials in the borough.

Strategic and Non-strategic Policies

- 1.30 Chapter 3 sets out the borough priorities emanating from the Council's Corporate Plan as well as a number of supporting studies, spatial challenges and opportunities which formed key considerations and drivers in deriving the borough's spatial development strategy. The borough's priorities are consolidated into four strategic objectives. Figure 1.1 – Document Structure, illustrates how the policies relate to each of the strategic objectives to help Brentwood address its strategic priorities and meet these objectives.
- 1.31 Appendix 2 lists all policies and highlights those that are strategic as well as how they relate to the strategic objectives.
- 1.32 Chapters 4 to 8 set out the Local Plan policies under five thematic topics (Managing Growth, Resilient Built Environment, Housing Provision, Prosperous Communities, and Natural Environment). Each of these chapters is sub-divided into sub-themes and each sub-section begins with the strategic policies with the prefix 'Strategic'. Non-strategic policies follow these and provide more details on various development management matters.
- 1.33 There are currently three Neighbourhood Plans under development. Further information about these can be found on the Council webpages². These are required to be consistent with, and help support the delivery of strategic policies set out in this Local Plan.

² <https://www.brentwood.gov.uk/-/neighbourhood-planning>

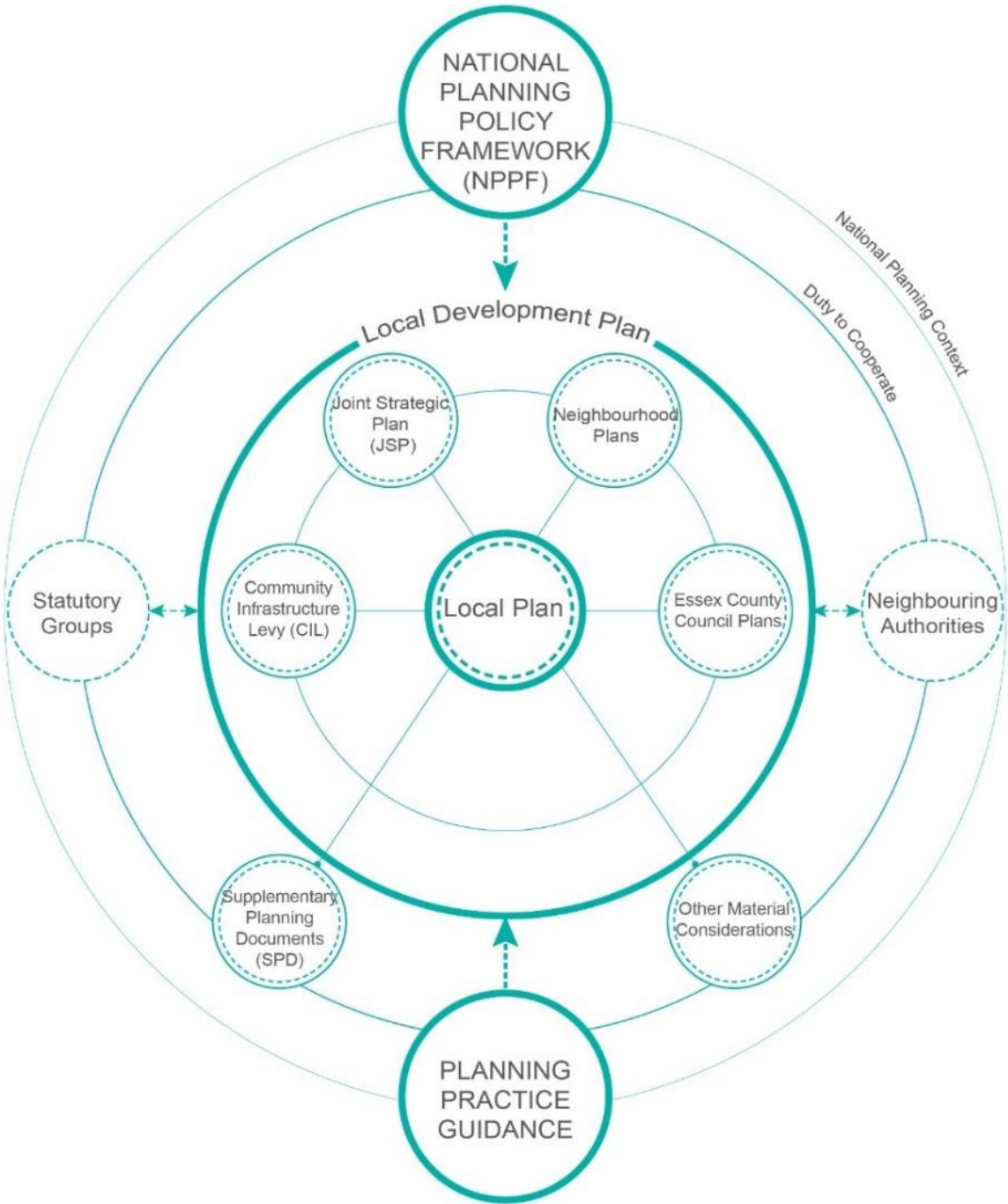


Figure 1.2: Local Plan Policy Context

02



Borough of Villages

Introduction to the Borough profile

- 2.1 The following paragraphs set out the context of the Borough and the key issues that should be addressed when planning for its future. Illustrative infographics summarising some of the key issues are provided at the end of the chapter in Figure 2.4 (parts 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The supporting document 'Brentwood Borough Profile' further details the borough context, providing a baseline study of key borough characteristics, which can be viewed online at www.brentwood.gov.uk/localplan.

Location

- 2.3 Located in the south-west of the county of Essex and east of Greater London, Brentwood Borough is set within the Essex Countryside. The borough has easy access to the countryside as well as to London, along established road and rail networks. Our location offers the best of both worlds, making Brentwood an attractive place to live, work and visit.
- 2.4 Being set within London's Metropolitan Green Belt poses some development constraints. However, it also sets a foundation for a creative and innovative response to sustainable development where the principles of 'designing and building with nature' can be embedded to create and enhance neighbourhoods that deliver health and well-being for all.

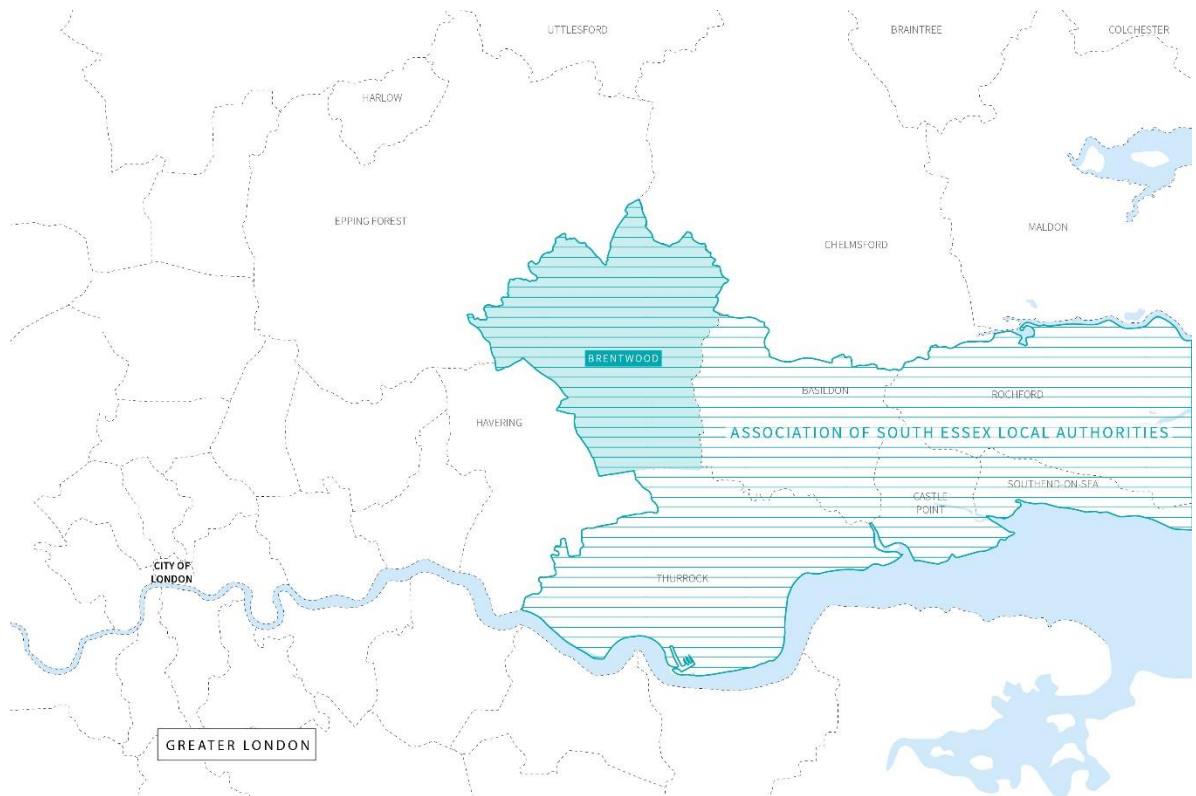


Figure 2.1: Brentwood Borough Location

Origin

- 2.5 Brentwood's hamlet origins can be traced back to the 11th Century, with its name (Burnt Wood) signifying the clearings made by fire of the Great Forest of Essex. Administratively, Brentwood evolved as a Parish, later as the Brentwood Urban District. Brentwood's development was due mainly to its position on the higher grounds in the parish, at the junction of the main London to Colchester road and the Ongar-Tilbury Road.
- 2.6 St. Osyth's abbey, Lord of the manor of Costed was licensed to hold the first market and fair here in 1227. The market grew in prominence due to its convenient location, and Brentwood as a 'market town' started to evolve. The urban district was eventually abolished by the Local Government Act 1972, as the district grew to encompass the nearby parishes of Ingatestone, Mountnessing, Doddinghurst and others. It gained borough status in March 1993, characterised by the suburban core of Brentwood and Shenfield surrounded by a series of villages, thereby giving rise to its dominant character as a 'Borough of Villages'
- 2.7 From its hamlet to market town origins, Brentwood is today considered an attractive residential borough with a short commute to London or Chelmsford and is also home to a number of notable industries.

Our Story

Transport and Travel

- 2.8 Brentwood Borough is well connected to road and rail networks. Major roads such as the M25, A12 and A127 run through the borough and the M11 and Stansted Airport are within easy reach. Despite good accessibility and location, traffic congestion is one of the main issues affecting quality of life (air quality) and local economic performance.
- 2.9 Brentwood has a very high level of car ownership compared to the national average. Without alternative means of transport the use of cars will continue to dominate as a mobility mode to access nearby services, employment and leisure facilities. Therefore, the delivery and encouragement of sustainable transport alternatives is essential.
- 2.10 There are four rail stations in the borough: Brentwood, Shenfield, Ingatestone, and West Horndon. Brentwood station is located on the Great Eastern Mainline, served by both TfL rail services to London Liverpool Street and Greater Anglia services to Southend Victoria and London. Shenfield is a major interchange for the Great Eastern Main to London Liverpool Street and East Anglia. Ingatestone station is also on the Great Eastern Mainline, with a slightly less frequent service. West Horndon station is on the London-Tilbury-Southend Line to London Fenchurch Street. The Elizabeth Line will soon serve Brentwood and Shenfield stations; it will provide the borough with an improved train service, including increased capacity, station improvements and new direct links through central London, to Heathrow Airport and Reading.
- 2.11 Bus services generally start and terminate in Brentwood Town Centre with links to other parts of the borough and other places outside the borough. However, bus services in more rural areas are limited, particularly at off-peak times.

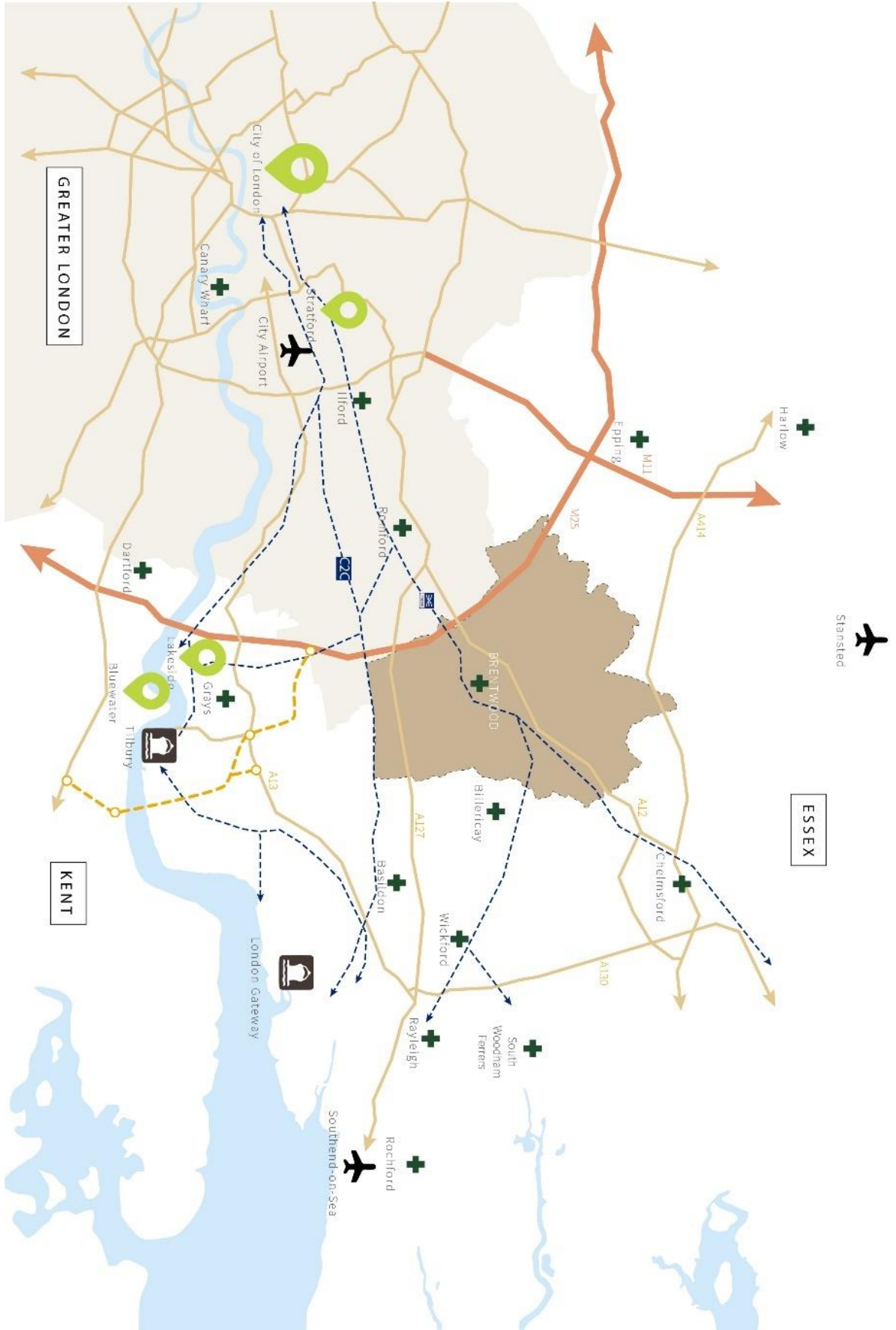


Figure 2.2: Regional Context

- 2.12 The percentage of those who cycle to work is below the national average, but more people walk to work than average. Some cycle routes flow through the borough, but these can sometimes be disconnected. Encouraging sustainable travel patterns is of key importance.

Population and Housing

- 2.13 The population in 2011 was 73,601 (Census), of which approximately 70% live in the Brentwood urban area. The 2014 mid-year population estimate shows that this has increased to 75,600.
- 2.14 The proportion of the population from minority ethnic groups in the borough is well below average for the Eastern of England, and England as a whole. The largest non-white minority ethnic group is made up of people of Asian origin.
- 2.15 Brentwood is one of the most affluent areas in England, within the least deprived 10% of the country.
- 2.16 There are just over 32,000 homes in Brentwood Borough. The main property type is detached and semi-detached houses, which makes up almost 63% total stock compared to the national average of 53%. The main property size is 3-bedrooms (35%), followed by 2-bedrooms (25%) and 4-bedroom homes (23%).
- 2.17 House prices in the borough are very high in comparison with the rest of Essex. This can cause issues preventing people from buying homes with entry level housing often too expensive for many newly forming households and the need for a significant deposit.

Economy and Employment

- 2.18 Brentwood Borough has a successful and buoyant local economy, providing for over 30,000 jobs. Banking and finance are the main business sector followed by distribution/ hotels/ restaurants and public services. The local business structure is dominated by micro (1-10 employees) and small businesses (11-49 employees), while entrepreneurial activity is high.
- 2.19 Office employment areas are mainly located within the Brentwood Town Centre, Brentwood station area and Warley Business Park.
- 2.20 Despite the borough's rural character employment in agriculture is below the national average. Manufacturing sector is also under represented.
- 2.21 Three quarters of the borough population is of working age (16-65). This proportion has fallen over time as the population ages. There continues to be a rise in the number of people of working age in the borough, but a disproportionate rise in the number of older people.
- 2.22 Average weekly wages for those who live here but work elsewhere are higher than for those who work in the borough. A high proportion of people are employed as managers, senior officials, and in associated professional and technical occupations, reflecting the number of people commuting to places like central London.

Retail and Shopping

- 2.23 Brentwood Borough offers a wide range of retail and commercial leisure facilities. The main shopping area, Brentwood Town Centre, is centred on the High Street. The Town Centre provides a range of retail, restaurants and cafes, including a quality independent niche shopping offer.
- 2.24 District Shopping Centres at Shenfield Hutton Road, Ingatestone High Street, Warley Hill (Brentwood Station), and many smaller local parades and individual shops serve residential areas and villages. Each centre plays an important role providing a range of essential local services.

Sport and Leisure

- 2.25 The borough benefits from extensive open areas for informal recreation. South Weald and Thorndon Country Parks provide 324 hectares of open space along with numerous publicly accessible playing fields, parks, woodlands and amenity greens.
- 2.26 Brentwood Leisure Centre and Shenfield Sports Centre, along with privately run sports and leisure facilities, are the focus for indoor sport and recreation. In addition, excellent sporting facilities are provided at several schools and can be accessed for public use.

Heritage, Natural and Built Environment

- 2.27 The borough has significant built and natural heritage. It has over 500 listed buildings, 13 Conservation Areas, 12 scheduled ancient monuments, 100s of sites of archaeological interest, accessible countryside and parks, varied landscapes and numerous Local Wildlife Sites. Together, these features provide an attractive, sought after location for residents, businesses and visitors.
- 2.28 Development, whether existing or new, invariably places demands on the environment. Among these are unsustainable use of resources (materials, water, energy), waste disposal issues, pollution (of air, water or soil) and loss of or harm to wildlife habitats, historic buildings and landscapes.
- 2.29 The borough, in common with other places, depends on fossil fuel energy for homes, business and transport, and other finite resources, such as water and land. Fossil fuel energy gives rise to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change and in future may not be readily available in the way it has been in the past. We therefore need alternatives, including renewable energy and local supplies.
- 2.30 Agricultural land grades describe the non-urban areas of the borough as Good to Moderate with a few areas as Very Good within the northern areas of the borough³.

³ Natural England Digital Map ALC008 (2011) Eastern Region Agricultural Land Classification. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/127056?category=5954148537204736>

- 2.31 This Plan places a high priority on the prudent use and good management of resources and effective protection for the environment. Both the form and location of future development and how buildings and land are used are fundamental to safeguarding those qualities which make Brentwood special and ensure these continue to be available for future generations to enjoy.

Arts and Community

- 2.32 Brentwood Borough has a strong and dedicated arts community. There are over 70 arts organisations and societies delivering arts events throughout the year. Participation numbers in the borough are high with many people regularly taking part in an arts activity in their leisure time.
- 2.33 Local facilities, such as parish, village and neighbourhood halls provide for a range of community and cultural activities, such as play groups, clubs, social activities and public meeting space.
- 2.34 There are nine Parish Councils covering much of the borough's rural areas. However, the majority of the population live in unparished areas, such as the Brentwood Urban Area.

Health and Well-being

- 2.35 Health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The Council is working with partners to achieve a healthier Brentwood, so that people can enjoy good health and a sound and vigorous mentality.
- 2.36 The health of Brentwood Borough residents is generally better than the England average according to Public Health England. Life expectancy is above average. Levels of obesity, diabetes and drug misuse are below the national average.
- 2.37 Brentwood residents have to travel outside the borough to access main hospital facilities including accident and emergency. However, the borough benefits from a small NHS community hospital in Brentwood and other private medical facilities. GP surgeries are generally at capacity. NHS England has identified an additional need for additional workforce to increase capacity to accommodate future development. Further details can be found in the most up-to-date strategy documents from NHS England include The Five Year Forward View and the NHS Long Term Plan, the emerging STP Estates Strategy and the Essex Health Places Advice Note for planners, developers and designers.
- 2.38 Basildon & Brentwood Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) are responsible for planning, designing, buying and performance managing NHS services in the area. This includes a wide range of services such as most planned hospital care, rehabilitation care, urgent and community care, community health services and mental health and learning disability services.

Education and Schools

- 2.39 Borough residents have higher than average levels of educational attainment when compared to both the rest of England and East of England. The borough has higher than average levels of school pupils achieving five good GCSEs and proportion of population with degree level education or equivalent. There is a lower than average proportion of population with no qualifications.
- 2.40 The borough has many well performing schools and colleges. Essex County Council is the local education authority although many schools are now self-governing, managing their own budgets and employing their own staff. There are also several independent or private schools in the borough. As academy schools are being encouraged, it will be important to work with partners to ensure adequate education provision is available to existing and future local residents.
- 2.41 In terms of Early Years and Childcare, in general Brentwood has a diverse range of provision to a high quality, however data suggests a large majority of areas are reaching maximum capacity and with the introduction of the Extended Funding Entitlement in 2017, childcare choices are limited and new provision will be needed with the additional developments planned. Primary schools in the borough are generally at capacity, particularly within the Brentwood Urban Area, and some have limited physical space to expand. Secondary schools are generally performing with spare capacity. All secondary schools within Brentwood have 6th form provision, learner's wishing to study vocational subjects travel to South Essex College (Thurrock/Basildon), Chelmsford College, with a further cohort travelling into Havering.
- 2.42 In respect of Special Education Needs (SEN), it is not possible to provide for every need within each District. Each special school is regarded as a regional centre of excellence for their type of need and children attend from a wider geographical area. In Brentwood, Endeavour School is a special school for children aged 5 years to 16 years with moderate learning difficulties and complex needs and is the only special school in Brentwood. ECC commissions places for local children with an Education Health and Care Plan at this school. ECC has developed specially resourced provision for children with speech and language difficulties within West Horndon Primary School in the Borough.

Utilities, Telecoms and Media

- 2.43 Power, gas and water networks will need to be considered when planning the borough's future. The Council is working with energy and water providers as part of the plan-making process. In addition, new development will require connections to telecoms and broadband networks.
- 2.44 Broadband internet connection and superfast speeds have become an essential everyday utility for homes and businesses across the country. Coverage in Brentwood varies between urban and rural areas. Essex County Council has committed to a significant broadband infrastructure upgrade with telecoms partners. Broadband speed is an important issue for the UK economy and international competition.

Green Belt

2.45 All of the borough's countryside lies within Metropolitan Green Belt of London. That equates to 89% of the borough, the sixth highest in England by percentage of total area. This helps protect much of the high-quality agricultural land and countryside. However, it also constrains development opportunities, making it difficult to meet development needs in full.



Figure 2.3: Metropolitan Green Belt (Part 1 of 2)

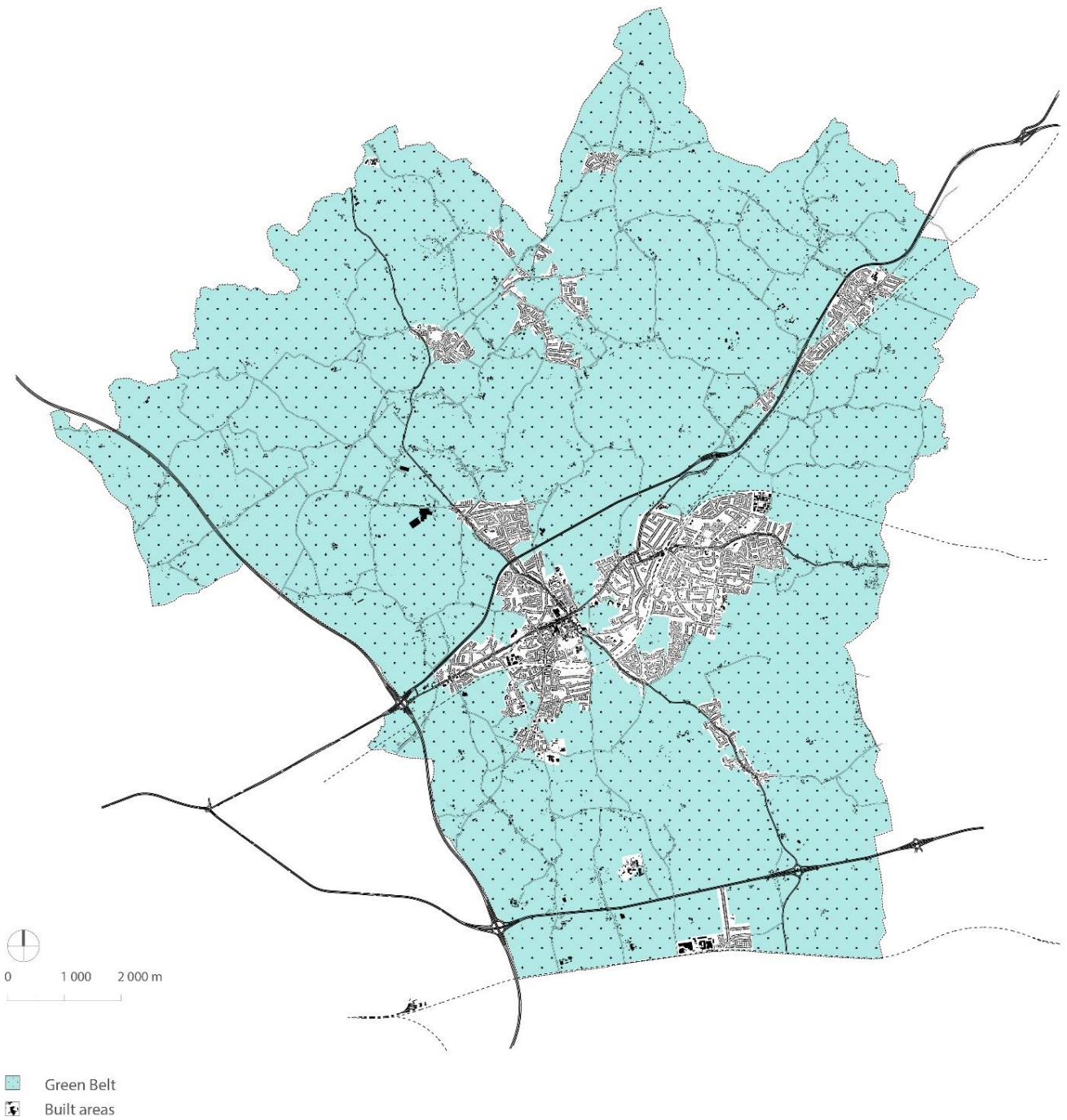
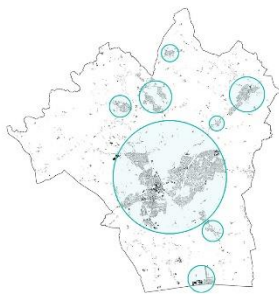


Figure 2.3: Metropolitan Green Belt (Part 2 of 2)



Just 20 miles north-east of Central London and a stones throw from the M25, Brentwood is ideally located, offering the best of both worlds between excellent transport links and quality environment



At the heart of the borough is the market town of Brentwood and its wider urban area, surrounded by villages set amongst attractive natural landscape of the Essex countryside

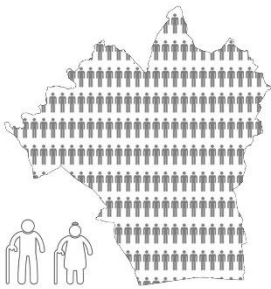


Over 85% of the borough is within London's Metropolitan Green Belt



The borough has a rich tapestry of built and natural assets, including two Country Parks, 13 Conservation Areas covering 600 ha, and over 500 Listed Buildings.

Figure 2.4: Our Story (Part 1 of 2)



The borough's population is over 73,600 with a significant retired population - an ageing population trend projected to continue



The health of people in Brentwood is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 10.8% children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average. Local health priorities include improving the health of older people, increasing vaccination coverage, and reducing cardiovascular disease by reducing the prevalence of obesity



ONS data 2015/2016 indicates an economic activity rate of 79%, slightly lower than the regional rate of 80.1% but higher than the GB rate of 77.9% Notably the number of self-employed persons was at 12.5% which was significantly above East of England (10.7%) and GB (10.3%) averages. Long-term unemployed rates were less than both regional and national averages



The current housing stock is largely made up of detached and semi-detached houses with less small unit accommodation



The higher average salaries in London and the south-east have resulted in higher house prices, making affordability a pressing issue in Brentwood



ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2015 indicates that the top three employee jobs by industry in the Brentwood Borough are M: Professional, Scientific and Technical (12.5%); N: Administrative and Support Services (12.5%), and G: Wholesale and Retail Trade (11.1%). The Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) UK Business Counts (2016) indicates a strong bias towards micro enterprises (90.6%) in the Brentwood Borough which is higher than the East of England figure of 89.7%



Public transport, bus services in particular, are centred on Brentwood Town Centre, making accessibility an issue for villages with infrequent services and lack of evening running



The arrival of Elizabeth Line at Brentwood and Shenfield will improve the existing service and provide new direct links through Central London

Figure 2.4: Our Story (Part 2 of 2)

03



Spatial Strategy - Vision and Strategic Objectives

Vision

Bearing testimony to its market town origins, Brentwood Borough will continue to thrive as a place of commerce and enterprise, strengthened by our proposals to protect existing employment sites, and enhance and develop new sites of economic opportunity, with good connectivity to wider markets.

Brentwood will continue to be a desirable, liveable place to live and visit and encourage healthy active lifestyles. It will provide the 'best of both worlds' where the benefits of urban living can be enjoyed, the bustling high street can continue to thrive and provide opportunities for entertainment and culture, where the surrounding countryside and numerous Country Parks will continue to provide havens to wildlife, as well as beautiful and historic locations to be explored through active recreational pursuits.

We are a 'Borough of Villages' and we will continue to maintain our village character, ensuring development respects and enhances these environmental qualities that give Brentwood its distinctive character. We will encourage this through landscape-led development, where new development responds to a 'design and build with nature' approach, firmly embedding high quality green infrastructure through the public realm to create a seamless transition to our surrounding countryside.

- 3.1 The vision for the development of the borough reflects and capitalises on Brentwood's qualities (i.e. village character, heritage, environment), needs (i.e. liveable places, thriving enterprises), and opportunities (i.e. new economic opportunities, connectivity, thriving high streets for entertainment and culture).
- 3.2 The vision is reinforced by strategic aims and four strategic objectives and related policies.

Strategic Aims and Objectives

- 3.3 Driven by Brentwood's Borough of Villages character, our three overarching aims are to:
- i. harness the connectivity opportunities offered by the borough's accessible transit corridors;
 - ii. orientate proposals to consider and embed a 'design and build with nature' landscape-led approach; and
 - iii. ensure that proposals demonstrate how outcomes will deliver healthy communities on multiple levels.

Promoting Sustainable Mobility through Transit-orientated Growth

- 3.4 A key aim is ensuring sustainable mobility is maximised given the borough's rural setting. Sustainable mobility is key in achieving a healthier environment, particularly in reducing air pollution from vehicular travel, but also in providing the necessary connectivity network to aid the local economy. Brentwood has two key transit / connectivity corridors running through the borough and these are identified in this Plan as the broad locations for growth to maximise these sustainable mobility opportunities: the 'Central Brentwood Growth Corridor', with the A12, the Great Eastern Main Line to London Liverpool Street Station, and the Elizabeth Line; and the 'Southern Brentwood Growth Corridor', with the A127 and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway to London Fenchurch Street Station. Focusing growth along these axes ensures that future development is sustainable, maximising the benefits of transport infrastructure. While some investment to improve the transport network is necessary, this growth strategy ensures economies of scale are reached, with the critical mass of development making it more viable for such investment to occur.

Developing Naturally and Sustainably

- 3.5 Given Brentwood's village feel and countryside setting, development must be mindful of the ecological sensitivity and disruption to ecosystem services. For this reason, development should take a 'design and build with nature' landscape-led approach to drive design quality and create places which respond to their existing environment, work with natural assets, and create Environmental Net Gain wherever possible. Opportunities to embed green infrastructure in the public realm should be maximised to deliver multiple benefits, including

ecosystem services to address the impacts of climate change as well as providing a liveable environment.. This will not only plan for resilient and smart infrastructure to future-proof investment against climate change but also create living environments conducive to human health.

Healthy Communities

- 3.6 Growing from a market town to the diverse economy it is today, future development should capitalise on this evolution to ensure a diverse balance of employment opportunities for all alongside vibrant hubs of economic and social-cultural activity to provide attractive, connected, walkable, lively and stimulating destinations with the necessary facilities and services required to sustain healthy and active communities.

Strategic Objectives

- 3.7 This section defines four strategic objectives which consolidate the Borough's key priorities and help make the link between the vision and the supporting policies which help to deliver these. In reality there are many cross-overs between each objective and the policies which help delivery these, and should therefore not be treated in isolation when developing proposals.
- 3.8 **SO1: Manage Growth Sustainably**, by directing development to the most sustainable locations along identified transit growth corridors, ensuring that the characteristics and patterns of our different settlements are protected and enhanced to provide a strong emphasis on 'sense of place' to be enjoyed by people living, working and visiting Brentwood.
- 3.9 **SO2: Deliver a Healthy and Resilient Built Environment**, one where a landscape-led design approach helps to protect and enhance areas of environmental and heritage value; creates spaces that encourage social interaction, sustainable connectivity and mobility and healthy active lifestyles; mitigates, reduces impact or adapts to conditions of a changing climate through smart infrastructure; and creates public realm and homes where both the internal and external spaces are conducive to human health.
- 3.10 **SO3: Deliver Sustainable Communities with Diverse Economic & Social-cultural Opportunities for All**, opportunities which flexibly respond to the changing economic climate and employment sector trends making citizens feel economically empowered to enjoy and benefit from the necessary community/social infrastructure that sustains inclusive, informed, vibrant, active and cohesive communities.
- 3.11 **SO4: Deliver Beautiful, Biodiverse, Clean and a Functional Natural Environment**, where resources are carefully managed to avoid adverse impact on, and to provide net gains for, the borough's natural environment and biodiversity; and where our natural heritage is protected, and ecosystem services are restored, enhanced and integrated back into the built environment through multi-functional green and blue infrastructure and opportunities are pursued for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

Spatial Strategy

- 3.12 Two key growth corridors have been identified, to meet our overarching aim to deliver sustainable development in accessible and connected transit corridors. Along these corridors, a comprehensive sequential analysis and review of sites has been undertaken to select suitable site allocations.

Central Brentwood Growth Corridor

- 3.13 The Central Brentwood Growth Corridor runs through the main urban area of Brentwood (incorporating the neighbourhoods and towns of Brentwood, Shenfield, Hutton, Warley, Pilgrims Hatch) as well as the urban area of Mountnessing and Ingatestone villages further along the A12 corridor. The main central urban area is well served by public transport, with rail stations at Brentwood and Shenfield. It provides a range of shopping, employment areas, secondary schools, health and leisure facilities in close proximity to residential areas. It therefore offers scope to accommodate some growth. Here, every opportunity to bring forward brownfield land for development has been maximised and brownfield regeneration will continue to be prioritised as and when it becomes available in future. However, brownfield land is limited and so the spatial strategy in this growth area has also focused on delivering urban extensions of varying extents, including at Shenfield, Warley, Pilgrims Hatch and Ingatestone. Exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to release land from the Green Belt to allow these urban extensions.

South Brentwood Growth Corridor

- 3.14 The South Brentwood Growth Corridor runs along the southern transit axes up to the borough boundary. This location has traditionally played an instrumental role in delivering the borough's economic growth, with the location of employment sites due to the good transport connections to wider markets. The spatial strategy continues to enhance employment land in this location, and delivers two strategic allocations, one brownfield allocation at West Horndon Village and a new settlement at Dunton Hills Garden Village, providing new residential-led mixed-use development. A strategic employment allocation at M25 junction 29 (Brentwood Enterprise Park) will provide for most of the new employment land needed, bringing forward a modern business park in the south-west of the borough with excellent access to the M25. This will also act as a focus for a wider M25/A127 employment cluster considering existing employment uses in the area. Brownfield development of existing industrial land in West Horndon will create a new village centre with supporting services and facilities close to the village rail station. Developing here provides an opportunity to address conflicts arising from heavy freight traffic passing through the village.
- 3.15 The new Garden Village will be in keeping with the Borough's character as a 'Borough of Villages' and is of sufficient scale to provide the necessary infrastructure to support a self-sustaining community in the south-east of the borough. The Garden Village will be in line with the Government's prospectus for garden communities, delivering the necessary quality and a significant contribution to meeting housing needs. It also provides an opportunity to

contribute to the wider infrastructure investment requirements to support long-term growth within this Southern Growth Corridor, along with some capacity for future growth beyond the plan period to meet the evolving housing and economic needs of Brentwood. Exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to release Green Belt to allow a new settlement in this location.

Development Outside Growth Corridors

- 3.16 Development in areas outside these growth corridors will be limited, to retain the local character, with allocations at Kelvedon Hatch and Blackmore villages.
- 3.17 The spatial strategy is set out in Strategic Policy MG01 Spatial Strategy.

Key Diagram

- 3.18 The Key Diagram shows the main aspects of the spatial strategy, illustrating the broad locations and pattern of development and how these relate to the two main transit growth corridors and borough gateways.



Settlement Pattern

- Settlement Hierarchy**
- Settlement Category 1
 - Settlement Category 2
 - Settlement Category 3
 - Settlement Category 4

Green Belt



Locations for Growth

- Strategic Allocations**
- Residential-Led, Mixed-use Development
- Employment-Led Allocations**
- Employment-Led Allocations
- Residential-Led Allocations**
- Residential-Led Allocations
- Strategic Transit Growth Corridors**
- Strategic Transit Growth Corridors

Mobility & Connectivity

- Transport Infrastructure**
- Key Roads
 - Rail
 - Railway Station
 - Borough Gateways

Figure 3.1: Key Diagram

04



Managing Growth

Delivering the Spatial Strategy

- 4.1 This chapter sets out two Strategic Policies and a number of supporting cross-cutting development management policies. Strategic Policy MG01 Spatial Strategy is the overarching strategic policy for the Local Plan to achieve the borough's Spatial Strategy and vision. It sets out the quantum and distribution of growth as described in Chapter 3. Strategic Policy MG02 Green Belt is also a key policy that informs the appropriate distribution of growth, given the predominance of Green Belt in the Borough.

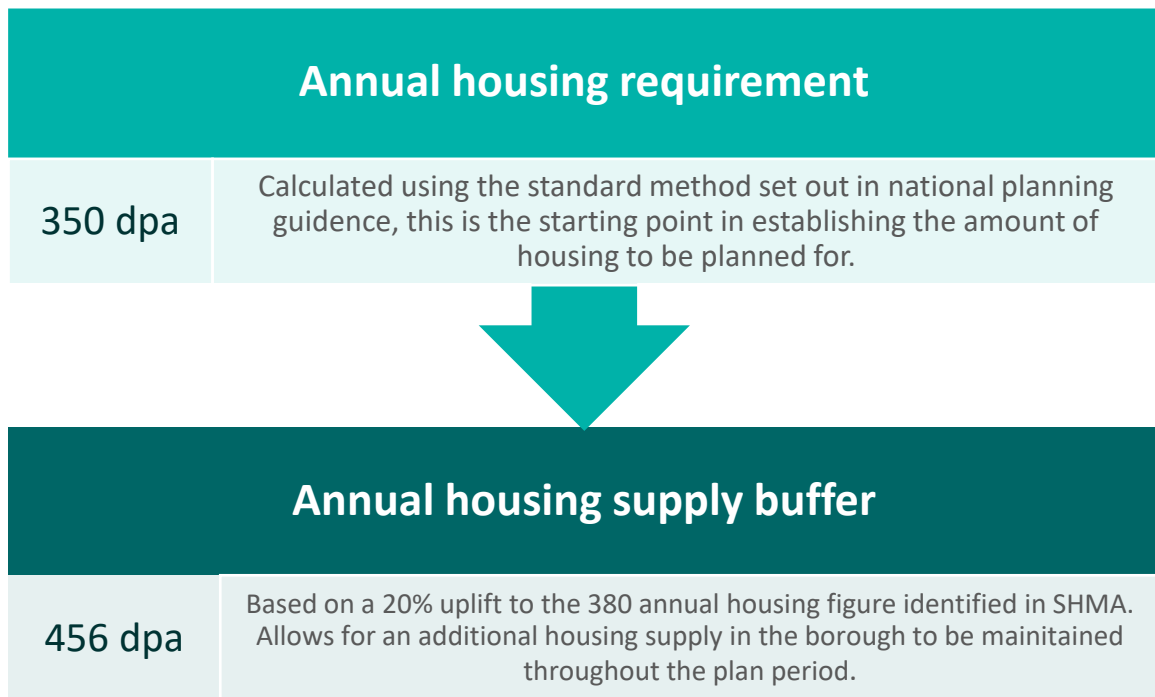


Figure 4.1: Annual housing requirement and supply buffer

STRATEGIC POLICY MG01: SPATIAL STRATEGY

Quantum of Development

1. The Council will work positively and proactively with development industry and wider stakeholders to enable the development of the allocated sites identified on the Policies Map in order to meet the borough's housing and employment needs and targets. To facilitate a significant increase in the delivery of new homes as well as jobs to promote sustainable communities, provision is made for:
 - a. 7,752 new residential dwellings (net) to be built in the borough over the Plan period 2016-2033 at an annual average rate of 300 dwellings per year to 2023/24, followed by 400 dwellings per year to 2029/30 and then 984 dwellings per year to 2032/33;
 - b. 13 permanent pitches to accommodate Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs, distributed across the borough as set out in Policy HP07;
 - c. about 46.64 ha of new employment land, 1,604 square metres (net) of comparison retail floorspace and 4,438 square metres (net) of

convenience floorspace, to enable the creation of at least 5,000 additional jobs.

Growth Distribution

2. The majority of new development is directed to the borough's two strategic transit growth corridors, as illustrated in the Key Diagram, ensuring the benefits resulting from their proximity to existing sustainable transport infrastructure. This strategy has required the release of land from the green belt. The geographic distribution and pattern of growth is planned as follows:
 - a. Central Brentwood Growth Corridor comprising mainly brownfield infill and urban extensions. Three strategic residential-led, mixed-use sites in this location are allocated;
 - b. South Brentwood Growth Corridor comprising largely of employment provision, brownfield redevelopment and a new Garden Village settlement. Two strategic residential-led, mixed-use development sites in this location are allocated;
 - c. Limited growth is planned at suitable sites in two northern villages of Kelvedon Hatch and Blackmore;
 - d. The housing requirements for designated neighbourhood plan areas in the borough are outlined in the table of Figure 4.2.

Sequential Land Use

- 4.2 The spatial strategy informs the allocation of sites for development. This considers each location in terms of a sequential land use test, in line with guidance and best practice, and should be a key consideration in determining applications. It prioritises growth based on brownfield land and land in urban areas first; and only then brownfield land in Green Belt areas where deemed appropriate according to policies in the Plan.
- 4.3 A range of economic evidence has informed the employment land and job growth need, including the Brentwood Economic Futures Report (2018) and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018).

Growth in Designated Neighbourhood Planning Areas

- 4.4 Brentwood currently has three designated neighbourhood plan areas covering parish council areas as outlined on the Council's Neighbourhood Planning webpages. Housing requirements in the designated neighbourhood planning areas are set out in the table in Figure 4.2 below.

Parish/Designated Neighbourhood Plan Areas	Date of Designation	Housing Requirements	Site Allocations
West Horndon CP	Designated November 2014	2530	R01, R02
Ingatestone and Fryerning CP	Designated October 2017	57	R22
Doddinghurst CP	Designated December 2012	0	None

Figure 4.2: Housing Requirements in Neighbourhood Planning Parish Areas

Green Belt and Rural Development

Green Belt Local Context

- 4.5 London Metropolitan Green Belt was established by the Town and Country Planning Act 1974 to control the outward spread of London into surrounding counties such as Essex. This designation has provided an important protection to the borough's countryside. The Council strongly supports the continued preservation of the Metropolitan Green Belt. With Brentwood borough being the sixth highest Green Belt area in England, this significantly limits land available for development.
- 4.6 However, given Brentwood's proximity to London and good connectivity, there is huge demand and pressure for development. The Council has had to make some difficult, but informed decisions around the alternation of the Green Belt boundary, in line with national planning policy. Through the Green Belt review process and alongside the Sustainability Appraisal process, exceptional circumstances were established to release of a number of sites to meet housing, employment and Gypsy and Traveller needs, as described in Policy MG01 Spatial Strategy. The Policies Map illustrates the Green Belt boundary as established by this Local Plan, with defensible boundaries around the allocation sites.

STRATEGIC POLICY MG02: GREEN BELT

- A. The Metropolitan Green Belt within Brentwood Borough (as defined in the Brentwood Policies Map) will be preserved from inappropriate development so that it continues to maintain its openness and serve its key functions. Planning

permission will not be granted for inappropriate development in the Green Belt other than in very special circumstances.

- B. All development proposals within the Green Belt will be considered and assessed in accordance with the provisions of national planning policy.
- C. The Council will seek to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt to provide or improve access to it; to provide or enhance opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity and; to improve damaged and derelict land. Development proposals in or adjacent to the Green Belt (including those the subject of allocations in this plan) will be expected to include measures to achieve these objectives so far as it is possible and appropriate.
- D. For site allocations which are being released from the Green Belt, development proposals should set out ways in which the impact of removing land from the Green Belt are to be offset through compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of the remaining Green Belt land.

Purpose of the Green Belt

- 4.7 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the five main purposes of the Green Belt:
- i. to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - ii. to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
 - iii. to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - iv. to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
 - v. to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Encouraging the Beneficial Use of Green Belt

- 4.8 The NPPF (2021, paragraph 145) promotes the beneficial use of the Green Belt. It states that once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access, to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation, to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity, or to improve damaged and derelict land. In Brentwood, there are many areas of the Green Belt which also perform other key environmental and recreational functions that must also be maintained in accordance with the relevant policies. For example, there are large areas of woodlands, golf courses, playing pitches, parks, extensive

areas important for nature conservation including Hutton, Weald and Thorndon Country Parks, three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and 147 Local Wildlife Sites. There is also an extensive network of public rights of way providing public access to open countryside. Enhancement of these features will be supported in line with Strategic Policy MG02 Green Belt, to maintain the beneficial use of the Green Belt.

4.9 Furthermore, the NPPF states that any development proposals within Community Forests in the Green Belt should be subject to the normal policies for controlling development in Green Belts. The Thames Chase Community Forest reaches across much of the south western area of the borough. The Thames Chase Community Forest offers a valuable opportunity for improving the environment by upgrading the landscape and providing for recreation and wildlife and this will be supported in line with national policy and guidance.

Proposals Affecting the Green Belt

4.10 All proposals coming forward in non-allocated Green Belt locations will be assessed in accordance with Strategic Policy MG02 Green Belt and national policy on Green Belt. Development will be considered inappropriate and refused unless very special circumstances are demonstrated and/or where the exceptions apply, in line with paragraph 145 and 146 of the NPPF. One of the Council’s objectives is to support the rural economy and sustainability of villages. Where proposals align with these exceptions, proposals will be supported.

POLICY MG03: SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

Settlement Category	Settlement Name
<p>Settlement Category 1</p> <p>This incorporates the towns and neighbourhoods that collectively form the main urban area of Brentwood Borough. They provide a wide range of existing community infrastructure, services and opportunities for employment, retail, education, health and leisure facilities in designated Town, District and Local Centres for the immediate residential areas as well as to the wider population in the borough. They are typically highly accessible and well served by public transport provision, including rail services.</p>	<p>Main urban area of Brentwood comprising:</p> <p>Brentwood</p> <p>Shenfield</p> <p>Hutton</p> <p>Pilgrims Hatch</p> <p>Warley</p> <p>Brook Street</p>
<p>Settlement Hierarchy 2</p>	<p>West Horndon</p> <p>Ingatestone</p>

<p>This includes the larger villages in a rural setting, with high levels of accessibility and public transport provision, including rail services. They provide a range of services and facilities to the immediate residential areas and nearby settlements in designated District and Local Centres.</p>	<p>Dunton Hills (when delivered)</p>
<p>Settlement Hierarchy 3</p> <p>Villages in a sparse rural setting that provide day-to-day needs for local residents in small local centres. These relatively larger villages also tend to have a primary school. They generally have limited, often shared, community and health facilities, local jobs and a variable bus service.</p>	<p>Blackmore</p> <p>Doddinghurst</p> <p>Herongate</p> <p>Ingrave</p> <p>Kelvedon Hatch</p> <p>Mountnessing</p>
<p>Settlement Hierarchy 4</p> <p>Remote and small rural villages and hamlets, with poor public transport, limited or no shops, jobs and community facilities; some of these settlements rely on nearby settlements for services.</p>	<p>Wyatts Green</p> <p>Hook End</p> <p>Stondon Massey</p> <p>Fryerning</p> <p>Great Warley</p> <p>Little Warley</p> <p>South Weald</p>

4.11 Brentwood borough is characterised by a central urban area, and a number of scattered villages north and south of this main urban core. This has given rise to its principal character as a ‘Borough of Villages’ and the spatial strategy seeks to preserve this historic development pattern and the character of the villages. The main urban area includes the towns of Brentwood, Shenfield, Hutton, Warley, Pilgrims Hatch and Brook Street. Inset villages from the Green Belt include West Horndon, Ingatestone, Mountnessing, Ingrave, Herongate, Blackmore, Doddinghurst, Kelvedon Hatch, Wyatts Green, Hook End and Stondon Massey. Each village is considered a separate settlement each with its distinct settlement characteristics, the boundaries of which are wholly demarcated by the Green Belt. Other smaller more rural dispersed villages and hamlets remain washed over by the Green Belt and include Fryerning, Great Warley and others. New development should seek to enhance historic patterns and settlement characteristics of significance. For those settlements which are removed from the Green Belt, their boundary and category is shown

on the Policies Map. Their distribution is also illustrated on the Key Diagram to aid an understanding of how each relates to sustainable growth locations.

- 4.12 The Borough Profile⁴ provides a general assessment of the different services and facilities across Brentwood's settlements. This broad settlement hierarchy assessment describes the role, function and prominence of villages within a broad hierarchy. The hierarchy is divided into four categories providing a broad indication of the settlement's ability to accommodate growth and reflects the indicative prominence of each village by its size (indicatively based on population and settlement area), and the range of services each village offers. The Settlement Hierarchy is tabulated and set out in Policy MG03. The vitality of rural communities to ensure villages grow and thrive, in line with paragraph 78 of the NPPF, was a key consideration in defining the spatial strategy and where it was deemed possible, proportionate growth at key northern villages has been identified, as indicated in the Key Diagram.
- 4.13 The settlement hierarchy should not be confused with the retail hierarchy detailed in Chapter 7.
- 4.14 Brentwood Urban Area, made up of semi-connected settlements such as Brentwood, Shenfield, Hutton, Warley, Brook Street, and Pilgrims Hatch, is the borough's largest settlement. Accessible and well served by public transport, with rail stations at Brentwood and Shenfield, Brentwood Urban Area provides a range of shopping, employment areas, secondary schools, health and leisure facilities in close proximity to residential areas.
- 4.15 Within this settlement category, Brentwood and Shenfield offer the most scope to develop in accordance with sustainable development principles. Urban extensions into Green Belt are proposed in specific locations with clear physical defensible boundaries and accessible to local services and transport links. Release of land for development in these locations will in time enable a five-year supply of housing to be achieved, boosting local housing needs swiftly in line with national policy and guidance.
- 4.16 Ingatestone is the borough's largest village; facilities here serve a significant catchment beyond the immediate area. Public transport accessibility is relatively good. The village has a rail station and secondary school. While Ingatestone has relatively good facilities, a modest level of development is envisaged here, due to a lack of suitable sites.
- 4.17 Future development as guided by the Plan will result in changes to the hierarchy, adding West Horndon and Dunton Hills Garden Village to this category. Brownfield residential development at West Horndon is proposed to be of a size to provide for a new village centre along with new retail and job opportunities, and to assist with improvements at West Horndon railway station. Development at Dunton Hills Garden Village will create a new self-sustaining village with provision of new schools alongside retail, job opportunities and health facilities. Policies for the delivery of Dunton Hills Garden Village will set the precedent for new accessible connections to be made with West Horndon railway station nearby, providing a new transport interchange, among other aspirations.

⁴ <https://www.brentwood.gov.uk/-/evidence-base#borough-profile>

- 4.18 Larger villages in the borough are served by a local shopping parade and a primary school. They generally have limited, often shared, community and health facilities, local jobs and a variable bus service.
- 4.19 Brownfield redevelopment opportunities will be encouraged to meet local needs and policies in this Plan will help to bring forward nearby redevelopment of brownfield sites in the Green Belt where appropriate. Minimal amendments are proposed to the Green Belt boundaries surrounding larger villages in order to retain the character of the borough in line with the spatial strategy.
- 4.20 Remote smaller villages and hamlets, some within the Green Belt. These settlements have limited local services and facilities and poor public transport links, reliant on other settlements nearby in many cases. Development in these locations will be encouraged only in brownfield locations, steered by the policies in the Plan

Health Impacts

- 4.21 Local planning policy has a crucial role to play in ensuring that the opportunities exist for people to be able to make healthier life choices and addressing health inequalities (as per the role of health and well-being in plan-making 2017, plan-making guidance 2018 and the NPPF). The policies within the Brentwood Local Development Plan use both local and national evidence, strategy and policy with the aim to create and support strong, vibrant, sustainable and healthy communities. These will be delivered by promoting and facilitating healthy living, and creating environments which offer opportunities for healthy choices across generations. The health and well-being of communities must begin with the planning process, and it is agreed that if a community has access to well-designed places, access to appropriate health and community services and facilities set out above, health and well-being should be positively influenced.

POLICY MG04: HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (HIAs)

- A. To ensure new development is designed to promote good health, a Health Impact Assessment, will be required for residential proposals of 50 or more units (or less than 50 units at the discretion of the planning authority where the number of units could propose a significant impact on the community and infrastructure) and non-residential developments of 1,000m², or more, and hot food takeaways that are not within a designated town, district or local centre and are within 400 metres of a school entrance. The Health Impact Assessment will be prepared in accordance with the advice and best practice as published by Public Health England and locally through the EPOA HIA Guidance Note, using the most up to date guidance. The purpose of the

Health Impact Assessment is to identify opportunities of positive health impacts and potential negative impacts and how they might be mitigated.

- B. Where significant impacts are identified, planning permission will be refused unless reasonable mitigation or planning controls can be secured.

- 4.22 The NPPF acknowledges that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities (LPAs) are expected to use their planning powers to ensure that health and well-being inequalities are reduced and mitigated where appropriate, to ensure positive social, economic, and environmental benefits are achieved. Brentwood Borough Council is committed to ensuring all new developments promote healthier and inclusive environments. This includes regeneration proposals. The design of the built environments and use of the natural environments play a key role in ensuring that health inequalities are not exacerbated and can support people to live healthier lives. The following issues impact on the physical, social, and mental health and well-being of communities and should be addressed in accordance with policies within this Plan:
- i. the location, density and mix of land use;
 - ii. street layout and connectivity;
 - iii. access to public services, employment, local fresh food, education, leisure and recreation activities, and other community services;
 - iv. safety and security;
 - v. open and green space;
 - vi. affordable and energy efficient housing;
 - vii. air quality and noise;
 - viii. extreme weather events and climate change;
 - ix. community interaction; and
 - x. transport.
- 4.23 Health and well-being inequalities have been recognised as having a significant impact on communities. The government has clearly signalled its commitment to promoting Health Impact Assessment since 2003 with the publication on Tackling Health Inequalities by the London Department of Health, followed by Choosing Health White Paper (2004), the Department of Health Guidance on Planning for NHS staff, and the inclusion of Health and Well-being requirements as set out in the NPPF.
- 4.24 In response to the government's priorities placed on health and well-being, the Essex Planning Officers Association (EPOA) published a guidance note on Health Impact

Assessments (2008) which set out targets for all local authorities to ensure that their Local Development Frameworks (or equivalent development plan documents) contain a policy requiring HIA for relevant planning applications. The EPOA Guidance Note was updated in 2019; once published, Public Health England (PHE) also published further guidance on Health Impact Assessments in spatial planning (2020)⁵ which provides information on the process for undertaking an HIA and additional resources which may be helpful to applicants required to prepare an HIA as part of their planning application. Developers should refer to the most up to date guidance to ensure that health and well-being impacts have been fully considered as part of the proposal.

- 4.25 The updated Essex Design Guide (EDG) includes the principles of health and wellbeing and a common theme embedded throughout the document. The EDG encourages all developments to employ the principles of Building Regulations Part M4 Category 2 (Accessible and Adaptable Dwelling) so as to promote independent living. The provision of access to open spaces, natural environments and informal and formal recreation opportunities contributes significantly to prevention of ill health. Transport corridors should be well-established to encourage cycling and walking as safer, more active alternatives to the car for local journeys.
- 4.26 PHE's guidance Using the Planning System to Promote Healthy Weight Environments (February 2020) suggests that limiting the availability of takeaways within walking distance of schools can contribute to tackling the rising levels of obesity and other health impacts such as cardiovascular disease. 400 metres has been considered a reasonable walking distance and is outlined within the Urban Design Compendium 2 and CIHT Guidelines for providing journeys on foot.
- 4.27 PHE's Obesity Profile illustrates that where there are concentrations of hot food takeaways within Brentwood Borough, there is an increase in the number of children who are overweight and obese. The Borough's current obesity rates are approximate 14% which is below the National average of 20%. However, in areas where there is a concentration of hot food takeaways, the average overweight and obesity rates increase to 15-24%, which is higher than the National average.
- 4.28 Each application will be considered on its own merits and the 400m zone must be considered in the context of the local topography and context of the individual application. There are mitigating factors that can be considered, for example the potential for natural or man-made barriers that limit accessibility from schools, even within the 400m direct line exclusion zone.
- 4.29 The joint Essex health and wellbeing strategy 2018-2022 is supported by partners including district councils and health. The priorities within this are:
- i. improving mental health and wellbeing;
 - ii. addressing obesity, improving diet and increasing physical activity;

⁵ Public Health England. Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning. A guide for local authority public health and planning teams (2020).
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/929230/HIA_in_Planning_Guide_Sept2020.pdf

- iii. influencing conditions and behaviours linked to health inequalities; and
- iv. enabling and supporting people with long-term conditions and disabilities.

4.30 Developers will be expected to contact the Council at pre-application stage to complete the Healthy Communities Checklist (as part of the validation checklist), to enable joint discussions to take place on the likely health and well-being impacts and environmental impacts of proposals. This is an opportunity to strengthen the process of spatial planning through partnership working, community engagement, evidence sharing and coordination.

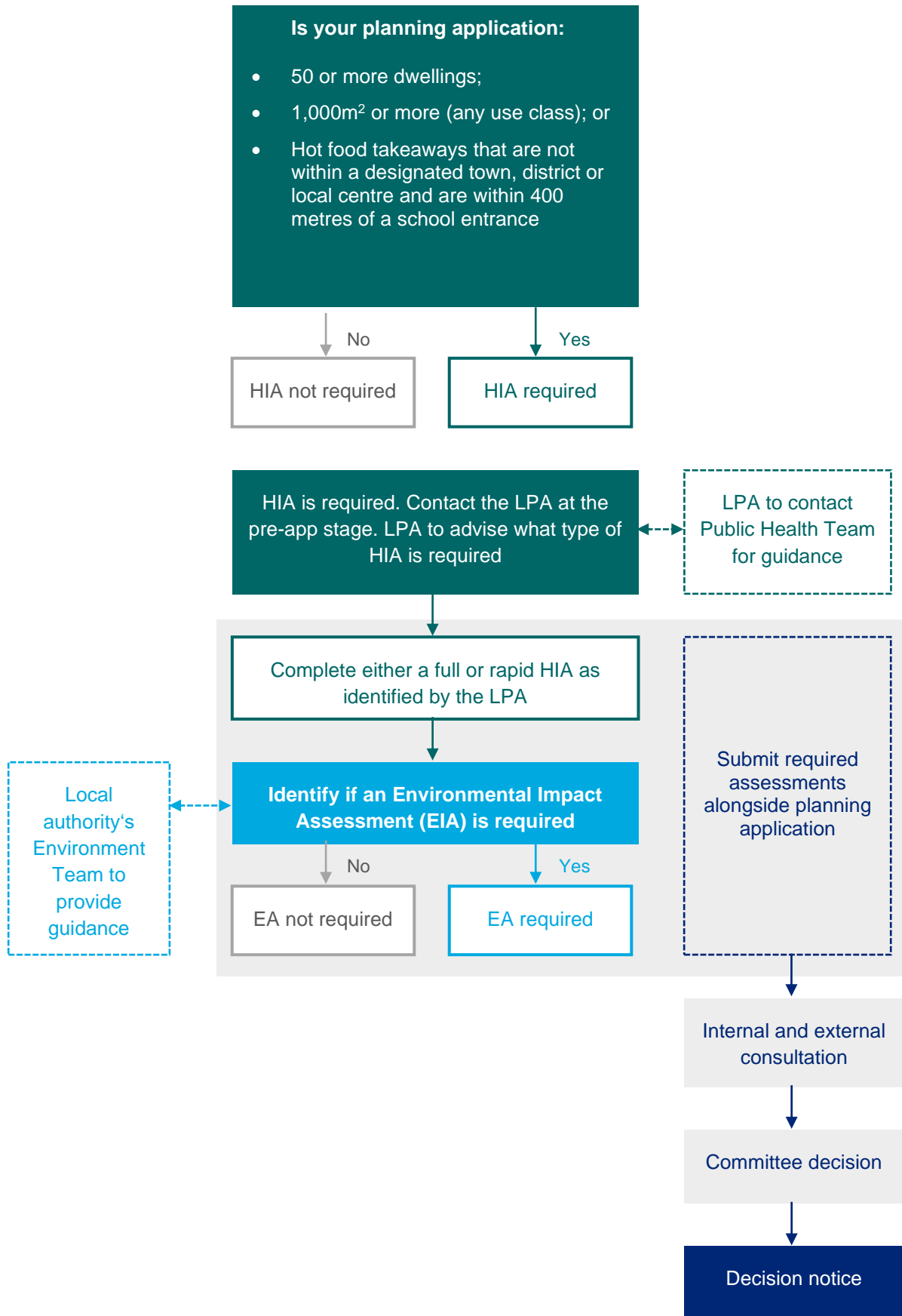


Figure 4.3: How to assess if a planning application requires to undertake an HIA and the steps involved

POLICY MG05: DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

1. All new development should be supported by, and have good access to, all necessary infrastructure. Permission will only be granted if it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient appropriate infrastructure capacity to support the development or that such capacity will be delivered in a timely and, where appropriate, phased manner by the proposal.
2. Where a development proposal requires additional infrastructure capacity, to be deemed acceptable, mitigation measures must be agreed with the local planning authority and the appropriate infrastructure provider. Such measures may include (not exclusively):
 - a. financial contributions towards new or expanded facilities and the maintenance thereof;
 - b. on-site provision of new facilities;
 - c. off-site capacity improvement works; and/or
 - d. the provision of land.
3. Developers and land owners must work positively with the Council, neighbouring authorities and other infrastructure providers throughout the planning process to ensure that the cumulative impact of development is considered and then mitigated, at the appropriate time, in line with their published policies and guidance.
4. Applicants proposing new development will be expected to make direct provision or contribute towards the delivery of relevant infrastructure as required by the development either alone or cumulatively with other developments, as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and other policies in this Plan, where such contributions are compliant with national policy and the legal tests. Where necessary, developers will be required to:
 - a. enter into Section 106 (S106) agreements to make provisions to mitigate the impacts of the development where necessary or appropriate. Section 106 will remain the appropriate mechanism for securing land and works along with financial contributions where a sum for the necessary infrastructure is not secured via CIL; and/or
 - b. make a proportionate contribution on a retrospective basis towards such infrastructure as may have been forward-funded from other sources where the provision of that infrastructure is necessary to facilitate and/or mitigate the impacts of their development (including the cumulative impacts of planned development),

5. For the purposes of this policy the widest reasonable definition of infrastructure and infrastructure providers will be applied. Exemplar types of infrastructure are provided in the glossary appended to this Plan.
6. Exceptions to this policy will only be considered if:
 - a. it is proven that the benefits of the development proceeding without full mitigation outweigh the collective harm;
 - b. a fully transparent open book Viability Assessment has proven that the full mitigation cannot be afforded, allowing only the minimum level of developer profit and land owner receipt necessary for the development to proceed. The viability assessment may be subject to an independent scrutiny by appointed experts, at the applicant's cost and will be required to be updated upon completion of the development through a planning obligation;
 - c. a full and thorough investigation has been undertaken to find innovative solutions to issues and all possible steps have been taken to minimise the residual level of harm; and
 - d. enter into planning obligations to provide for appropriate additional mitigation and/or contributions (as the case may be) in the event that viability improves prior to completion of the development.

4.31 The spatial vision and strategic objectives emphasise the importance of managing growth and shaping change sustainably. Planning for appropriate and adequate infrastructure is at the heart of sustainable development. Provision of appropriate and timely strategic infrastructure will be central to the continuing prosperity, attractiveness and sustainability of Brentwood. Plan-led growth provides the opportunity to address infrastructure needs, maximise the efficient use of existing infrastructure capacities and explore opportunities for new sustainable infrastructure.

4.32 In addition, the Council has prepared an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) to inform the Local Plan, this sits alongside the Local Plan and identifies the main items of infrastructure needed to mitigate the cumulative impacts of and support planned development; the site allocation policies also identify key pieces of site-specific infrastructure needed to support the development. New development will be expected to deliver or contribute to the necessary infrastructure requirements of the development as identified by the Council's IDP and site specific requirements, where such contributions are compliant with national policy and the legal tests. The Council will seek contributions from developers to fund the necessary infrastructure requirements through the use of planning condition and/or planning obligation and/or financial contributions through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charges in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2019.

- 4.33 The Council will work collaboratively with appropriate infrastructure providers, our partners and developers to facilitate the timely delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support the level of growth required.
- 4.34 The IDP Part B (Schedule) identifies the types of infrastructure required to support the anticipated growth in the borough and includes a summary of the currently identified infrastructure projects and their phasing, costing, delivery mechanism, priority ranking and relevant site allocations.
- 4.35 The IDP will be updated in consultation with both the internal and external stakeholders such as other service areas and infrastructure providers.
- 4.36 In negotiating planning obligations, the Council will also take into account strategic infrastructure (category 1 items in the IDP). The Council will use planning conditions or legal agreements to facilitate the provision of strategic infrastructure. Where necessary this will involve suitable phasing of development and forward funding of its supporting infrastructure. In addition to developer funding, where necessary, the Council will collaborate with its partners to lobby central Government and funding partners for additional funding sources for strategic infrastructure projects.
- 4.37 Early delivery of certain strategic and necessary infrastructure (category 1 and category 2 items in the IDP) in advance of all contributions having been collected may be required to support the level of growth planned. It will therefore be necessary to obtain funding from alternative sources and to collect developers' contributions retrospectively for these projects. In those instances, the Council and its partners including relevant landowners/developers will consider forward-funding wholly or partly to deliver critical infrastructure items. Therefore, in order to appropriately recover such forward-funding, when planning applications for development which will be enabled by and/or benefit from such infrastructure do come forward, the Council may seek retrospective planning obligation contributions from all relevant development, at the appropriate contribution rate, even if those applications are not made until after the relevant infrastructure has been completed and/or fully or partially funded. Where an item of infrastructure has been forward funded or provided by a relevant landowner/developer, the retrospectively collected planning contributions may be used to reimburse to such landowner/developer. As the final costs of the relevant item of infrastructure may not be known at the time, planning obligations requiring a contribution towards that infrastructure may also, where appropriate, contain a mechanism for review once the relevant item(s) of infrastructure has been fully paid for and constructed so as to secure payment of the appropriate level of contributions to cover the costs of the infrastructure. The CIL Regulations prohibit borrowing against future CIL receipts, so this method of forward-funding only applies to planning obligations.
- 4.38 Applicants should refer to Essex County Council's Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions which sets out ECC's standards for the receipt of relevant infrastructure funding.
- 4.39 The Council will take into account financial viability to ensure that the cumulative impact of planning policy, standards and infrastructure requirements do not render the sites and development identified in the Local Plan unviable and therefore undeliverable.
- 4.40 This policy must be read in conjunction with Policy NE01.

- 4.41 The Council intends to progress the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) as soon as possible after the Local Plan Examination. CIL is a charge, used to fund borough wide and local infrastructure projects for the benefit of local communities. The CIL Charging Schedule is subject to independent Examination. CIL is payable upon the granting of planning consent. This enables the Council to raise funds from developers and provide some certainty 'up front' about how much money developers will be expected to contribute.

Monitoring and Delivery

Local Plan Review Requirements

- 4.42 The NPPF (2021) states that the preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence, and that this evidence is adequate and proportionate, taking into account relevant market signals. The NPPF (2021, paragraph 33) also states that reviews should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of the plan, especially to take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy.
- 4.43 The Council recognises that continuous 'horizon scanning' is necessary to maintain a long-term view of the relevance of the policies, in light of the fast-paced technological advances of the built environment sectors and market efficiency in delivering planned development. This includes joint working on initiatives such as the South Essex Joint Strategic Plan. This is in addition to the day-to-day monitoring of the strategic objectives and policy implementation to reflect on how effective the Plan is in delivering and maintaining a sufficient supply of housing to meet needs.
- 4.44 Therefore, we will monitor the implementation of policies and proposals of the Local Plan using key indicators and targets set out in the Monitoring Framework (Appendix 3). The Council are committed to undertaking an early update of the Local Plan to ensure it looks ahead over a minimum 15-year period from adoption. Such a review may also be required to address the implications of the national standardised approach to calculating local housing need, when adopted.

POLICY MG06: LOCAL PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

The Council will bring forward a partial update of the Plan with the objective of meeting the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs. The review will commence immediately upon the adoption of this Plan with submission of the review for examination within 28 months. Specific matters to be addressed by the update

shall include the following (amongst all other matters that need to be assessed and taken into account for the purposes of plan preparation):

1. An update of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs in accordance with the NPPF 2021 and related guidance;
2. An updated full green belt review and an updated spatial strategy (informed by the green belt review) in turn to inform the sustainable allocation of further sites to meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs as assessed in part A above;
3. The allocation of further sites to meet as a minimum the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs in accordance with the updated spatial strategy for the full period of the plan review;
4. A review of transport and highway issues to cater for local plan growth throughout the period of the review (in consultation with National Highways and Essex County Council) taking into account:
 - a. the optimisation of existing, and the introduction of further, sustainable transport measures where appropriate along with the need to provide improvements to and around:
 - i. A12 junction 12;
 - ii. M25 Junction 28;
 - iii. M25 junction 29;
 - b. any additional transport and highways infrastructure that will be needed to meet in full the updated Objectively Assessed Housing Needs and facilitate the further allocations taking into account implemented and committed highway schemes.

Managing Development

- 4.45 This Plan will be the main vehicle through which planning applications are determined. In some circumstances, policies will be supplemented with supporting evidence and/or additional development management documents in the form of Supplementary Planning Documents or other types of guidance. Where considered necessary, we will also use special legislative tools such as Article 4 directions.
- 4.46 The Council will continue to develop the use of masterplans to guide the design and layout of new development in collaboration with infrastructure providers and other relevant organisations.

- 4.47 The broader process for determining planning applications encompasses pre-application discussions and Planning Performance Agreements.
- 4.48 In some circumstances, particularly in the case of major developments, strategic allocations or with complicated sites, we will also consider the use of independent review panels.

Pre-Application Engagement

- 4.49 We encourage the pre-application engagement process with applicants. This can help achieve effective decisions, and good quality and acceptable development. While the outcome of an application cannot be guaranteed, a planning application is more likely to succeed if it is well prepared, accords with the Local Plan, and addresses the relevant challenges raised at the pre-application stage.
- 4.50 When preparing planning applications, applicants and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in the latest validation checklist.
- 4.51 Where considered necessary, and as a last resort, legal powers through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) may be used to enable development, in line with the growth strategy.

05



Resilient Built Environment

- 5.1 It is increasingly recognised that the design and layout of our built environment can impact our well-being and the opportunities to live a healthy lifestyle.
- 5.2 The role of planning policies and decisions in enabling and supporting healthy lifestyles is recognised in the NPPF (2021, paragraph 92).
- 5.3 The NPPF (2021, section 14) emphasises the need to take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Our built environment is often put under strain during extreme weather conditions. The policies in this section seek to avoid increased vulnerability to extreme weather conditions, to ensure infrastructure is built to be resilient under conditions of a changing climate, and to ensure development is planned in ways that reduce carbon emissions, providing a positive strategy for resource efficiency. The Council seeks to improve our built environment so that it can support the future resilience of communities and infrastructure, as well as create strong, vibrant and healthy communities.
- 5.4 Infrastructure plays a critical role in enabling communities and businesses to survive and flourish in the face of climate and other threats. The concept of resilience in a planning context can be understood as the ability to reduce exposure to, prepare for, cope with, recover better from, adapt and transform as needed, to the direct and indirect consequences of climate change, where these consequences can be both short-term shocks and longer-term stresses⁶.

⁶ Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2015) Community Resilience to Climate Change: An Evidence Review. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/community-resilience-climate-change>

- 5.5 Resilience-building strategies can be considered to be ‘reactive’ or ‘proactive’⁷. A reactive approach focuses on mitigating consequences, maintaining stability and the status quo, whereas a proactive approach focuses on change and adaptation and looks more towards addressing long term stresses. Both approaches are incorporated in this Plan.
- 5.6 A holistic approach to sustainable development that reduces the environmental impact of development and promotes healthy communities should be embedded within all development proposals from the outset.
- 5.7 The policies in this section aim to increase the efficiency and resilience of our infrastructure, making our borough smarter and better prepared for climate impacts and other threats.

Responding to Climate Change

- 5.8 Climate change and its consequences including flooding, heatwave and drought are significant environmental challenges and mitigating them is key to sustainability. Globally, the average concentration of CO₂ now exceeds 400 parts per million, the highest in recorded history⁸. Sixteen of the seventeen warmest years on record have occurred since 2001⁹. The Environment Agency predicts an average sea level rise around the UK of at least a metre by 2115 from a 1990 baseline¹⁰.
- 5.9 The Climate Change Act (2008) legislates for an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions against 1990 levels by 2050. In June 2019, parliament passed the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 committing the UK to reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases to zero by 2050. This requires everyone to be engaged, from national and local government to businesses, households and communities.
- 5.10 Building the resilience of wildlife, habitats and ecosystems to climate change, to put our natural environment in the strongest position to meet the challenges and changes ahead is one of the objectives of the National Adaptation Programme 2018¹¹ based on key recommendations from the Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017¹². This is addressed further by a number of policies, such as Policy BE18 Green and Blue Infrastructure, Policy NE01 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment, NE02 Recreational Disturbance

⁷ Dovers, S.R. and Handmer, J.W. (1992) Uncertainty, sustainability and change, in *Global Environmental Change*, 2(4): 262–276; developed further in the context of flooding by Twigger-Ross et al., (2014) Resilience Community Pathfinder Evaluation: Rapid Evidence Assessment, Project Report, London: DEFRA

⁸ NASA, Carbon Dioxide Hits New High. Available at: http://climate.nasa.gov/climate_resources/7/

⁹ NASA, NOAA Data Show 2016 Warmest Year on Record Globally. Available at: <https://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-noaa-data-show-2016-warmest-year-on-record-globally>

¹⁰ Environment Agency (2017) Flood Risk Assessments: Climate Change Allowances. Available at: <http://bit.ly/2w5Zo4o> United Kingdom Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) has started to consider revised risk associated with sea level change.

¹¹ DEFRA (2018) The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/727252/national-adaptation-programme-2018.pdf

¹² HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/584281/uk-climate-change-risk-assess-2017.pdf

Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS), Policy NE03 Trees, Woodlands, Hedgerows, NE05 Air Quality, and NE06 Flood Risk.

- 5.11 The policies in this chapter require decision takers and developers to give an appropriate consideration to addressing the climate change, including:
- a. climate change mitigation measures which focus on reducing the impacts of human activities on the climate system, by means such as:
 - i. designing new communities and buildings to be energy and resource efficient;
 - ii. incorporating renewable technologies;
 - iii. reducing existing and potential source of pollution;
 - iv. reducing transport related carbon emissions through the promotion of sustainable modes of transport; and
 - b. climate change adaptation measures which focus on ensuring that new developments and the wider community are adaptable and resilient to the changing climate, by means such as:
 - i. buildings, infrastructure and construction techniques that are designed to adapt to a changing climate and to avoid contributing to its impacts, including urban heat island effect;
 - ii. safe and secure environment which is resilient against the impacts of climate change long term stresses and extreme weather events;
 - iii. enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience where possible;
 - c. efficient resource management measures that take into account issues such as,
 - i. allocation and density of development;
 - ii. resource consumption (including water, energy, construction materials) during construction and operation as well as the environmental, social and economic impacts of the construction process itself and how buildings are designed and used.

Sustainable Construction and Resource Efficiency

Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development

- 5.12 The NPPF requires the planning system to support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure in line with the Climate Change Act 2008.
- 5.13 The Brentwood Renewable Energy Study (2014)¹³ states that around half of all energy used in the borough is from road transport, with a third from domestic use and about a fifth from the commercial and industrial sector.
- 5.14 Statistical information from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)¹⁴, indicates that Brentwood Borough has relatively high levels of domestic gas and electricity consumption. Over the period 2010 - 2015, Brentwood had the highest level of domestic customer mean gas consumption in the County and was also significantly higher than the England and East of England averages for the same period. Electricity usage for Brentwood ranks about 4th in the County and also significantly higher than the England and East of England averages for the period 2010 - 2015. One of the reasons for the higher domestic energy use in Brentwood maybe that homes in the borough are 13% larger than homes in England on average.
- 5.15 Over the period of the Plan, energy use and carbon emissions may increase by 10% following a 'business as usual' trajectory.

STRATEGIC POLICY BE01: CARBON REDUCTION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

1. Carbon Reduction and Construction Standards

Development should meet the minimum standards of sustainable construction and carbon reduction as set out below:

- a. All major development will be required to achieve at least a 10% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions above the requirements of Part L Building Regulations; and

¹³ University of Exeter (2014) Brentwood Renewable Energy Study

¹⁴ BEIS Sub-national consumption statistics

- b. New Non-residential development will be required to achieve a certified 'Excellent' rating under the BREEAM New Construction (Non-Domestic Buildings) 2018 scheme, or other equivalent standards.

The version of BREEAM that a building must be assessed under should be the latest BREEAM scheme and not be based on scheme versions that have been registered under at the pre-planning stages of a project. Other construction standards, such as LEEDs or Passivhaus, will be supported provided that they are broadly at least in line with the standards set out above.

2. Renewable Energy

Wherever possible, application of major development will be required to provide a minimum of 10% of the predicted energy needs of the development from renewable energy. Where on-site provision of renewable technologies is not appropriate, or where it is clearly demonstrated that the above target cannot be fully achieved on-site, any shortfall should be provided through:

- a. 'allowable solutions contributions' via Section 106 or CIL. These funds will then be used for energy efficiency and energy generation initiatives or other measure(s) required to offset the environmental impact of the development; or
- b. off-site provision, provided that an alternative proposal is identified, and the measures can be secured.

3. Application of major development, including proposals involving the redevelopment of existing floor space, should be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement outlining their approach to the following issues:

- a. adaptation to climate change;
- b. carbon reduction;
- c. water management;
- d. site waste management;
- e. use of materials;

4. Where it is not possible to meet these standards, applicants must demonstrate compelling reasons and provide evidence, as to why achieving the sustainability standards would not be technically feasible or economically viable.

- 5.16 The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 commits the UK Government by law to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2050.
- 5.17 Improvements in resource efficiency to meet the government's carbon target were made through Building Regulations which set standards for design and construction that applies to most new buildings, regardless of type.
- 5.18 However, local authorities can still require energy efficiency standards above Building Regulation, as allowed by the Planning and Energy Act 2008 and confirmed by the government in its summary response to the NPPF 2018 consultation.
- 5.19 As such, this policy requires an on-site reduction of at least 10 per cent beyond the baseline of part L of the current Building Regulations on major development. This takes into account the Local Plan Viability Assessment (2018)'s recommendation for the Council to only seek standards that are over and above those set out in Building Regulation in the case of major development where there is a requirement for 10% renewable energy.
- 5.20 According to the Brentwood Renewable Energy Study (2014), an international analysis of certified buildings has shown that the additional cost of achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' is expected to be minor and therefore should not be burdensome for developers. The version of BREEAM that a building must be assessed under should be the latest BREEAM scheme and not be based on scheme versions that have been registered under at the pre-planning stages of a project.
- 5.21 There are many approaches that can be taken to meeting the construction standards required by this policy. The Council will be supportive of innovative approaches to meeting and exceeding the standards set out in the policy. Where other construction standards are proposed for new developments, for example Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or construction methods such as Passivhaus Standard, these will be supported, provided that it can be demonstrated that they are broadly in line with the standards set out above, particularly in relation to carbon reduction and water efficiency.
- 5.22 Consideration of sustainable design and construction issues should take place at the earliest possible stage in the development process. This will provide the greatest opportunities for a well designed and constructed development and at the same time enable costs to be minimised. Therefore, developers should consider sustainable construction issues in pre-application discussions with the Local Planning Authority. Proposals should be captured within a Sustainability Statement, which can form part of the Design and Access Statement.
- 5.23 Sustainable design and construction are concerned with the implementation of sustainable development in individual sites and buildings. It takes account of the resources used in construction, and of the environmental, social and economic impacts of the construction process itself and how buildings are designed and used.
- 5.24 The choice of sustainability measures and how they are implemented may vary substantially from development to development. However, the general principles of sustainable design and construction should be applied to all scales and types of development. The Sustainability Statement should demonstrate how proposals avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts arising from climate change through sustainable and resilient design. The Sustainability Statement should be proportionate to the proposed scale of development and

clearly set out, providing sufficient detail on how sustainable design solutions have been integrated for both the construction and operation phases of the development. More guidance on areas to be covered in the Sustainability Statement is set out in Figure 5.1.

Adaptation to climate change

Adaptation measures can be implemented at a variety of scales, from individual buildings up to community and conurbation scale. Measures that will have benefits beyond site boundaries, and that will have a cumulative impact in areas where development is to be phased, should also be pursued. Applicants should refer to best practice guidance.

Carbon reduction

Proposals should demonstrate how the carbon reduction target will be met, in particular how the proposals:

- a. minimises the energy demand of new buildings by means such as fabric first approach and design;
- b. utilises energy efficient supply through low carbon technologies;
- c. supplies energy from new, renewable energy sources; and
- d. where on-site provision of renewable technologies is not appropriate, confirmation of offsite arrangement should be submitted.

Proposals for major development should contain a calculation of the energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions covered by Building Regulations and, separately, the energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions from any other part of the development, including plant or equipment, that are not covered by the Building Regulations (i.e. the unregulated emissions).

Proposals should also explain how the site has been future-proofed to achieve zero-carbon on-site emissions by 2050.

Water management

Development must optimise the opportunities for efficient water use, reuse and recycling, including integrated water management and water conservation.

Site waste management

Developments should be designed in a way that reduces the amount of construction waste and maximises the reuse and recycling of materials at all stages of a development's lifecycle.

All new development should be designed to make it easier for future occupants to maximise levels of recycling and reduce waste being sent to landfill. In order to do so, storage capacity for waste, both internal and external, should be an integral element of the

design of new developments. The Council will be supportive of innovative approaches to waste management.

Use of materials

Although this is not a policy requirement, the Council will encourage all developers to maximise resource efficiency and identify, source, and use environmentally and socially responsible materials. There are four principal considerations that should influence the sourcing of materials:

- a. **Responsible sourcing** – sourcing materials from known legal and certified sources through the use of environmental management systems and chain of custody schemes including the sourcing of timber accredited by the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC), or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC);
- b. **Secondary materials** – reclaiming and reusing material arising from the demolition of existing buildings and preparation of sites for development, as well as materials from other post-consumer waste streams;
- c. **Embodied impact of materials** – the aim should be to maximise the specification of major building elements to achieve an area-weighted rating of A or B as defined in the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Green Guide to Specification. Consideration should also be given to locally sourced materials; and
- d. **Healthy materials** – where possible developers should specify materials that represent a lower risk to the health of both construction workers and occupants. For example, selecting materials with zero or low volatile organic compound (VOC) levels to provide a healthy environment for residents.

Other

As well as the consideration of the above issues, the sustainability statement in support of the application should also address how the proposals meet all other policies relating to sustainability throughout the plan, including:

- a. biodiversity and ecology;
- b. land, water, noise and air pollution;
- c. transport, mobility and access;
- d. health and well-being, including provision of open space;
- e. culture, heritage and the quality of built form, including efficient use of land.

Figure 5.1: Areas to be covered in the sustainability statement and recommended approach

Allowable Solution

- 5.25 As part of the government’s policy for achieving zero carbon performance, the policy seeks to establish realistic limits for carbon compliance (on site carbon target for buildings) and allows for the full zero carbon standard to be achieved through the use of ‘allowable solutions’. These are envisaged as mainly near site or off-site carbon saving projects which would compensate for carbon emissions reductions that are difficult to achieve on site. Local authorities can explore opportunities for using carbon offset funds and community energy funds as a way of delivering the concept of allowable solutions in their areas.

Renewable Energy Generation

- 5.26 Incorporating renewable energy generation and energy efficiency measures into new development will be essential in order to achieve carbon reduction targets.
- 5.27 All developments should maximise opportunities for on-site electricity and heat production as well as use innovative building materials and smart technologies to reduce carbon emissions, reduce energy costs to occupants and improve the borough’s energy resilience.

POLICY BE02: WATER EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT

Water Efficiency

1. Development should incorporate water conservation measures in the proposals and meet the minimum standards for water efficiency as set out below:
 - a. New residential development will be required to achieve limits of 110 litres per person per day.
 - b. New non-residential development is expected to meet BREEAM ‘Excellent’ rating in category Wat 01.
 - c. Major developments and high or intense water use developments (such as hotels) is expected to provide more substantial water management measures such as rain/ and grey water harvesting.

Waste Water and Sewage

2. Development proposals should:
 - a. seek to improve the water environment and demonstrate that adequate wastewater infrastructure capacity is provided;
 - b. ensure that misconnections between foul and surface water networks are eliminated and not easily created through future building alterations;

- c. incorporate measures such as smart metering, water saving and recycling, including retrofitting and rain/grey water harvesting, to help to achieve lower water consumption rates and to maximise futureproofing;
3. Applications will need to demonstrate that the sewerage network has adequate capacity both on and off-site to serve the development and to assess the need to contribute to any additional connections for the development to prevent flooding or pollution of land and water courses. Where sewerage capacity is identified as insufficient, development will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that improvements will be completed prior to occupation of the development.

Water Quality

4. All development proposals should have regard to the Water Cycle Study and:
 - a. seek to improve water quality;
 - b. not cause deterioration in the quality of a water course or groundwater;
 - c. not lead to adverse impacts on the natural functioning of the watercourse, including quantity, flow, river continuity, groundwater connectivity, or biodiversity impacts;
 - d. where development is likely to have an impact, proposals must set out how impacts will be mitigated.

5.28 Brentwood Water Cycle Study 2018 identifies the borough as lying within an area of Serious Water Stress. A semi-arid climate and succession of dry winters can lead to groundwater levels within Brentwood being susceptible to multi-season droughts. The quality of the borough's watercourses is generally poor, while sewerage infrastructure in the north of the borough is operating at full capacity. The study recommends requiring all new developments to submit a water sustainability assessment and developers to demonstrate that they will achieve the water consumption reduction to Level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes for all residential developments and for non-residential developments to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' standard for water consumption targets. As the Code for Sustainable Homes has been withdrawn, water conservation measures will be required to ensure a 110 litres per person per day limit, at the level formerly considered at Level 3-4 in line with the Water Cycle Study 2018.

5.29 Major developments are encouraged to incorporate more substantial water management measures, such as grey water harvesting. This is supported by the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2016, paragraph 21.1.4 and 2018, paragraph 10.8.3).

POLICY BE03: ESTABLISHING LOW CARBON AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

Renewable energy infrastructure

1. Innovative approaches to the installation and/or construction of energy generation facilities or low carbon homes which demonstrate sustainable use of resources and high energy efficiency levels will be supported.

Decentralised energy infrastructure

2. New development proposals of over 500 dwelling units, including brownfield and urban extensions, or where the clustering of new sites totals more than 500 units, should include energy masterplans to incorporate decentralised energy infrastructure in line with the following hierarchy:
 - i. where there is an existing decentralised heat network with sufficient capacity or the capacity to expand, new development will be expected to connect to it;
 - ii. where there is no existing decentralised heat network with sufficient capacity or the capacity to expand, new development will be expected to deliver an onsite heat network, unless it can be demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that this would render the development unviable;
 - iii. where a developer is unable to deliver a decentralised heat network, it will need to be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that the applicant has fully assessed all reasonably available options for its incorporation and delivery and has designed the development to allow future connection to a heat network unless it can be demonstrated that a lower carbon alternative has been put in place
3. New development will be expected to demonstrate that the heating and cooling systems have been selected according to the following heat hierarchy:
 - i. connection to existing CHP/CCHP distribution network;
 - ii. site-wide renewable CHP/CCHP;
 - iii. site-wide gas-fired CHP/CCHP;
 - iv. site-wide renewable community heating/cooling;
 - v. site-wide gas-fired community heating/cooling;
 - vi. individual building renewable heating.

5.30 According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA, 2018)¹⁵, renewable energy will be cheaper than fossil fuels by 2020 as a result of improvements in technology. Renewables are experiencing a virtuous cycle of technology improvement and cost reduction.

Stand-alone renewable energy

5.31 It is acknowledged that standalone technologies such as large-scale wind turbines and photovoltaic (PV) arrays could be significant sources of energy. The resource assessment in the Brentwood Renewable Energy Study (2014) demonstrated that the borough's renewable energy target will not be possible without deploying large commercial scale renewable technologies. However, stand-alone renewable energy schemes would occur within and could impact on the Green Belt and would also be constrained by proximity to suitable connection to the national electricity grid. Therefore, whilst the Council would encourage opportunities for stand-alone renewable energy schemes within Brentwood, this will need careful consideration and be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Selection of the most appropriate locations would depend on balancing technical factors (such as proximity to substations) with minimising the impact of those developments through careful siting and mitigation measures. The Council would also support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning, in line with the NPPF.

Decentralised energy

5.32 Decentralised energy broadly refers to energy that is generated off the main grid, including micro-renewables, heating and cooling. It can refer to energy from waste plants, combined heat and power, district heating and cooling, as well as geothermal, biomass or solar energy. Schemes can serve a single building or a whole community, even being built out across entire cities. Decentralised energy is a rapidly deployable and efficient way to meet demand, whilst improving energy security and sustainability at the same time. Other benefits of decentralised energy include:

- i. increased conversion efficiency (capture and use of heat generated, reduced transmission losses);
- ii. increased use of renewable, carbon-neutral and low-carbon sources of fuel;
- iii. more flexibility for generation to match local demand patterns for electricity and heat;
- iv. greater energy security for businesses that control their own generation;
- v. greater awareness of energy issues through community-based energy systems, driving a change in social attitudes and more efficient use of our energy resources.

5.33 District heating and cooling systems (DH) are an important enabling technology for the use of renewables and need to be a central component of the decentralised system. DH can combine different sources of heat and can play a positive role in the integration of variable renewable energy. In 'the Future of Heating'¹⁶ the government highlighted the role for heat

¹⁵ IRENA (2018) Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2017, International Renewable Energy Agency

¹⁶ DECC (2013) The Future of Heating: Meeting the challenge

networks for delivering low carbon heat. District heating can be retrofitted for existing heat customers or installed in developments as part of a site wide low or zero carbon energy solution.

- 5.34 The East of England resource assessment and the Brentwood Renewable Energy Study 2014 suggest that there are unlikely to be major anchor and high heat density areas in the borough suitable for retrofit-only DH networks. New development will therefore play an important role in heat network development in the borough. Strategic allocations could play a key role in establishing a decentralised energy network, offering great opportunities to create or expand the borough's decentralised energy infrastructure.
- 5.35 According to the Brentwood Renewable Energy Study (2014), DH is a viable low and zero carbon energy solution for new development; the viability of DH and CHP schemes are improved with increased scale, density and mix of uses. Smaller sites close to large existing loads, on the other hand, provide opportunities for collaboration which provides cost effective, energy efficient, low carbon heat and electricity. Therefore, applicants of strategic sites should engage at an early stage with the Council, stakeholders and relevant energy companies to establish the future energy requirements and infrastructure arising from large-scale development proposals and clusters of significant new development.
- 5.36 The financial opportunity from DH schemes exists as there are economies of scale where the costs of providing a central heat source that also generates power, together with the associated distribution infrastructure, outweighs alternative means of complying with Part L. Where development occurs piecemeal, it is likely that individual developers for each site would choose traditional means of meeting Part L Building Regulations, which may result in a loss of opportunity.
- 5.37 Energy masterplanning at the large scale offers a unique opportunity to consider and plan for a robust infrastructure that will support the aspirations of a sustainable community – not only in terms of demand reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy supply, but also in relation to water and waste management, transport and biodiversity. All these issues must be considered from the earliest stage and will have a major influence on the energy masterplan concept. Particular attention should be given to opportunities for utilizing existing decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy supply systems and to fostering the development of new opportunities to supply proposed and existing development. Such opportunities could include co-locating potential heat customers and heat suppliers. Using the masterplanning process to map out zero-carbon and renewable energy opportunities in the area will help in identifying the potential for renewables at all scales, including community-scale schemes (TCPA, 2016, Practical Guides for Creating Successful New Communities, Guide 4: Planning for Energy and Climate Change).
- 5.38 An Energy Masterplan should identify:
- i. major heat loads (including anchor heat loads, with particular reference to sites such as schools, hospitals and social housing);
 - ii. heat loads from existing buildings that can be connected to future phases of a heat network major heat supply plant;
 - iii. opportunities to utilise energy from waste;

- iv. secondary heat sources;
- v. opportunities for low temperature heat networks;
- vi. land for energy centres and/or energy storage;
- vii. heating and cooling network routes;
- viii. opportunities for futureproofing utility infrastructure networks to minimise the impact from road works;
- ix. infrastructure and land requirements for electricity and gas supplies;
- x. implementation options for delivering feasible projects, considering issues of procurement, funding and risk.

Building scale technologies

- 5.39 Brentwood Borough has relatively high levels of domestic gas and electricity consumption, therefore building-scale technologies have the potentials to meet the borough's domestic energy demands. Building scale technologies often comprise permitted development and can be included in new development or retro-fitted to existing units. Building scale technologies with the greatest potential include rooftop solar technologies and biomass boilers in the commercial and industrial sector.

POLICY BE04: MANAGING HEAT RISK

1. All development proposals should minimise internal heat gain and the risks of overheating through design, layout, building orientation and use of appropriate materials.
2. Major development proposals should demonstrate how they will reduce the potential for overheating and reliance on air conditioning systems by:
 - a. minimising internal heat generation through energy efficient design;
 - b. reducing the amount of heat entering a building through orientation, shading, albedo, fenestration, insulation and the provision of green roofs and walls;
 - c. managing the heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings;
 - d. maximising passive ventilation; and
 - e. where necessary, providing mechanical ventilation and active cooling systems.

- 5.40 For some, climate change and severe weather events could cause them discomfort; for others, especially children, the elderly, and those who have certain health conditions, the effects can be potentially lethal. According to the first UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) in 2012, there are around 2,000 heat-related deaths in the UK; it projects that this number could more than double by the 2050s. Much of this increased risk is thought to be caused by exposure to high indoor temperatures. Overheating risks to health also emerged as one of the top six key risks where more action is required in the most recent UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017¹⁷.
- 5.41 The Climate Change Act (2008) and the NPPF (2021, paragraph 153) also require planning to take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to the risk of overheating from rising temperatures.
- 5.42 Many aspects of building design can lead to increases in overheating risk, including high proportions of glazing and an increase in the air tightness of buildings. There are a number of low-energy-intensive measures that can mitigate this risk; these include but not limit to solar shading, building orientation, solar-controlled glazing, living walls and green roof. For major developments, a landscape scheme integrating multi-functional green and blue infrastructure should be developed along the built form as this can be part of a sustainable and energy efficient development.
- 5.43 Developers should refer to most up to date guidance and best practice examples. The Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) produces a series of guidance on assessing and mitigating overheating risk in new developments, in particular:
- i. TM 59: Design Methodology for the Assessment of Overheating Risk in Homes - is relevant for domestic developments; and
 - ii. TM52: The Limits of Thermal Comfort: Avoiding Overheating in European Buildings - is relevant for non-domestic developments.

These can also be applied to refurbishment projects.

¹⁷ UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, HM (2017)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/584281/uk-climate-change-risk-assess-2017.pdf

Sustainable Drainage

POLICY BE05: SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE

1. All developments should incorporate appropriate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for the disposal of surface water, in order to avoid any increase in surface water flood risk or adverse impact on water quality.
2. Development within areas identified as a Critical Drainage Area (CDA) on the policies map, should optimise the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems by providing an individually designed mitigation scheme to address the site-specific issues and risk, as informed by a site specific Flood Risk Assessment. This could be provided as part of the Drainage Strategy and must address any issues highlighted in the Surface Water Management Plan, where relevant.
3. Greenfield developments, major development and all development within a Critical Drainage Area must achieve a greenfield runoff rate. Where it is demonstrated that this is not possible on brownfield developments then a runoff reduction of 50% minimum should be achieved. The technical approach should be justified in the Drainage Strategy.
4. Applicants are required to submit a surface water Drainage Strategy and a Flood Risk Assessment for all major development as well as for all development within a Critical Drainage Area. The Drainage Strategy must include a SuDs Management Plan setting out the long-term management and maintenance arrangements.
5. SuDs will be required to meet the following design criteria:
 - a. the design must follow an index-based approach when managing water quality. Implementation in line with the updated CIRIA SuDS Manual¹⁸ is required. Source control techniques such as green roofs, permeable paving and swales should be used so that rainfall runoff in events up to 5mm does not leave the site;
 - b. SuDS should be sensitively designed and integrated into the Green and Blue infrastructure to create high quality public open space and landscaped public realm, in line with Strategic Policy NE02: Green and Blue Infrastructure;
 - c. maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity net-gain;

¹⁸ CIRIA (2017) The SuDS Manual (C753). Available at: https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/Bookshop/Free_Publications/Books/Free_CIRIA_Publications.aspx?hkey=ca8794b8-b1b3-4742-880d-6c7a27719afb

- d. improve the quality of water discharges and be used in conjunction with water use efficiency measures;
 - e. function effectively over the lifetime of the development;
 - f. the preferred hierarchy of managing surface water drainage from any development is through infiltration measures, secondly attenuation and discharge to watercourses, and if these cannot be met, through discharge to surface water only sewers;
 - g. have regard to Essex County Council SuDS Design Guide 2020, or as amended.
6. When discharging surface water to a public sewer, developers will be required to provide evidence that capacity exists in the public sewerage network to serve their development, in line with policy requirements in BE02 Water Efficiency and Management.
 7. Development proposals should be designed to include permeable surfaces wherever possible. Proposals for impermeable paving, including on small surfaces such as front gardens and driveways, will be strongly resisted unless it can be suitably demonstrated that this is not technically feasible or appropriate.

- 5.44 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are the primary means by which increased surface run-off can be mitigated. They can manage run-off flow rates to reduce the impact of urbanisation on flooding, protect or enhance water quality and provide a multi-functional use of land to deliver biodiversity, landscape and public amenity aspirations. They do this by dealing with run-off and pollution as close as possible to its source and protect water resources from point pollution. SuDs allow new development in areas where existing drainage systems are close to full capacity, thereby enabling development within existing urban areas. Reference must be made to the criteria outlined in the Essex County Council SuDS Guide.
- 5.45 Wherever possible, Sustainable Drainage Systems techniques must be utilised to dispose of surface rainwater so that it is retained either on site or within the immediate area, reducing the existing rate of run-off. Such systems may include green roofs, rainwater attenuation measures, surface water storage areas, flow limiting devices and infiltration areas or soakaways. This approach is commonly known as the 'surface water management train' or 'source-to-stream'.
- 5.46 SuDS must have regard to the criteria outlined in the Essex County Council SuDS Guide .
- 5.47 Essex County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority. Applicants will need to prove compliance with the above drainage hierarchy and ensure sustainable drainage has been

adequately utilised, taking into account potential land contamination issues and protection of existing water quality, in line with local and national policy and guidance.

- 5.48 The applicability of SuDS techniques for use on potential development sites will depend upon proposed and existing land-uses influencing the volume of water required to be attenuated, catchment characteristics and the underlying site geology.
- 5.49 When run-off does occur, treatment within SuDS components is essential for frequent rainfall events, for example up to 1:1 year return period event, where urban contaminants are being washed off urban surfaces, for all sites.
- 5.50 For rainfall events greater than the 1:1 event, it is likely that the dilution will be significant and will reduce the environmental risk. It is important that the SuDS design aims to minimise the risk of re-mobilisation and washout of any pollutants already captured by the system.
- 5.51 Developers are encouraged to refer to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2018 (which maps infiltration areas) and guidance provided by the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) for design criteria, technical feasibility, to ensure the future sustainability of the borough's drainage system. Essex County Council has produced a SuDS Design Guide (2015) to help steer what is expected from development to complement national requirements and prioritise local needs.

Communications Infrastructure

- 5.52 The Council recognises the growing importance of modern, effective telecommunications systems to serve local business and communities and their crucial role in the national and local economy.
- 5.53 High quality communications infrastructure including ultrafast broadband and mobile communication will be provided by working collaboratively with Essex County Council, communications operators and providers, and supporting initiatives, technologies and developments which increase and improve coverage and quality throughout the borough.

STRATEGIC POLICY BE06: COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

1. The Council will support proposals for high quality communications infrastructure and superfast broadband, including community-based networks, particularly where alternative technologies need to be used in rural areas of the borough.
2. Proposals from service providers for new or the expansion of existing communications infrastructure (including telecommunications masts,

equipment and associated development, and superfast broadband) will be supported subject to the following criteria:

- a. evidence is provided to demonstrate, to the Council's satisfaction, that the possibility of mast or site sharing has been fully explored and no suitable alternative sites are available in the locality including the erection of antennae on existing buildings or other suitable structures;
- b. evidence is provided to confirm that the proposals would cause no harm to highway safety;
- c. the proposal has no unacceptable impact on the character and appearance of the area, landscape or heritage impacts or unacceptable impacts on the natural environment;
- d. the proposal has been designed to minimise disruption should the need for maintenance, adaption or future upgrades arise;
- e. the proposal will not cause significant and irremediable interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest; and
- f. the proposal conforms to the latest International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines, taking account of the cumulative impact of all operator equipment located on the mast/site where appropriate (i.e. prevent location to sensitive community uses, including schools).

5.54 The government has committed to improving broadband access. As part of this commitment the Superfast Essex Programme aims to extend the fibre broadband network as far as possible in Essex. The Council will work with broadband infrastructure providers and Essex County Council to ensure as wider coverage as possible. Upgrades to existing and new communications infrastructure, including ultrafast broadband and mobile communication will be strongly supported, including masts, buildings and other related structures, to harness the opportunities arising from new high-quality communications.

5.55 The objective of this policy is to ensure the right balance is struck between providing essential telecommunications infrastructure, conserving and preserving the environment and local amenity, particularly in the borough's sensitive areas. By its nature, telecommunications development has the potential to have a significant impact on the environment and raises issues of visual and residential amenity. Mast and site sharing, using existing buildings and structures and a design led approach, disguising equipment where necessary, can help address these concerns. Therefore, planning applications must be accompanied by detailed supplementary information which provides the technical

justification for the proposed development including the area of search, details of any consultation undertaken, the proposed structure and measures to minimise its visual impact.

- 5.56 Although the impact from telecommunications equipment on health is a source of public concern, the government has indicated that the planning system is not the place to determine health safeguards. However, the Council will nevertheless require all applicants to demonstrate their proposed installation complies with the latest national and international guidelines. This currently requires applicants to demonstrate they comply with the International Commission of Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)¹⁹ which should take into account the cumulative impacts of all operators' equipment located on the mast/site.

POLICY BE07: CONNECTING NEW DEVELOPMENTS TO DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1. To support Brentwood's economic growth and productivity now and in the future, all development proposals should:
 - a. Provide up to date communications infrastructure as an integral part of development proposals. As a minimum, all new developments must be served by the fastest available broadband connection, installed on an open access basis. This includes installation of appropriate cabling within dwellings and business units and full connection of the developed areas to the main telecommunications network;
 - b. ensure that sufficient ducting space for future digital connectivity infrastructure (such as small cell antenna and ducts for cables, that support fixed and mobile connectivity and therefore underpins smart technologies) is provided wherever possible;
 - c. support the effective use of the public realm, such as street furniture and other installations, to accommodate new state of the art well-designed and integrated mobile digital communication infrastructure;
2. When installing new and improving existing digital communication infrastructure in new development, proposals should:
 - a. identify and plan for the telecommunications network demand and infrastructure needs from first occupation;
 - b. take into account the Highway Authority's land requirements so as not to impede or add to the cost of the highway mitigation schemes where the location and route of new utility services in the vicinity of the highway network or proposed new highway network;

¹⁹ <https://www.icnirp.org/>

- c. ensure the scale, form and massing of the new development does not cause unavoidable interference with existing communications infrastructure in the vicinity. If so, opportunities to mitigate such impact through appropriate design modifications should be progressed including measures for resiting, re-provision or enhancement of any relevant communications infrastructure within the new development;
 - d. demonstrate that the siting and design of the installation would not have a detrimental impact upon the visual and residential amenity of neighbouring occupiers, the host building (where relevant), and the appearance and character of the area;
 - e. seek opportunities to share existing masts or sites with other providers; and
 - f. all digital communication infrastructure should have the capacity to respond to changes in technology requirements over the life of the development.
3. Where applicants can demonstrate, through consultation with broadband infrastructure providers, that superfast broadband connection is not practical, or economically viable:
- a. the developer will ensure that broadband service is made available via an alternative technology provider, such as fixed wireless or radio broadband; and
 - b. ducting to all premises that can be accessed by broadband providers in the future, to enable greater access in the future. Only where this is not practicable or viable, the Council will seek developer contribution towards off-site works to enable those properties access to superfast broadband, either via fibre optic cable or wireless technology in the future to provide like capacity.

- 5.57 Fast, reliable digital connectivity is essential in today's economy and especially for digital technology and creative sector. The provision for digital infrastructure is important for the functioning of development and should be treated with importance.
- 5.58 Digital connectivity supports smart technologies in terms of the collection, analysis and sharing of data on the performance of the built and natural environment, including for example, water and energy consumption, air quality, noise and congestion. Where it is appropriate and viable to do so, development should be fitted with smart infrastructure, such as sensors, to enable better collection and monitoring of such data. As digital connectivity and the capability of these sensors improves, and their cost falls, more and better data will become available to improve monitoring of planning agreements and impact assessments.

- 5.59 Digital connectivity also supports smart technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), wireless motion sensors and Virtual Reality (VR) which are increasingly used to assist an ageing population and people living with dementia, by reducing isolation, promoting independent living and assisting and complementing care and support.
- 5.60 Provision of high capacity broadband will support businesses and attract investment to Brentwood. It allows residents and businesses to access essential online services, social and commercial networks. It also has the potential to increase opportunities for home-working and remote-working, reducing the demand on travel networks at peak periods. The importance is demonstrated by recent census returns which show that the biggest change in journey to work patterns in the last 20 years has been the increase in people working from home.
- 5.61 The Council aspires to have ultrafast broadband or fastest available broadband at all new employment areas and all new residential developments through fibre to the premises/home (FTTP/H). Fibre to the curb, copper connections to premises and additional ducting for future provision will be considered if developers can show that FTTP/H is not viable or feasible.
- 5.62 It is recognised that at present, in some rural areas of the borough, fast, reliable broadband is not available as it is uneconomic or unviable to serve small numbers of properties in isolated locations. These places generally have poor access to other facilities and as such would not be expected to provide significant levels of growth. Lack of fast, reliable broadband or lack of scale to deliver broadband may be considered as unsustainable in these locations.
- 5.63 Where new development is proposed in rural areas, investment in superfast reliable broadband will be required, subject to viability. This means that developers should explore all the options, and evidence of this engagement should be submitted with a planning statement.

Transport and Connectivity

Sustainable Transport

- 5.64 Sustainable transport is a key component of sustainable development, for its many benefits go beyond helping the environment. It encourages an active lifestyle, contributes to improving air and noise quality, helps improve public health, provides safer environments for children, increases social interaction in the neighbourhoods and can save travel time by reducing congestion.
- 5.65 Sustainable transport refers to:
- i. Transport strategies that increases accessibility/mobility while minimising traffic volume and overall parking levels, for example allocating development in highly accessible locations, or providing public transport and a cycling network (Strategic Policy BE08 Strategic Transport Infrastructure, Strategic Policy BE09 Sustainable Means of Travel

and Walkable Street, Policy BE10 Sustainable Passenger Transport, Policy BE13 Parking Standards)

- ii. Means of transport which reduces the impact on the environment such as sustainable public transport, low emission vehicles, vehicle charging points and car sharing, as well as non-motorised transport, such as walking and cycling (Policy BE10 Sustainable Passenger Transport, Policy BE11 Electric and Low Emission Vehicle,).
- iii. Mitigating the transport impact of development (Policy BE12 Mitigating the Transport Impacts of Development)

5.66 Many aspects of transport and travel need to be considered, including reducing the need to travel, encouraging walking and cycling to reduce dependency on car travel and to improve public health, making public transport cleaner and more accessible to all users.

5.67 It is also important that we consider car ownership and be realistic about the fact that most households in the borough will own a car. While public transport links into London are good for Brentwood town and other areas along the transport corridors, villages are more remote with less good access. Therefore, it is acknowledged that some level of car travel and parking considerations will remain important for Brentwood as we consider the future.

POLICY BE08: STRATEGIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

In order to support and address the cumulative impacts of planned and other incremental growth, allocated development within the Local Plan and any other development proposals shall (where appropriate) provide reasonable and proportionate contributions to required mitigation measures to strategic transport infrastructure, including:

- a. circulation arrangements, public realm and multimodal integration around Brentwood, Shenfield and Ingatestone stations;
- b. circulation arrangement and public realm around West Horndon station, and the creation of associated multimodal interchange through phases to support new residents and employees;
- c. improvements to the highway network as deemed necessary by transport evidence or as agreed by National Highways and Essex County Council as appropriate, other statutory bodies, stakeholders and passenger transport providers; and
- d. additional and/or improved pedestrian, cycling infrastructure and bus services connecting development to key destinations such as railway stations, education facilities, employment, retail and leisure.

- 5.68 Strategic transport infrastructure is that which is critical to the delivery of the Local Plan as such their timely provision must be in place in order to support development. Strategic transport infrastructure are assigned a priority category 1 in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 5.69 This policy seeks to align strategic transport infrastructure improvements with Brentwood's proposed allocations and economic growth and to contribute to health and well-being whilst preserving the environment. This would be achieved by maximising the value of Elizabeth Line, improving the capacity of the stations and road network, ensuring the main settlements and new development have convenient access to high quality and frequent public transport services which connect to the town centre, main employment centres, rail stations, ports and airports in the wider region.
- 5.70 Development proposed within this Plan will only be deliverable and supported if suitable transport measures and investment are led, coordinated and, where appropriate, delivered by Brentwood Borough Council and strategic partners. Development should seek to enhance transport, particularly public transport, and wider connectivity between new and existing employment areas. The Council's positive approach to planning may require it to use its compulsory purchase powers under section 226 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. That power gives the Council a positive tool to help bring forward necessary works to support planned growth in the borough, where strong planning justifications for the use of the power exist and statutory requirements are satisfied.

Maximising the value of railway connectivity and Elizabeth Line

- 5.71 Previously known as Crossrail, the new Elizabeth Line is a 118 km railway under development crossing through the heart of London, enabling access between Reading and Heathrow in the west, through central London to Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the east. The full route is expected to be fully operational by May 2023. The arrival of Elizabeth Line will provide an improved and more frequent service to Brentwood's residents and visitors thus benefiting businesses and facilitating growth. The Council will work with partners to improve the station environment at both Brentwood and Shenfield stations, specifically in terms of non-motorised users and enhanced public transport access, with improved forecourt and pedestrian crossing facilities.
- 5.72 It is expected that the introduction of this new railway will have both positive impacts, as a result of additional rail trips, and potentially negative impacts, with potential for increased travel by car to access the stations (Transport Assessment, PBA, 2021). There will be a need to monitor and review the situation once the services are operational. Any impacts identified should be addressed through the implementation and promotion of sustainable transport measures, for example the provision for non-car modes and the implementation of parking restrictions and pedestrian wayfinding system.
- 5.73 The proximity of new housing developments close to railway stations can provide the opportunity to improve cycling and walking infrastructure for shorter distance trips, to access rail services. Improving links to Brentwood and Shenfield stations will benefit both existing population as well as the new Local Plan developments within easy access of the stations. Proposed allocations and future development near Brentwood and Shenfield stations are required to demonstrate that the planning and design for movement connect well to the surrounding walking, cycling and public transport links to the station, and give priority to pedestrians and cyclists.

Improvements to the train stations

- 5.74 In order to support a transit-oriented growth strategy and support projected travel demands from future development as well as provide the opportunity for non-motorist travel, it is important to achieve integration of transport modes. This should support regional trips by public transport and reduce pressure on the road network at the critical peak period. The Council will encourage improvements to the public realm surrounding existing train stations and look to improve access, interchange facilities, installation of wayfinding signs and introduce parking control where appropriate. Park and Ride/ Cycle/ Stride schemes to improve access to the stations will be considered subject to a future detailed feasibility study prepared by the Council.
- 5.75 The railway stations in the borough have potentials to assist in providing additional benefits to sustainable travel. New development should seek to provide new or improved links and access to the station. Where appropriate contributions will therefore be sought from nearby developments:
- a. Brentwood station: located on the Great Eastern Mainline, Brentwood station is served by TfL rail services operating between Shenfield and London Liverpool Street and Abellio Greater Anglia services operating between Southend Victoria and London. The emphasis on accessibility to both Shenfield and Brentwood stations will be on sustainable travel as a means of access, with improvements to pedestrian and cycle infrastructure and bus services, linking both new and existing developments near the stations, and on introducing new parking controls where needed to discourage parking around the stations, therefore reducing car travel.
 - b. Shenfield station: also located on the Great Eastern Mainline, Shenfield station is served by TfL and Greater Anglia rail services to Stratford and London Liverpool Street station and Greater Anglia services to Southend Victoria, Colchester Town, Ipswich, Braintree and Clacton-on-Sea, as well as some services to Norwich. From May 2023 it will be the terminus of the Elizabeth Line which will run from Reading and Heathrow Airport in the west through London. During 2014 JMP Associates undertook a station parking study for Shenfield prior to the development of the Elizabeth line. From the Rail User Survey carried out as part of the study, the study demonstrates that with the introduction of better bus services to the station, a reduction in the number of people who park at Shenfield who live in the vicinity as well as from any future Local Plan developments in the region could be witnessed, reducing overall traffic on the local network. As mentioned above, enhancement to Shenfield station would centre around improving pedestrian and cycle infrastructure and bus services and where necessary, parking controls. Where appropriate contributions will therefore be sought from nearby developments.
 - c. West Horndon station: West Horndon station is on the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway line and is served by C2C with two trains per hour to London Fenchurch Street and Shoeburyness. It is currently identified that parking capacity is fully utilised most weekdays for commuters into London from the A127/A13 corridors. The location of a number of the Local Plan development sites will mean that West Horndon Station will play an important role in future transport provision. The Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021) proposed that over the lifetime of this Plan, the improvements to the station, bus and cycle infrastructure and interchange facilities are phased to create a

new integrated transport hub. An increased capacity on the existing train service will be central to the new cycling, walking and bus movements of the new residents and employees. To ensure the new development will provide convenient access to the future interchange at West Horndon, the Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021) proposed that interim bus service(s) connecting the developments sites to the interchange should be built into the development agreements to be funded. This should allow time for enough customer demand for a commercial operator to take on the routes. This is particularly the case with Dunton Hills where new opportunities will exist.

- d. Ingatestone station: Ingatestone railway station is on the Great Eastern Main Line, currently served by Greater Anglia. New development should seek to provide new or improve links and access to Ingatestone station.

Delivering improvements to the highway infrastructure capacity

- 5.76 As the backbone of our transport system, roads keep the population connected and the economy flowing. In light of planned development, it is important to grasp the opportunity to transform our roads and the experience of driving on them, whilst also addressing strategic imperatives such as economic growth and climate change.
- 5.77 It should be noted, however, that providing additional highway capacity will only have a short-term impact and may be quickly taken up by suppressed traffic. Therefore, investment in providing alternatives is important. Non-highway measures²⁰ such as sustainable transport measures and behavioural change that go beyond physical improvements could assist in alleviating pressures on the highway network. These measures are embedded in other policies in this Plan.
- 5.78 The Council is working with Associations of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA) to prepare a statutory Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) which will identify ways to transform transport connectivity, among other required work to deliver growth. This work will inform public transport services needed to follow suit if the wider development needs of south east England are to be sustainably provided.
- 5.79 In Brentwood, the strategic highway infrastructure includes:
 - i. the A12 which connects the market town and major settlements in central Brentwood Borough to London and the wider region, providing access to services, jobs and recreation;
 - ii. the A127 which travels through the south of Brentwood Borough and connects it to London, Basildon, Rochford, Southend, Southend Airport and surrounding employment areas. The A127 corridor is a vitally important primary route for the south of Essex;
 - iii. the M25 in the west which connects Brentwood Borough to London and Stansted Airport;
 - iv. and associated key junctions.
- 5.80 The Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021) assessed how the highway network within the borough copes at a strategic level as a result of the new Local Plan Development and

²⁰ More details on non-highway measures can be found in the Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021).

committed developments within adjacent local authorities that would likely have an impact on Brentwood Borough highways. This work identified a number of junctions that may require mitigation as well as a number of non-highway²¹ related mitigation measures. The results of the modelling and junction assessments highlight the need to continue to monitor throughout the Local Plan period to identify any additional impact from other schemes on the highway network in Brentwood, such as the Lower Thames Crossing project, the A127 and any highway effect from the opening of the Elizabeth Line. Since the level of growth planned along the A127 and A12 are reliant on new and improved strategic infrastructure of regional and national importance (including the Lower Thames Crossing), the Council will continue to work with the highway authority (Essex County Council), statutory bodies (including National Highways), the Essex Heart and Haven Strategic Transport Boards²² other partners (including the ASELA and the A127 Task Force), and developers to secure the mitigation measures to the highways and related junctions to deliver growth. The impact of individual access junctions for individual sites would be expected to be undertaken by promoters of individual sites.

- 5.81 It is recognised that existing mitigation undertaken by third parties is being considered and will assist in improving capacity of the highway network in the borough. These include:
- i. A127/A128: several studies, led by Essex County Council, have been progressing on the A127 corridor between Southend-on-Sea in the East to the M25 in the west, the final section of this road is within Brentwood Borough. Within the A127 Corridor for Growth study²³ there are individual pieces of work currently at various stages of planning and development, many of which are focussed on interchange capacity and/or safety improvements. Continued joint working with ECC and other neighbouring authorities will be important, so any outcomes from this study can feed through to the South Brentwood Growth Corridor Masterplan;
 - ii. M25 Junction 28: National Highways are currently undertaking work to develop improvements at M25 Junction 28²⁴. Further engagement will be required with National Highways on this scheme;
 - iii. M25 Junction 29: mitigation measures at this junction are being considered with the aim to improve the junction's operation with the introduction of the Brentwood Enterprise Park. Proposals for the Lower Thames Crossing route that impact M25 Junction 29 will need further consideration as part of these overall aims.
 - iv. The A127 Task Force has representation from all South Essex authorities including BBC. This Task Force will oversee much of the public affairs interaction between the Councils and Government to ensure that the route is seen as strategic and as a

²¹: Non-highway measures within this Plan include sustainable transport measures and behavioural change that go beyond physical improvements to assist in reducing the impact of developments on the overall road network. More details on non-highway measures can be found in the Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021), and under Policy BE16 Mitigating the Transport Impacts of Development.

²²: The Heart and Haven Strategic Transport Boards was established by ECC with the primary roles to determine infrastructure priorities, encourage partnership working on transport and growth issues, and fulfil the duty to co-operate on transport planning and delivery in the context of Local and National Plans.

²³ <https://www.essexhighways.org/uploads/docs/nevendon-a127-corridor-for-growth-paper2.pdf>

²⁴ <https://highwaysengland.co.uk/projects/m25-junction-28-improvements/>

potential candidate for re-trunking in order to bring about the long-term improvement required for an area of South Essex with over 600,000 residents. The planning and design work for any improvement of this scale will of necessity require a short-term, medium and long term phasing. Whilst the A127 is the main focus ECC would be looking to work collaboratively with BBC and other councils in the area.

- 5.82 Brentwood high schools and some primary schools are very attractive not only to residents within the borough, but also for many children from the surrounding Essex and London authorities. The five high schools located in the central area of Brentwood Borough generate a significant volume of parents dropping off and picking up their children; therefore, the impact of an increasing population of children and school related traffic should be taken into consideration as a part of mitigation measures to the highway network. Development in proximity to schools and education facilities should be designed with priority given to safety and convenience of pupils' walking, cycling to school, as well as other measures that can address the impacts of school run traffic, in line with ECC's Developers Guide to Infrastructure Contributions.
- 5.83 For Central Brentwood Growth Corridor, the Council is considering a sustainable transport strategy to help address traffic and associated air quality issues, based on non-highway measures identified in the Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021), options including but not limited to School Clear Zones and Low Emission Zone:
- i. The School Clear Zones concepts seeks to remove school related trips from the town centre and to encourage greater use of non-car modes for such trips. In these zones, vehicles will be restricted from stopping, parking for drop off during AM/PM peak hour. The pupils will be encouraged to walk or cycle from drop off zones to relieve pressure on the highway network. The measure has the added benefit of encouraging more physical activity for children their parents, and all other users to walk or cycle from a reasonable distance. In addition, it would help improve air quality and address illegal car parking affecting residents living close to the schools. The Council intends to continue exploring the potential and deliverability of this concept;
 - ii. A Low Emission Zone is a defined area where access by polluting vehicles is restricted or deterred with the aim of improving the air quality. This may favour vehicles such as alternative fuel vehicles, electric vehicles, or zero-emission vehicles. Currently feasibility analysis is being considered for Low Emission Zone as part of a long-term assessment (Brentwood IDP).
 - iii. Other measures and behavioural change measures are detailed under Policy BE16 Mitigating the Transport Impacts of Development, and can also be found in the Transport Assessment (2021).
- 5.84 For South Brentwood Growth Corridor, there is a recognition that provision of sustainable transport in this area is poor. To mitigate the impact of future development on the highway network in the South, the Council will work proactively with developers, key stakeholders and service providers to implement new area-specific sustainable transport measures, which would seek to mitigate transport impacts of sites on the highway infrastructure, improve bus links across the area and improve capacity of West Horndon station. The measures would also seek to reduce the impacts of northward movements into central Brentwood. Where

northward movement happens, they should be undertaken by electric car club vehicles, electric bikes or bus.

- 5.85 It is considered that the preferred route of the Lower Thames Crossing, developed by National Highways, will have impacts on opportunities as well as cumulative impact on the local and strategic transport network. The Lower Thames Crossing is a proposed new road crossing of the River Thames which will connect the counties of Essex (north) and Kent (south). The planned route is expected to run from the M25 near North Ockendon, cross the A13 at Orsett before crossing under the Thames east of Tilbury and Gravesend. A new link road will then take traffic to the A2 near Shorne, close to where the route becomes the M2. At this stage, information on the impact of this scheme on the highway network in Brentwood is limited. The impact of the scheme on travel in the borough will need to be reviewed as the scheme progresses, in particular, if delivery of the scheme comes forward during the Plan period.
- 5.86 The Lower Thames Crossing Statutory Consultation commenced on October 10th 2018²⁵, the forecast reporting released as part of the consultation evidence does not provide detailed analysis of flow changes on the A128 and A127; however, the non-technical summary identifies a reduction in traffic on these links, demonstrating that this is likely to have a beneficial effect in the operation at these junctions. Currently, National Highways anticipate that, subject to funding and planning consent, the scheme would open in 2027, within the Plan period. However, there is still uncertainty regarding the timescales for the delivery of this scheme (Transport Assessment 2021, PBA).

POLICY BE09: SUSTAINABLE MEANS OF TRAVEL AND WALKABLE STREETS

1. Sustainable modes of transport should be prioritised in new developments to promote accessibility and integration with the wider community and existing networks. Priority should be given to cycle and pedestrian movements and access to public transport.
2. Development proposals should provide the following sustainable measures as appropriate:
 - a. the provision of pedestrian, cycle, public transport and where appropriate, bridleway connections within development sites and to the wider area, including key destinations;
 - b. the creation of safe, secure, well connected and attractive layouts which minimise the conflicts between traffic, cyclists and pedestrians, and allow good accessibility for passenger transport within sites and between sites and adjacent areas, and where appropriate improve

²⁵ <https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/ltc/consultation/>

areas where passenger transport, pedestrian or cycle movement is difficult or dangerous;

- c. the provision of community transport measures promoting car pools, car sharing, voluntary community buses, cycle schemes;
- d. safeguarding existing and proposed routes for walking, cycling, and public transport, from development that would prejudice their continued use and/or development; and
- e. any development requiring a new road or road access, walking and cycling facilities and public transport, will be required to have regard to the adopted Essex County Council's Development Management Policies or successor documents, in order to assess the impact of development in terms of highway safety and capacity for both access to the proposed development and the wider highway network.

5.87 Securing public transport improvements and better provision for walking and cycling would reduce pollution, make it safer and easier for people to travel to jobs and services and lead to better health, less congestion and more pleasant streets.

5.88 This policy seeks to ensure that development proposals will be designed to promote sustainable travel choices by improving choices and making development easily accessible by different modes of transport, especially walking, cycling and public transport. An important policy tool to achieve this is the modal hierarchy. All development should follow the modal hierarchy by providing access for all of the following (most preferable first, least preferable last):

- a. walking and providing access for all, including people with mobility impairment;
- b. cycling;
- c. public transport;
- d. powered two wheelers;
- e. commercial vehicles and taxis;
- f. car sharing;
- g. electric and low emission vehicles;
- h. private cars.

- 5.89 Barriers to walking should be addressed in development proposals, to ensure that walking is promoted and that street conditions, especially safety/security and accessibility for disabled people, are enhanced. Walking networks and facilities in and around all new developments should be direct, safe, attractive, accessible and enjoyable.
- 5.90 Cycling is a space efficient mode compared to cars so making streets attractive for cycling can bring benefits to all road users while also improving the experience of living, working and getting around.
- 5.91 Cycling should be promoted through the provision of improved cycle parking and other facilities and new cycle routes as part of highway infrastructure improvements/traffic management measures. When providing for cycle parking, cycle parking areas should be secure and covered, and allow easy access for occupiers and their visitors, and provide facilities for all, including disabled cyclists. This could include identifying and reserving specific spaces which provide step-free cycle parking and opportunities for people using adapted cycles, as well as providing facilities for other non-standard cycles such as tricycles, cargo bicycles and bicycles with trailers. Space for folding bicycles should be provided as well as space for conventional bikes to cater for rail commuters. However, space for folding bicycles is not an acceptable alternative to conventional cycle parking as these are less popular in some areas, tend to be less affordable and present difficulties for some users. Surface level parking is preferable to stacked parking which may be difficult for some people to use. Visitor parking should be quickly and easily accessible to front entrances of buildings and not require cyclists to visit parts of a site restricted to occupiers only.
- 5.92 The Council strongly supports contributions to and provision for car clubs at new developments to help reduce the need for private car parking.
- 5.93 The Council will work with partners and stakeholders to facilitate and promote sustainable transport links from new development to key destinations and the wider network. This include new or improved infrastructure, services and promotion to support walking, cycling and public transport, and provision of charging points for electric vehicles. The Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy (SMOTS) produced by Essex County Council provides a framework for the Council and its partners to co-ordinate the provision of services and infrastructure to achieve its objectives.
- 5.94 The design of streets, parking areas, and other transport elements should reflect current national guidance, including the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code. The Essex County Council's Transportation Development Management Policies provide further detail on requirements relating to accessibility and access, including Transport Assessment and Statement thresholds for each land use category.

POLICY BE10: SUSTAINABLE PASSENGER TRANSPORT

The Council will facilitate and support sustainable passenger transport services operating in Brentwood to help deliver the vision of the Local Plan. Development proposals should protect and enhance existing passenger transport and their capacity. Proposed new community facilities, schools, and specialist older persons housing, where reasonable and proportionate, are required to provide pick-up and drop-off facilities (with appropriate kerbs) for passenger transport close to the principal entrance suitable for minibuses, school buses, taxis, and/or ambulances.

- 5.95 Passenger transport, including bus, school bus, rail, taxis and private hire vehicles play a significant role in enabling access to facilities and services across the borough and to destinations in other authorities' areas. They also provide people with travel choices and can contribute to addressing congestion and offsetting the environmental impacts of travel.
- 5.96 Consideration should be given to sustainable passenger transport provision as set out within Essex County Council Development Management Policies.
- 5.97 The Council, in consultation with relevant partners, will seek the retention of existing bus and rail services and, where viable, encourage improved and new services. Support will be given to the refurbishment of rail station buildings and other improvements in facilities for public transport users including transport interchange improvements.
- 5.98 Brentwood and the surrounding area are served by multiple bus operators; the most frequent are First Bus, Stagecoach and Ensign Bus. There is potential in future, with the pattern of development, to provide improved bus services linking key residential areas, both existing and those proposed through the local plan, employment and railway stations. The Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021) highlights that there is an opportunity to provide services that will link Dunton Hills Garden Village (and Basildon), West Horndon Station, Brentwood Enterprise Park, Childerditch Business Park and Brentwood (including the station), which if providing a high-quality express service between these key origins and destinations would provide a realistic alternative to the private car. Moving forward, in addition to traditional bus services, demand responsive services could be considered as a part of sustainable transport measures.
- 5.99 The Council would support the commencement of passenger transport in large scale developments at the earliest opportunity, which should be considered to be the responsibility of the developer. The Council will seek to secure additional passenger transport facilities and service funding to enable the existing routes to be enhanced in terms of frequency, quality, connectivity and coverage where appropriate.

POLICY BE11: ELECTRIC AND LOW EMISSION VEHICLES

All development proposals should wherever possible maximise the opportunity of occupiers and visitors to use electric and low emission vehicles, and maximise the provision of electric vehicle charging / plug-in points and/or the space and infrastructure required to provide them in the future.

- 5.100 According to the Brentwood Renewable Energy Study²⁶, transport emissions in Brentwood are higher than the national average, due to increased car ownership and access to vehicles. Electric or other low emission vehicles will help reduce pollution, climate change impacts, oil use from the transport sector while improving energy independence, air and noise quality, thus well-being of Brentwood residents.
- 5.101 The development of a robust infrastructure network is widely considered a key requirement for a large-scale transition to electromobility. Research²⁷ has found that the availability of public charging is generally linked with electric vehicle uptake as providing charging stations can help meet charging demand and increase electric vehicle consumer confidence. National Highways has plans to install charging infrastructure every 20 miles along the major road network as part of its Road Investment Strategy²⁸.
- 5.102 The Council may seek infrastructure for electric and low emission vehicle where it is appropriate and viable. This could be in the form of public charging infrastructure or make-ready infrastructure for charging stations. The design and operation of such infrastructure should follow best practice so that their operation would not undermine the quality of public realm nor refract from the shift towards active travel.
- 5.103 In addition, the provision of private charging infrastructure at home and at workplace will be encouraged:
- i. Home charging stations could help to make electric vehicles more accessible. In multi-unit dwellings, where residents frequently do not have dedicated parking spots, installation of charging infrastructure in shared parking facilities or public curbside charging stations could be sought. The UK Government's Office for Low Emission Vehicles currently offers incentive programs towards the up-front cost of each electric vehicle charge point purchased and installed to defray the added costs of charging infrastructure at home²⁹.

²⁶ University of Exeter (2014) Brentwood Renewable Energy Study.

²⁷ Hall D., Lutsy N (2017) Emerging Best Practices for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure, the International Council on Clean Transportation. Available at: https://www.theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/EV-charging-best-practices_ICCT-white-paper_04102017_vF.pdf

²⁸ Jones A. (2015) Off Road Trials for 'Electric Highways' Technology, Highways England

²⁹ Office for Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV) (2016). Electric Vehicle Homecharge Scheme Guidance for Customers: Version 2.1. UK Department for Transportation. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/electric-vehicle-homecharge-scheme-guidance-for-customers-version-22>

- ii. Workplace charging can serve as the primary charging opportunity for drivers without a dedicated home charge point, allowing increased flexibility for drivers who commute with their electric vehicle. Since cars charging at a workplace tend to be plugged in for many hours during the middle of the day, it is an ideal setting for smart charging programs and could further the integration between electric vehicles and daytime renewable energy, especially solar. Pilots projects in the UK³⁰ and elsewhere³¹ have shown that people are much more likely to switch to electric vehicles if there is access to charging infrastructure at their workplace. The UK Government's Office for Low Emission Vehicles offers financial support³² towards the cost of installing EV charging to encourage organisations to install electric vehicle charging facilities at their workplace.

POLICY BE12: MITIGATING THE TRANSPORT IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. Developments must not have an unacceptable impact on the transport network in terms of highway safety, capacity and congestion.
2. New development proposals will be required to be supported by:
 - a. Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and/or Statements in accordance with the thresholds and detailed requirements for each land use category as set out in the Essex County Council's Development Management Policies or its successors; and engage in an appropriate and proportionate assessment process with National Highways where development has a likelihood to have a material impact on the Strategic Road Network which is not otherwise catered for by programmed works or improvements;
 - b. where necessary, reasonable and proportionate financial contributions and/or take reasonable measures to:
 - i. mitigate the cumulative transport impact of the development to an acceptable degree, including relevant highways measures identified in the IDP Part B; and
 - ii. accommodate the use of sustainable modes of transport including borough-wide sustainable transport measures identified in the IDP Part B, investment in infrastructure, services, Low Emission Zone,

³⁰ <https://www.businessgreen.com/bg/news/3007028/could-workplace-charge-points-trigger-electric-vehicle-demand>

³¹ Olexsak, S. (2014) Survey Says: Workplace Charging Is Growing in Popularity and Impact, U.S. Department of Energy. Available at: <https://www.energy.gov/eere/articles/survey-says-workplace-charging-growing-popularity-and-impact>

³² Office for Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV) (2016) Workplace Charging Scheme Guidance for Applicants, Installers and Manufacturers, UK Department for Transportation. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/workplace-charging-scheme-guidance-for-applicants-installers-and-manufacturers>

or measures to promote behavioural change (including enforcement).

- 5.104 Development resulting in an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or significant and harmful residual cumulative impacts on the road network will be prevented or refused on highways grounds, unless any impact will be effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree, in line with the NPPF.
- 5.105 Traffic congestion and road capacity remain key issues on the borough's transport network and the need to mitigate their impacts and to promote modal shift remains imperative, especially as growth in and around Brentwood increases.
- 5.106 Joint working has been undertaken with National Highways, Essex County Council (highways authority), developers and all relevant partners to identify necessary mitigations at key junctions, to address the cumulative impact of growth within the borough over the Plan period. In addition to strategic transport infrastructure, a number of highways junction improvements will need to be made to facilitate new growth, these are assigned a priority category 2 in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 5.107 As noted earlier in this chapter, providing physical improvements to the highway will only have a short-term impact therefore it is important to invest in long term alternatives. The Council will work with developers, highways authority and service providers to consider potential sustainable transport measures that could assist in reducing the impact of developments on the overall road network. The Transport Assessment (PBA, 2021) identifies a sustainable transport measures package that could be implemented in Brentwood Borough. These are listed in the IDP with priority category 3 which may be revised from time to time.
- 5.108 Applicants are expected to consult with the Highways Authority on transport matters and adhere to Essex County Council's development management policy requirements (or equivalent) in respect of Travel Plans, Residential Travel information Packs and other highways considerations. Please refer to the Essex County Council Highways Authority Development Management Policies.

Managing Parking

- 5.109 The Council will continue to promote lower levels of private car parking to help achieve modal shift, particularly for non-residential developments where more sustainable transport alternatives such as walking, cycling and public transport exist. This will be particularly important in the Town Centre, where the transport strategy is to increase access without an increase in overall parking levels.

- 5.110 Car parking standards are an important means of managing traffic levels in and around a development, especially when combined with measures to increase access to transport alternatives to the private car.

POLICY BE13: PARKING STANDARDS

1. Development proposals must take account of the Essex Parking Standards – Design and Good Practice (2009), or as subsequently amended. The decision-maker will have regard to these standards when determining planning applications.
2. Proposals which make provision below these standards should be supported by evidence detailing the local circumstances that justify deviation from the standard.

- 5.111 Developers should account for the following when proposing the level of car parking for a site:
- a. the location of the development, in terms of whether the site has convenient walkability and cyclability to the Town Centre, District Shopping Centres, major employment centres, and whether or not it has high public transport accessibility;
 - b. the type of development (fringe site, infill site, etc.) - infill sites are much more likely to be located in areas with existing travel patterns, behaviours and existing controls, and may be less flexible;
 - c. the type of residence (houses, flats, etc.) - houses tend to have higher car ownership than flats, even if they have the same number of habitable rooms;
 - d. local car ownership levels;
 - e. for developments requiring a Transport Assessment, it should be demonstrated that the level of parking proposed is consistent with the recommendations of this Transport Assessment;
 - f. the need to ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles. Electric vehicle charging points or the infrastructure to ensure their future provision should be provided within a development where reasonable and proportionate; and
 - g. adequate provision should be made for efficient deliveries and servicing.

- 5.112 Brentwood Borough Council adopted the Essex Parking Standards– Design and Good Practice (2009) as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in 2011 and will expect these standards to apply until such time as they are revoked or superseded by other standards. This document sets out a range of standards to be applied depending on the proposed use of new development, such as minimum parking for residential development to address issues of on-street parking and maximum standards for parking in non-residential developments in order to encourage more sustainable transport methods. This document is subject to revision by Essex County Council in light of changes made to the NPPF (July 2021).
- 5.113 Parking associated with offices has the potential to generate car travel in the morning and evening peaks when streets are the most congested. This makes bus travel less reliable and active travel less attractive and road network more congested in some parts of the borough. Office parking also has the potential to induce car dependence even where alternatives to the car exist. Census 2011 origin and destination statistics indicate that workers commuting to Brentwood from the surrounding local authorities mainly commute by car. Reduced office parking provision where alternative choices are convenient and available can facilitate higher-density development and support the creation of mixed and vibrant places that are designed for people rather than vehicles. Applicants should ensure that the use of non-car modes are provided for where appropriate.
- 5.114 It is important that local retail and leisure sector businesses are provided with suitable facilities to continue to thrive. Current parking provision in Brentwood Town Centre, District Shopping Centres and Local Centres often have negative visual impacts yet does not always meet parking space demands of shoppers and visitors. The Council seeks to improve the quality of parking so that it is convenient, safe and secure, alongside measures to promote accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 5.115 The shared parking provision in the Town Centre and District Shopping Centres is encouraged to allow visitors, shoppers and commuters to share parking facilities at different times of the day and week and to relieve the current high parking demands in these areas.
- 5.116 Free commuter parking could contribute to congestion and pollution, it also undermines public transport, including park-and-ride and rural bus services. Reducing free commuter parking will therefore reduce congestion and pollution and create demand for public transport. The net effect will be to start a virtuous circle of more convenient and reliable bus services attracting more passengers, creating demand for an expansion in services.
- 5.117 The quantum of any parking provision, as well as its design and implementation, should have regard to the need to promote active modes and public transport use. The operation of car and cycle parking and the associated public realm should be designed and managed in a way that it would not have negative transport, visual and safety impacts on the surrounding areas, and that under-utilised parking space is converted to other uses such as additional cycle parking, amenity space or green and blue infrastructure. Parking provision should be flexible for different users and adaptable to future re-purposing in the context of changing requirements, including technological change. Applicants should refer to best practice and guidance on the design, layout, landscaping and lighting of parking as set out in the Essex Design Guide, Brentwood Town Centre Design Guide and British Parking Association.

5.118 While the aim will be to offer a choice of transport, reducing dependency on the car will reduce congestion and pollution and improve resilience in the face of future fuel shortages or price rises. The government's Active Travel Strategy (Department of Health and Department for Transport, 2010) aims to get more people walking and cycling in recognition of the many benefits these bring. As the Strategy notes, walking or cycling can be quicker and cheaper than driving or taking public transport for many short trips and are an easy way to become more physically active thereby improving health and well-being.

5.119 The dominance of vehicles on streets is a significant barrier to walking and cycling and reduces the appeal of streets as public places. When properly implemented in appropriate locations, car-limited development could have significant benefits including:

- a. accommodating more dwellings on a given site, without overdeveloping;
- b. leaving more space for landscaping and green space;
- c. safer streets for children's play, and more social interaction;
- d. reduced car dependency, while supporting walking, cycling, public transport and local car clubs;
- e. less traffic congestion and pollution associated with the new development.

Larger car-limited developments will be encouraged to incorporate a car club, which can be an attractive alternative to private car ownership and boost the attractiveness of car-limited housing.

Design and Place-making

Good Design

5.120 The Council attaches great importance to high quality and inclusive design for all development, irrespective of size - including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes.

5.121 Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development and is intrinsic to good planning. The form, layout and character of buildings and public spaces contribute greatly to creating quality of life, improving health and well-being, making effective use of land, and facilitating activities and services.

5.122 The term 'high quality design' is frequently used yet is frequently misunderstood as architectural styles. Although visual appearance and the architecture of individual buildings are very important factors, high quality and inclusive design go beyond aesthetic considerations and address the connections between people and places and the coherent integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.

- 5.123 The Essex Design Guide 2018 is a useful starting point for a development and provides guidance regarding amenity standards, layouts and case studies. The Essex Design Guide contains five cross cutting themes (ageing population, digital & smart technologies, health & wellbeing, active design, garden communities). For developments within or in the vicinity of Brentwood Town centre, applicants should take into account the Brentwood Town Centre Design Plan and Design Guide SPD . The Design Plan sets out how future development opportunities can collectively enhance Brentwood Town Centre, whilst the Design Guide SPD provide specific design guidance for development proposals in the area. Proposals should also take into account the most up to date design guidance, including Manual for Streets, Building for a Healthy Life, and Secured by Design.

STRATEGIC POLICY BE14: CREATING SUCCESSFUL PLACES

1. Proposals will be required to meet high design standards and deliver safe, inclusive, attractive and accessible places. Proposals should:
 - a. provide a comprehensive design approach that delivers a high quality, safe, attractive, inclusive, durable and healthy places in which to live and work;
 - b. make efficient use of land and infrastructure;
 - c. deliver sustainable buildings, places and spaces that can adapt to changing social technological, economic, environmental and climate conditions;
 - d. create permeable, accessible and multifunctional streets and places that promotes active lifestyles;
 - e. respond positively and sympathetically to their context and build upon existing strengths and characteristics, and where appropriate, retain or enhance existing features which make a positive contribution to the character, appearance or significance of the local area (including natural and heritage assets);
 - f. integrate and enhance the natural environment by the inclusion of features which will endure for the life of the development, such as planting to enhance biodiversity, the provision of green roofs, green walls and nature based sustainable drainage;
 - g. where applicable, ensure that new streets are tree-lined and opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments;

- h. employ the use of high-quality street furniture, boundary treatments, lighting, signage, high quality materials and finishes to help create a durable development with local distinctiveness;
 - i. avoid unacceptable overlooking or loss of privacy;
 - j. safeguard the living conditions of future occupants of the development and adjacent residents;
 - k. sensitively integrate parking places and functional needs for storage, refuse and recycling collection points;
 - l. mitigate the impact of air, noise, vibration and light pollution from internal and external sources, especially in intrinsically dark landscapes and residential areas.
2. Proposals for major development should be supported by an area specific masterplan. Where appropriate, the Council will consider the use of a complementary design guide/code, to help guide the necessary design coherence across the entire development site. Design proposals will be expected to:
 - a. demonstrate early, proactive, inclusive and effective engagement with the community and other relevant partners;
 - b. have regard to Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance published by the Council, Essex County Council and other relevant bodies;
 - c. address feedback from the Council through its Pre-application Advice Service and where appropriate, feedback from an independent Design Review Panel.
 3. Development proposals should be supported by a statement setting out the sustainable long-term governance and stewardship arrangements for the maintenance of supporting infrastructure including community assets, and open spaces; the statement should be proportionate to the scale of the scheme and quantum of infrastructure being delivered.

5.124 Achieving well-designed places is fundamental to creating distinctive and sustainable communities. It also ensures the development will function well over the lifetime of the development, ensuring that the design of the buildings and places have taken a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. All proposals must clearly demonstrate that a comprehensive design approach has been used to inform the development and that all issues within this policy are positively addressed through the Design and Access /Planning Statements that accompany applications. Additionally,

sustainable development must also factor in how supporting infrastructure will be maintained throughout the life-time of the development. The design should therefore, factor in the lifespan of materials being used, and provide details for how these assets will be maintained over time, such as stewardship arrangements, where necessary.

- 5.125 The Council will require design to be addressed through early engagement in the pre-application process on major and strategic developments and in connection with all heritage sites. Where appropriate, the Council will require the use of masterplans and design codes to clearly set out the design rationale of the development site. Applicants should work collaboratively with those affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community and ensure proposals have responded positively to local knowledge and context of the site. The NPPF is clear that applicants will be expected to work closely with those directly affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community. Therefore, early discussion with the Council and the local community about the design of emerging schemes is important for clarifying expectations and reconciling local and commercial interests. Applicants that can demonstrate early, proactive, inclusive and effective engagement with the community will be looked on more favourably than those that cannot. Design codes will usually be prepared between outline and reserved matters stage on larger sites, especially those whose development will be spread over long periods. Where a site involves more than one developer, a collaborative masterplanning approach is expected to ensure the coherent application of design principles across the whole development site. The level of prescription will vary according to the nature of the site and the development proposed. The Council may, at its discretion, appoint an independent Quality Design Review Panel to review the detailed design proposals, to help provide additional rigour to the design-thinking process, thereby ensuring the longer-term sustainable success of the development.

Local Character and Context

- 5.126 An important part of making successful places is to ensure that new buildings are attractive, appropriate in their setting and fit for purpose. Their massing, scale and layout should enhance, activate and appropriately frame the public realm, complement the existing streetscape and surrounding area.
- 5.127 Where development is in the vicinity of any of Brentwood's distinctive natural, cultural or historic assets, delivering high quality design that complements the asset will be essential. These natural and historic features are of high value and need to be protected and enhanced by the quality of development. Proposals that show a thorough understanding of the context of the site and demonstrate how the design proposal is sympathetic to its context, reinforcing local distinctiveness and sense of place are more likely to be successful.
- 5.128 The Design and Access Statements should clearly show an analysis of the site context, indicating the opportunities and constraints, and justify the principles that have informed the design rationale.
- 5.129 Existing landscape features on site such as trees, ponds and built-forms of value could also be integrated in the layout to establish a sense of place and/or a sense of legibility. The incorporation of existing landscape features is particularly important to people with dementia, as familiar landmarks can serve as visual cues to aid in wayfinding.

- 5.130 Proposals should either enhance local distinctiveness or seek to introduce distinctiveness to poor quality areas. When undertaking context appraisals, applicants should consider and set out in the Design and Access Statement the following:
- i. the built context: providing a demonstrable appreciation of built form in the vicinity covering analyses of building style, form, height and as well as the pattern of streets and spaces, morphology, skylines and landmarks;
 - ii. the environmental context: open spaces, bio-diversity structure, landscape character, areas liable to flood;
 - iii. the functional context: examining the existing activities and functions in the vicinity of the site including the existing pattern of uses, economic development initiatives, health, education & community facilities and public art;
 - iv. the spatial context: identifying the development site's position within the urban hierarchy;
 - v. the operational context: showing how infrastructure and facilities are used and their capacity to accommodate further demands;
 - vi. the community context: seeking to determine the reasonable and realisable needs and demands for space within an area and to associate these demands with the known existence of vacant or under-used space and the potential for creating new space; and
 - vii. the historic context: seeking to encourage new development that respects, incorporates and is informed by the character of and traditional historic form of the settlement in which the development will take place.

Design Considerations

- 5.131 Permeable and legible layout is at the heart of good design and making successful places. Applicants are encouraged to optimise the layout, including spaces between and around buildings, to form a legible, safe and coherent pattern of streets and blocks. The overarching layout of a site should be informed by its context rather than technical demands of traffic.
- 5.132 Attention should be paid to the design of the parts of a building that people most frequently see or interact with, i.e. the ground plane and its legibility, use, detailing, materials and entrances.
- 5.133 New developments should be designed and managed so that online deliveries and goods deliveries can be received without causing unacceptable disturbance to residents and traffic.
- 5.134 Bin storage for dry recyclables and waste should be considered in the early design stages to help improve recycling rates, reduce smell and vehicle movements, and improve street scene and community safety.
- 5.135 Stimuli targeted at each of the senses (sight, scent, touch, sound and taste) should be incorporated into the landscape structure from the outset, to ensure that the development caters for people of all physical and mental abilities. This relates to both the natural, soft elements of the landscape – such as planting – and hard elements like sculptures, water features and furniture. Planning for users of all abilities and ages from the beginning can reduce the need for costly future adaptations.

- 5.136 The lighting of the public realm needs careful consideration to ensure it is appropriate to address safety and security issues and make night-time activity areas and access routes welcoming and safe, while also minimising light pollution.
- 5.137 Trees that line new streets are considered part of the GBI of the developments and as such proposals should provide appropriate long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees throughout the life of the development, in line with Strategic Policy NE02 Green and Blue Infrastructure.

POLICY BE15: PLANNING FOR INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

To plan for and build inclusive environment that supports our residents and communities, the Council will require new development proposals to:

- a. provide access to good quality community spaces, services and amenities and infrastructure that accommodate, encourage and strengthen communities and social interaction for all users;
- b. create places that foster a sense of belonging and community, where individuals and families can develop and thrive;
- c. ensure that streets and public spaces are planned for everyone to move around and spend time in comfort and safety, are convenient and welcoming with no barriers to the disabled or impaired, providing independent access without additional undue effort, separation or special treatment;
- d. ensure buildings and places are designed in a way that everyone regardless of their ability, age, income, ethnicity, gender, faith, sexual orientation can use confidently, independently, with dignity and without engendering a sense of separation or segregation; and
- e. ensure that new buildings and spaces are designed to reinforce inclusivity of neighbourhoods and are resilient and adaptable to changing community requirements.

- 5.138 A key aspect of design that should be integral in all development proposals is its role in creating a safe and accessible environment. Inclusive and safe design principles should therefore be integral to the design and layout of the scheme, ensuring that people of all ages and abilities are able to benefit from high quality, accessible, safe and secure environments. This can be achieved by good natural surveillance, accessible and legible walkways, appropriate lighting, and active frontages. The Council strongly encourage the use of 'Secured by Design' principles to help reduce crime and improve perceptions of safety.

- 5.139 Enabling everyone to have safe access to places regardless of their age, ability, ethnicity, gender, faith, economic circumstance will create more inclusive communities, and improve the quality of life for people with a range of health conditions and older people. The Essex Design Guide 2018 provides guidance on residential development which is flexible and adaptable throughout its lifetime.

Heritage

- 5.140 Brentwood Borough is rich in heritage assets - built, landscape and cultural. Brentwood's organic growth is recognisable by the historic settlement patterns for its villages and hamlets, these are largely sited on routes to and from London and East Anglia and often interspersed by high quality green infrastructure.
- 5.141 Brentwood's landscapes and villages are well documented by the Historic Environment Records³³, its places, green areas and distinctive characteristics are often joined by historic thoroughfares which have grown over centuries into main routes following the urban expansion in the town at the end of the 19th century.
- 5.142 The Council positively encourages the enhancement and understanding of the significance of heritage assets and apporions great weight to the protection of the heritage assets in any decision-making process for future development.

Heritage Assets

- 5.143 In Brentwood Borough, there are more than 500 entries on the statutory list of buildings of architectural or historic interest³⁴, 12 scheduled monuments and 2 Grade II* registered parks and gardens. In addition, the borough contains 13 designated Conservation Areas.
- 5.144 Understanding the significance of heritage assets whether of national designation or local significance is fundamental to their care, protection and long-term conservation. The term 'heritage assets' refers to those buildings, places or areas of national importance, registered on the Statutory list, but also includes those buildings, places or areas that are of local significance, these are referred to as non-designated heritage assets.
- 5.145 Designation affords a building, site or area of special interest and value which is protected under law or policy.
- 5.146 Non-designated heritage assets can include buildings, places, lanes or areas of cultural and/or local significance, or non-designated archaeological sites and deposits which whilst not nationally designated make a positive contribution to the Historic Environment and its understanding. In decision making, proposals which affect locally listed heritage assets

³³ <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

³⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

and/or their setting, must take into account the strong requirement for their retention and the enhancement of their significance locally.

- 5.147 Locally listed buildings within the borough are to be recorded on a live database. Whilst the Local Listing Programme is at embryonic stage, this list and its future enrichment is essential in conserving local distinctiveness and community engagement in the historic environment. The Council supports the ethos of local listing and the opportunities it brings to engage a diverse range of stakeholders into the management and education of the local historic environment.
- 5.148 The Council will apply a level of protection to and keep under review its heritage assets in order to preserve, and where appropriate enhance their special architectural or historic interest. A high standard of design for all new development affecting Heritage Assets and their setting is required.

POLICY BE16: CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

A. All Designated Assets

1. Great weight will be given to the preservation of a designated heritage asset and its setting. Development proposals affecting a designated asset, including a listed building, conservation area, registered parks and gardens, or scheduled monument, will be required to:
 - a. sustain and wherever possible enhance the significance of the assets and its settings (including views into and out of conservation areas and their settings);
 - b. be supported by a Heritage Statement providing sufficient information on the significance of the heritage asset (according to its importance), the potential impacts of the proposal on the character and significance of the asset and its setting, and how the proposal has been designed to take these factors into account. The Statement should make an assessment of the impact of the development on the asset and its setting and the level of harm that is likely to result, if any, from the proposed development;
 - c. provide clear justification for any works that would lead to any harm to the asset.
2. Proposals that make sensitive and appropriate use of heritage assets, particularly where these bring redundant or under used buildings or buildings on the At Risk Register, into appropriate use consistent with their conservation status will be supported.

3. Proposals designed to enhance an asset and/or its setting and which reinforce its significance and contribution to the character of an area will be supported.
4. Development proposals that would be likely to cause either less than substantial or substantial harm to, or loss or partial loss of, a designated asset or its setting will be assessed in accordance with the statutory framework and national planning policy.
5. Where a proposed development involves the loss or partial loss of a designated asset, applicants will be required to record and advance understanding of the asset in a manner proportionate to its importance and the impact which will be caused.

B. Conservation Areas

In addition to satisfying the relevant criteria in A above:

1. Permission for proposals which involve the demolition or partial demolition of a building in a conservation area will only be granted subject to a condition and/or a planning obligation (as appropriate) that no demolition will take place until an enforceable contract has been let for the carrying out of the new development.
2. Development will be permitted in a conservation area where the siting, design and scale of the proposed development would preserve or enhance its character or appearance and important views into and out of the area are preserved or enhanced.

C. Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Development proposals that affect non-designated heritage assets and their settings, including protected lanes, should seek to preserve and wherever possible enhance the asset and its setting. When considering proposals which are likely to cause harm to such an asset consideration will be given to:

- a. the significance of the asset and its setting; and
- b. the extent to which the scale of any harm or loss has been minimised.

D. Specific Requirements

Specific requirements in relation to particular heritage assets identified in housing allocation policies should be read alongside the overarching requirements of this policy.

Historic Records

- 5.149 All development proposals should be based on a full understanding of the significance of heritage assets, both within the proposed development site and within the surrounding area. This should be established by reference to relevant and available sources of historic environment information. Heritage assets are depicted on the Policies Map, however applicants are advised to consult the Essex Historic Environmental Record held by Essex County Council as well as any records held by Historic England and other sources to ensure the most up to date records are reviewed before submitting an application. It is also advised that early engagement is sought with the Council's Historic Buildings Advisor through pre-application consultation.
- 5.150 The Council recognise that on occasion heritage assets are not always documented or fully understood and could be identified through the development process; for example revealed by local groups through the consultation process or during preliminary site investigations undertaken by an applicant. In these circumstances the Council expect a positive approach to ensure the significance of these non-designated heritage assets are appropriately conserved and enhanced.

Heritage Statement

- 5.151 All development proposals that are likely to have an impact on a heritage asset or its setting must be accompanied by a Heritage Statement that clearly describes the significance of both the asset and the setting as well as proportionately assesses how the proposal impacts upon it, in relation to its form, fabric, setting, architectural or historic relevance. The level of detail needed should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the proposal and the importance of the asset itself. A schedule of works should be included.
- 5.152 The Council advise that applicants seek advice from specialist historic environment consultants where necessary, to carry out appropriate assessments.
- 5.153 In respect of the loss of any asset the Council will require applicants to record the significance of any asset to be lost in a manner proportionate to its importance and the impact. The applicant should deposit such evidence to the Essex Historic Environment Record.
- 5.154 Listed buildings are defined under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as 'buildings of special architectural or historic interest'. The Secretary of State is required to compile or approve listed buildings for the guidance of local planning authorities. There are 512 listed buildings³⁵ within the borough, consisting of:
- 12 buildings of Grade I (buildings of exceptional interest)
 - 27 buildings of Grade II* (particularly important buildings of more than special interest)
 - 473 buildings of Grade II (buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them).

³⁵ The current list for Brentwood was approved on 9 December 1994, following a comprehensive resurvey of buildings in the Borough, originally consisted of 512 listed buildings.

- 5.155 This policy addresses the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest as well as relevant polities within the NPPF.
- 5.156 Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset will not be taken into account in any decision.
- 5.157 Works such as the demolition, alterations (both internal and external) or extensions that would affect a listed building's character will require listed building consent.
- 5.158 Proposals affecting listed buildings should refer directly to the statutory list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest³⁶. Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 owners have a responsibility to look after listed buildings in order to prevent deterioration and damage. The Council will intervene, where necessary, by issuing an Urgent Works or Repairs Notice.
- 5.159 National policy and guidance promotes the use/reuse of heritage assets for viable uses consistent with their conservation and the positive contribution that they can make towards economic vitality. Changes of use of a listed building need to be compatible with the building's character and should not have an adverse impact on its context. Proposals for the change of use of a listed building in the Green Belt will also be assessed against development in the Green Belt policies within this Plan.
- 5.160 Proposals will be required to take a practical approach towards the alteration of listed buildings to comply with the Equality Act 2010 and subsequent amendments, provided that proposed alterations and changes to access are sympathetic and ensure the building's special interest remains unharmed. Applicants should refer to the Historic England Easy Access to Historic Buildings (2015) as a basis for practical guidance.
- 5.161 The Council intends to compile a local list of buildings which contribute positively to the character of the area due to their townscape value and merit, type of construction, architectural quality or historic association. The Council will apply similar levels of preservation to its locally designated heritage assets and their settings in line with national policy and guidance to ensure a high standard of design for all new development affecting the character or setting of its built, natural and historic environment. Whether a building is locally listed will be a material consideration in determining planning applications in order to retain important original features and fabric, and control alteration or extension to maintain the character of the buildings in recognition of their contribution to local distinctiveness, sense of place, identity and character.
- 5.162 Conservation Areas are defined under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as 'Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. With a rich and varied cultural heritage, Brentwood has 13 designated Conservation Areas within the borough. Conservation Areas are shown on the Brentwood Policies Map.
- 5.163 The Council will seek to promote high quality new development of exceptional design that makes a positive contribution to local character and respects the historic context.

³⁶ www.historicengland.org.uk

Development proposals in a Conservation Area should make reference to the relevant Conservation Area appraisal.

- 5.164 There will be a presumption against the demolition of buildings or other features that positively contribute to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, in the absence of detailed and acceptable proposals for replacement development. Use of non-traditional materials, will not normally be permitted on, or in proximity to, listed buildings or in Conservation Areas. For advice on this matter, applicants should consult local expertise and refer to published guidance, such as Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas by English Heritage (2011).
- 5.165 In order to ensure a high standard of design and materials, outline applications will not be accepted.

Local List

- 5.166 Locally listed buildings will be a material consideration in determining planning applications: the retention of important features and fabric and the impact of proposals upon the local significance and understanding of a locally listed building will be a material consideration.
- 5.167 There are a number of country lanes and byways which are of historic and landscape value, and which make an important contribution to the rural character of the borough. The Council will seek to preserve these lanes and byways as far as possible, including their trees, hedgerows, banks, ditches and verges, which contribute to their character, and by resisting development proposals which have a detrimental effect upon them.

Protected Lanes

- 5.168 The greater part of the road network in the Essex countryside derives from at least as far back as the medieval period. Much of it undoubtedly existed in Saxon times. These lanes are part of what was once an immense mileage of minor roads and track-ways connecting villages, hamlets and scattered farms and cottages. Many were used for agricultural purposes, linking settlements to arable fields, grazing on pasture, heaths and greens; and other resources such as woodland and coastal marsh.
- 5.169 Before metalled road, with wide verges and linear roadside green with ditches and interspersed with ponds for transporting, feeding and watering livestock on route to market. These lanes are an important part of the Essex landscape, providing insight into the development of a landscape and the relationship of features within it over time. They have considerable ecological value as habitats for plants and animals, serving as corridors for movement and dispersal for some species and acting as vital connections between other habitats; and promoting well-being.
- 5.170 The Protected Lanes in Brentwood are listed below:

National Street Gazetteer Name (NSG)	Location	Lane ID
Days Lane	Doddinghurst	BRWLANE1
Wenlocks Lane	Blackmore	BRWLANE2
Lincolns Lane	Coxtie Green	BRWLANE3
Hay Green Lane	Wyatt's Green	BRWLANE4
Mill Lane	Navestock Health	BRWLANE5
Sabines Road	Sabines Green	BRWLANE6
Dark Lane	Great Warley	BRWLANE8
Little Hyde Lane	Fryerning	BRWLANE10
Mill Green Road	Mill Green Common	BRWLANE11
Ivy Barns Lane	Mill Green Common	BRWLANE12
Ingatestone Road	Mill Green Common	BRWLANE13
Chivers Road	Stondon Massey	BRWLANE14

Figure 5.2: Protected Lanes in Brentwood

- 5.171 Recent assessment of the Protected Lanes³⁷ and update³⁸ in Brentwood has confirmed that these features remain and in the majority of instances, the designation for protection is recommended for retention. Two lanes, Back Lane and Sandpit Lane were identified by Essex County Council as no longer meeting the required criteria and have been removed whilst Chivers Road has been added as a Protected Lane³⁹.
- 5.172 Material increases in motorised traffic using a Protected Lane due to development proposals must be assessed and action/infrastructure to influence user behaviour and encourage more sustainable modes of transport, will be required. Any proposals that would have a materially adverse impact on the physical appearance of Protected Lanes or generate traffic of a type or amount inappropriate for the traditional landscape and nature conservation character of a Protected Lane, will not be permitted.
- 5.173 The Council would consider exploring options and partnerships for influencing user behaviour and applying intelligent and positive measures of highway management that will serve to encourage local journeys to be made on bicycle or foot, and for recreation, and reduce the impact of vehicles on the historic fabric of lanes, whilst maintaining their local character.

Mitigating Impacts

- 5.174 The heritage environment should be considered as an integral component of Brentwood's public realm and contribute positively to maintaining sustainable communities and must therefore, meaningfully inform the design of development. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), requires clear and convincing justification. Applicants are expected to demonstrate how the heritage assessment (as documented in the Heritage Statement) has appropriately informed and guided the design of the proposal to ensure they do not impact the architectural details and qualities of the asset. Proposals should be of the

³⁷ Brentwood Borough Protected Lane Assessment (2016) Essex County Council

³⁸ Brentwood Borough Protected Lane Assessment Update (Letter) (2018) Essex County Council

³⁹ Protected Lane Assessment, Chivers Road, Additional Lane (2020), Essex County Council

highest architectural and urban design quality, having regard to and respecting local character and other policies in this plan. Development proposals that appropriately preserve or help to better reveal and enhance heritage assets and their setting will be supported.

Heritage-led Regeneration

- 5.175 A Heritage at Risk programme has been implemented by Historic England. It protects and manages the historic environment so the number of 'at risk' historic places and sites across England is reduced. The Heritage At Risk Register identifies those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. Proposals which seek to bring such assets back into appropriate use and help revitalise neighbourhoods in accordance with national policy will be supported.

Archaeological Heritage

- 5.176 The historic environment of Brentwood has developed through a history of human activity that spans over 450,000 years. Much of the resource lies hidden beneath the ground in the form of highly sensitive and non-renewable archaeological deposits. Other elements such as the historic landscape, the pattern of field, farms, woods and historic settlements which characterise the borough are a highly visible record of millennia of agriculture, industry, settlement and commerce.
- 5.177 Brentwood has a large number of sites of archaeological importance that are worthy of preservation for the future. Essex Historic Environment record identifies 636 sites within the borough of known archaeological interest. These include isolated discoveries like Stone Age flint axe, below ground evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval occupation and upstanding post medieval and modern structures. Of known sites, 12 are scheduled ancient monuments, maintained by the Secretary of State under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, ensuring ultimate responsibility for the preservation, treatment, repair and use of each monument.
- 5.178 For applications affecting a scheduled monument and its setting, early stage consultation with English Heritage will be required to gain scheduled monument consent. For non-statutory historic environment assets applicants should consult the Council and as appropriate, Essex County Council historic environment advisors, regarding the nature, setting and management of the borough's historic environment.
- 5.179 As a finite and non-renewable resource, archaeology can become highly fragile and vulnerable to damage or destruction. The Council will need to be satisfied by the applicant that the significance of the archaeological remains adopt a presumption against proposals which would harm the setting of archaeological remains of national or local importance, whether scheduled or not, are conserved.
- 5.180 In cases where development will impact upon sites of known archaeological interest or potential, the results of a field evaluation/assessment will be necessary prior to the determination of the application. Applicants will be required to arrange for an archaeological investigation setting out appropriate measures of protection, management or mitigation including excavations and recording prior to development.

06



Housing Provision

Housing

Housing Mix

- 6.1 It is important that new housing development addresses local needs and contributes to the creation of mixed and balanced communities. A core planning principle in the NPPF is that every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing needs of an area. This means providing sufficient good-quality housing of the right types, mix, sizes, and tenure in the right places, which will be attractive to and meet the identified needs of different groups in society, including families with children, first-time buyers, older people, people with disabilities, and people wishing to build their own homes. Well-designed housing should also be accessible and adaptable to meet people's changing needs and helping to sustain independent living.
- 6.2 The amount and distribution of housing to be delivered in the borough over the Plan period is established through Strategic Policy MG01 Spatial Strategy. Policy HP01 Housing Mix seeks to ensure that residential development proposals deliver housing in a way that contributes to the rebalancing of the housing stock to ensure it better reflects the identified needs and demands for housing of the existing and future communities of the borough.

STRATEGIC POLICY HP01: HOUSING MIX

1. All new residential development should deliver an inclusive, accessible environment throughout.
2. On residential development proposals of 10 or more (net) additional dwellings the Council will require:
 - a. an appropriate mix of dwelling types, sizes and tenures to meet the identified housing needs in the borough as set out in the Council's most up to date housing need evidence to provide choice, and contribute towards the creation of sustainable, balanced and inclusive communities; and
 - b. each dwelling to be constructed to meet requirement M4(2) accessible and adaptable dwellings, unless it is built in line with M4(3) wheelchair adaptable dwellings of the Building Regulations 2015, or subsequent government standard.
3. On developments of 60 or more (net) dwellings the Council will require all of the above, and:
 - a. a minimum of 5% of new affordable dwellings should be built to meet requirement M4(3) wheelchair accessible dwellings of the Building Regulations 2015, or subsequent government standard.
4. On development sites of 100 or more dwellings the Council will require all of the above, and:
 - a. a minimum of 5% self-build homes which can include custom housebuilding provided there is a need as justified within the Council's most up to date evidence; and
 - b. provision for other forms of Specialist Accommodation taking account of local housing need in accordance with the criteria set out in Policy HP04 Specialist Accommodation.
5. Where a development site has been divided into parts, or is being delivered in phases, the area to be used for determining whether this policy applies will be the whole original site.
6. The inclusion of self-build and custom build homes and Specialist Residential Accommodation on smaller sites will also be encouraged.

- 6.3 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community, including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with

children, older people, people with disabilities, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes. Across the borough, there is a need to rebalance the housing market to provide a range of housing that will meet the changing needs of communities.

6.4 The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part 2 (2016) provides a detailed assessment of the housing required to meet existing and future needs across the borough. Proposals should respond to other up-to-date and relevant local evidence where available, such as the Council's Housing Strategy.

6.5 The Council's latest SHMA indicates that the greatest need for Market housing is two-bedroom units, closely followed by a need for family housing consisting of three or more bedrooms. Figure 6.1 below will be used to inform negotiations between the Council and developers to determine the appropriate mix of housing. The final mix of housing/types will be subject to negotiation with the applicant.

Size of new Market housing required up to 2033	
Dwelling Size	Indicative Mix
One bedroom	3.8%
Two bedrooms	35.8%
Three bedrooms	30.2%
Four or more bedrooms	30.2%
Total	100%

Figure 6.1: Indicative Size Guide for Market Housing

6.6 Census data⁴⁰ indicates an above average proportion of the borough's households contain older persons, at 24.1% compared to 22.3% regionally and 20.5% nationally. The proportion of the borough's population living beyond 65 years of age is set to rise during the Plan period, from 14,564 residents in 2013 to 21,093 residents in 2033, a rise of 44.8%, meaning a significant proportion of projected households are likely to have a household representative aged 65 or over.

6.7 The government position is that older persons should remain at home rather than enter residential facilities (use class C2) where appropriate. This combination of factors shows the need for homes that are adapted and further adaptable for a less mobile population. It is

⁴⁰ As referenced within the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part 2 (2016)

expected that all dwellings on major residential schemes achieve requirement M4(2) accessible and adaptable dwellings, or M4(3) wheelchair adaptable dwellings of the Building Regulations 2015.

- 6.8 Government research⁴¹ shows that, based on English Partnerships figures from 2011-2012, nearly 30% of households have at least one person with a long-term illness and over 3% have one or more wheelchair user.
- 6.9 While nationally 3.3% of households have a wheelchair user, for households living in affordable housing this rises to 7.1%. The rates are also higher for older households; and given that the number of older person households in the borough is set to increase over the period to 2033, the Council seeks to ensure 5% of affordable housing development on proposals of 60 or more dwellings achieves requirement M4(3) wheelchair accessible dwellings.
- 6.10 The development of self-build properties by individuals or community groups (including Community Land Trusts) can also contribute to meeting the need for additional housing within the district and provide a more diverse housing stock. Self-build plots are plots of land which are made available for individuals to design and build their own home whereas custom build plots are provided by site developers to the specification of individuals which may or may not follow a basic design pattern.
- 6.11 To assist in the delivery of a choice of accommodation, the provision of self and custom housebuilding plots is required to be made available on residential schemes of 100 dwellings or more. A figure of 5% of the total dwelling numbers shall be made available for sale as self or custom housebuilding plots whilst there is an identified need on the Council's Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register. The Council will have regard to the information in its Self & Custom Housebuilding Register when negotiating the mix of plots to come forward as self or custom build and will secure this through S106 or other legal agreements. Self-build/custom build homes will not be considered as an alternative to, or replacement for, the affordable housing requirements set out in Policy HP05 Affordable Housing
- 6.12 Where a site has five or more self or custom build dwellings the Council may require these dwellings to be developed in accordance with an agreed design code. Where plots have been available at market value and marketed appropriately for at least three years and have not sold, the plot(s) may remain on the open market as self or custom build or be offered to the Council or a Housing Association before being built out by the developer.
- 6.13 The Council will also seek the provision of Specialist Accommodation on residential schemes of 100 dwellings or more, to ensure there will be sufficient housing to accommodate identified local need as set out in Policy HP04 Specialist Accommodation. The Council will have regard to the information in its AMR 'Specialist Accommodation Report' when negotiating the mix and type of units to come forward as Specialist Accommodation and will seek to secure this through S106 or other legal agreements.
- 6.14 Where an applicant considers that it is not feasible or viable to meet the requirements as set out in Policy HP01, the Council will expect this to be demonstrated with robust evidence and

⁴¹ Guide to available disability data DCLG

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416475/150323_Guide_to_disability_data___final_web_version.pdf

may negotiate a proportionate housing mix which is achievable, account will be taken of the nature, constraints, character and context of the site.

- 6.15 Conditions may be used to ensure particular housing types provided, remain available in perpetuity and by tenure.
- 6.16 The Essex Design Guide 2018 seeks to provide residential development which is flexible and adaptable throughout its lifetime. The Design Guide includes guidance on cross cutting themes, one of which is specifically in relation to the ageing population.

Protecting the Existing Housing Stock

POLICY HP02: PROTECTING THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK

1. To ensure that housing supply is protected, the net loss of existing dwellings will be resisted. The Council will only support development proposals that would result in the net loss in the number of dwellings where one or more of the following criteria are met:
 - a. the continued use of the building as a dwelling is undesirable due to proven environmental constraints; and
 - b. the loss of the dwellings would be outweighed by the provision of an essential community service or another form of residential accommodation.
2. In justifying any change of use between residential use classes, proposals must demonstrate how they are responding to established housing need as demonstrated in the Council's most up-to-date housing need evidence.

- 6.17 As demonstrated in this Plan, there are substantial needs for additional housing in the borough. The Council's work to determine land supply has demonstrated that to meet this need the release of some of the Green Belt is necessary and justified. Taking these factors together, the Council considers that it is important to resist the net loss of existing dwellings.

Residential Density

POLICY HP03: RESIDENTIAL DENSITY

Proposals for new residential developments not allocated in the Plan:

- a. should take a design led approach to density which ensures schemes are sympathetic to local character and make efficient use of land;
- b. be expected to achieve a net density of at least 35 dwellings per hectare net or higher, unless the character of the surrounding area suggests that such densities would be inappropriate, or where other site constraints make such densities unachievable; and
- c. be expected to achieve a higher density, generally above 65 dwellings per hectare net in the Town Centre and District Shopping Centres listed below Strategic Policy PC04 Retail Hierarchy of Designated Centres, or other locations with good public transport accessibility, subject to Strategic Policy BE14 Creating Successful Places.

- 6.18 Efficient land use is essential in a borough like Brentwood where land is scarce and enables new homes to be provided without encroaching on the countryside. Good design makes it appropriate to develop in a way that is sympathetic to local character, uses land efficiently and creates or maintains a high-quality living and working environment. The right density will depend on the scheme, dwelling mix, site characteristics and location.
- 6.19 Proposals for housing developments should promote an effective use of land in line with the NPPF. Policy HP03 Residential Density sets out the Council's expectations on the net density of sites in the borough, supporting development proposals that make efficient use of land and discouraging low density development to ensure optimal use of each site.
- 6.20 The Council considers it reasonable to expect proposals to achieve densities of at least 35 dwellings per hectare except where this would harm the special character of an area, have an adverse transport impact or cause harm to residential amenities. Densities of 65 dwellings to the hectare or more will generally be expected in locations well served by retail, commercial and community facilities and services, and/or locations with good public transport accessibility.
- 6.21 To determine how much land is required to meet housing requirements, consideration has been given to the number of homes a given area can sustainably accommodate based on site and location characteristics. Efficient land use is critical to the delivery of this Plan. Without it, there will be more pressure to release Green Belt to accommodate new

development or, alternatively, the number of new homes delivered will fall short of that planned and what would otherwise have been provided.

Specialist Accommodation

POLICY HP04: SPECIALIST ACCOMMODATION

1. The Council will grant permission for proposals which contribute to the delivery of Specialist Accommodation, provided that the development:
 - a. meets demonstratable need;
 - b. is readily accessible to public transport, shops, local services, community facilities and social networks and, where appropriate, employment and day centres; and
 - c. would not result in the over concentration of any one type of accommodation.
2. Subject to viability, where accommodation falls within use class C3 an appropriate proportion of affordable housing in accordance with Policy HP05 Affordable Housing will be required with a mix of tenures to meet identified needs.
3. A condition may be imposed restricting occupation to persons requiring specialist accommodation where deemed necessary.
4. Where a need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches are identified by the Council, Policy HP10: Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Windfall Sites would apply.

6.22 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community.

6.23 There are certain groups of people within the community that need specialist residential accommodation that caters for their specific needs. This form of accommodation includes, but is not limited to, housing for older people such as Independent Living schemes for the frail elderly, homes for those with disabilities and support needs, residential institutions and culturally appropriate accommodation for those Gypsies and Travellers or Travelling Showpeople who no longer exercise a nomadic lifestyle and where the Planning Policy for

Traveller Sites does not apply. Policy HP04 Specialist Accommodation is intended to support the delivery of this national policy requirement.

- 6.24 The Council's SHMA Part 2 provides a detailed assessment of the housing required to meet existing and future needs across the borough. The SHMA indicates that if occupation patterns of specialist residential accommodation for older people remain at current levels, there will be a requirement for 494 additional specialist units to 2033. Essex County Council (ECC)'s Independent Living Programme is encouraging the provision of specialist residential accommodation in Essex as a means to provide housing for people over the age of 55 whose current home no longer meets their needs. Brentwood has an ageing population which has clear implications for the future delivery of housing over the Local Plan period. ECC is the provider of adult social care in Brentwood. Their approach to Independent Living (Extra Care) encourages the provision of specialist accommodation in Essex as a means by which older people can continue to live healthy and active lives within existing communities. This approach to meeting the specialist accommodation needs of older people is intended to reduce the demand for residential/nursing home care across the County. Independent Living schemes are part of a wider accommodation pathway to enable older people to remain as independent as possible with the right housing and support to meet their needs. The Council will work with ECC to secure provision of suitable sites.
- 6.25 In terms of housing, new potential builds for Supported Living could be beneficial to supply demand for this type of accommodation, and any specialist accommodation provision for people with disabilities could meet the need of the local population or individuals who would move to this area. The demand for adults with disabilities is considered under the Independent Living programme.
- 6.26 The SHMA Part 2 will be used alongside other relevant local evidence, such as the Brentwood Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment and Housing Strategy, to inform a 'Specialist Accommodation Report', produced and updated regularly as part of the Councils ongoing Authority Monitoring commitments.
- 6.27 The Council will refer to the latest 'Specialist Accommodation Report' during negotiations with developers in establishing local need and securing the provision, and where relevant location, of the most appropriate Specialist Accommodation. The final type, tenure and quantum of specialist accommodation provision will be determined through negotiations on individual planning applications and will be secured through S106 or other legal agreements.
- 6.28 In the monitoring of this policy there will be a need to ensure the Council is satisfied with the provision of specialist accommodation being delivered, if a shortfall in provision is identified the policy will be reviewed as necessary.

Affordable Housing

- 6.29 Affordable housing is defined as housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); the definition includes, but is not limited to, social rented/affordable rented and intermediate housing as well as starter homes. To be 'affordable', the cost of housing must be low enough for eligible households to afford based on local incomes and house prices.

- 6.30 A growing number of households in the borough cannot afford to buy or rent on the open market. House prices in Brentwood are among the highest in Essex. A shortage of affordable housing leads to overcrowding, poor health, inability to achieve a decent standard of living and personal aspirations such as living independently, having children, being part of family or social network of choice – all factors that contribute to the sustainability of neighbourhoods.
- 6.31 The provision of affordable housing to meet identified need is an important objective of the Local Plan. To assess this need, the Council, commissioned consultants to produce a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part 2, which was published in June 2016, and uses the national planning practice guidance to calculate the level of affordable housing need. This assessment identified that the annual level of need for affordable housing in the borough is 107 households per year.

POLICY HP05: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

1. The Council will require the provision of 35% of the total number of residential units to be provided and maintained as affordable housing within all new residential development sites on proposals of 10 or more (net) units.
2. In considering the suitability of affordable housing, the Council will require that:
 - a. the tenure split be made up of 86% Affordable/Social Rent and 14% as other forms of affordable housing (this includes starter homes, intermediate homes and shared ownership and all other forms of affordable housing as described by national guidance or legislation) or regard to the most up to date housing evidence;
 - b. the affordable housing be designed in such a way as to be seamlessly integrated to that of market housing elements of a scheme (in terms of appearance, build quality and materials) and distributed throughout the development so as to avoid the over concentration in one area; and
 - c. the type, mix, size and cost of affordable homes will meet the identified housing need as reported by the Council's most up-to-date housing evidence.
3. In seeking affordable housing provision, the Council will have regard to scheme viability; only where robust viability evidence demonstrates that the full amount of affordable housing cannot be delivered, the Council will negotiate a level of on-site affordable housing that can be delivered taking into account the mix of unit size, type and tenure and any grant subsidy received.
4. The Council will only accept off-site provision, or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision where it can be robustly demonstrated that on-site provision is not possible and that, in the individual case and to the

satisfaction of the Council, the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities can be effectively and equally met through either off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu or a combination of the two.

5. Where a site has been sub-divided or is not being developed to its full potential so as to fall under the affordable housing threshold, the Council will seek a level of affordable housing to reflect the provision that would have been achieved on the site as a whole had it come forward as a single scheme for the allocated or identified site.
6. Planning obligations will be used to ensure that the affordable housing will remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled to alternative affordable housing provision.
7. The requirement to provide affordable housing will apply to all residential development falling under use class C3 with the exception of Gypsy & Traveller Pitches or Travelling Showman Plots.

- 6.32 Chapter 5 of the NPPF sets out that in delivering a sufficient supply of homes, local planning authorities should (amongst other things, where they have identified that affordable housing is needed) set policies for meeting this need, specifying the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.
- 6.33 There is a significant need for affordable housing in the borough as evidenced in the Council's SHMA which supports an affordable housing target of 35% on major developments.
- 6.34 The local plan viability assessment demonstrates that the thresholds of affordable housing contributions identified in the Local Plan are achievable and the cumulative impact of policies in the local Plan will not put development at risk. The use of further viability assessments at the decision-making stage should not be necessary. It is up to the applicant to demonstrate whether particular circumstances relevant to the characteristics of the site and the proposed development justify the need for a viability assessment at the application stage.
- 6.35 Where an applicant formally requests the Council to consider a reduced level of affordable housing, it will need to demonstrate that it is not possible to meet the full quota of affordable housing without prejudicing the delivery of housing on the site. It will also need to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that, in the individual case, the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities can be effectively and equally met through either off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu or a combination of the two. To this end, and in demonstrating the above, a full viability assessment would need to be

submitted with a planning application which is based upon, and refers to, the Brentwood Local Plan Viability Assessment. Such an assessment should include evidence of what has changed since the adoption of the Plan which has impacted on viability and should reflect the government’s recommended approach to defining key inputs as set out in National Planning Guidance.

- 6.36 The Council’s SHMA indicates that within the affordable housing sector there is a need for 86% affordable/social rent. Figure 6.2 below will be used to inform negotiations between the Council and developers to determine the appropriate tenure and mix of affordable housing.

Size & Tenure of all affordable housing required up to 2033						
Tenure	% Split	Indicative Size				
		One bedroom	Two bedrooms	Three bedrooms	Four/+ bedrooms	Total Size
Affordable rent / Social rent	86%	31%	24%	19%	26%	100%
Other forms of affordable housing	14%	28%	36%	24%	12%	100%
Total Tenure	100%					

Figure 6.2: Indicative Size Guide for Affordable Housing

- 6.37 Whilst the Council’s starting point in any affordable housing negotiations is that a scheme is viable at the percentages and tenure splits set out within Policy HP05, the policy recognises that there may be sites on which the provision of affordable housing to the percentages or tenure splits set out, would render a development unviable or would prejudice the realisation of other planning objectives that need to be given priority.
- 6.38 In these circumstances, the applicant will be required to provide a level of on-site affordable provision which can be viably delivered. In doing so, the percentage of on-site provision not met may be made up from financial contributions in lieu of the on-site requirement subject to viability. The Council will normally take into account exceptional site costs and the existing use value of the site but would not consider the price paid for the site to be a relevant factor as this should have taken account of policy requirements. The Council will take an ‘open book’ approach to negotiation and may require viability assessments to be scrutinised by independent consultants at cost to the developer.

- 6.39 Only where it can be demonstrated that providing any affordable housing on-site is not viable or feasible will the Council consider accepting financial contributions in lieu of on-site provision.
- 6.40 The Council encourages applicants to work with registered providers and to engage with them and the Council's housing department at an early stage in the planning process, further guidance on early engagement and preferred partner registered providers is provided in the Housing Strategy.

Standards for New Housing

POLICY HP06: STANDARDS FOR NEW HOUSING

Internal Residential Space

1. All new build housing will achieve appropriate internal space through compliance with the nationally-described space standard as summarised in Figure 6.3 or as may be superseded.

External Residential Space

2. New residential units will be expected to have direct access to an area of private and/or communal amenity space. The form of amenity space will be dependent on the form of housing and could be provided in a variety of ways, such as a private garden, roof garden, communal garden, courtyard balcony, or ground-level patio with defensible space from public access. In providing appropriate amenity space, development proposals should be designed to provide amenity space of a shape, size and location to allow effective and practical use of and level access to the space by residents.

Internal Space Standards

- 6.41 The government's Housing Standards Review 2015 published internal space standards which local authorities could apply to new build residential development using planning policy. The council requires the use of these standards for new build development as set out in Policy HP06 and supports these standards for all new residential development.
- 6.42 The provision of sufficient space within new homes is an important element in improving the quality of life and well-being of Brentwood residents and new dwellings should provide sufficient space for basic daily activities and needs. The need for minimum internal space standards in the Borough is reported in the Council's AMR.

6.43 In order to ensure that homes meet the needs of local residents, regardless of their income level, it is important that internal space standards are improved alongside the overall housing mix. New homes created through residential conversions and homes created by changes of use from non-residential land uses should seek to meet or exceed the standards as far as it is practicable to do so.

6.44 To meet the needs of occupiers, all new residential development should be built in accordance with the nationally described space standard. The standard requires that:

- a. A dwelling provides at least the Gross Internal Area (GIA) and built-in storage area set out in Figure 6.3
- b. A dwelling with two or more bedspaces has at least one double (or twin) bedroom
- c. In order to provide one bedspace, a single bedroom has a floor area of at least 7.5 sqm and is at least 2.15 m wide
- d. In order to provide two bedspaces, a double (or twin bedroom) has a floor area of at least 11.5 sqm
- e. One double (or twin bedroom) is at least 2.75 m wide and every other double (or twin) bedroom is at least 2.55 m wide
- f. Any area with a headroom of less than 1.5m is not counted within the GIA unless used solely for storage (if the area under the stairs is to be used for storage, assume a general floor area of 1 sqm within the GIA)
- g. Any other area that is used solely for storage and has a headroom of 900-1500 mm (such as under eaves) is counted at 50% of its floor area, and any area lower than 900 mm is not counted at all
- h. A built-in wardrobe counts towards the GIA and bedroom floor area requirements, but should not reduce the effective width of the room below the minimum widths set out above. The built-in area in excess of 0.72 sqm in a double bedroom and 0.36 sqm in a single bedroom counts towards the built-in storage requirement
- i. The minimum floor to ceiling height is 2.3 m for at least 75% of the GIA.

Minimum gross internal floor areas of storage (square metres)					
Number of bedrooms	Number of bedspaces	1-storey dwellings	2-storey dwellings	3-storey dwellings	Built-in storage
Studio	1 person	39(37)	N/A	N/A	1.0
1 Bedroom	2 person	50	58		1.5

2 Bedroom	3 person	61	70		2.0
	4 person	70	79		
3 Bedroom	4 person	74	84	90	2.5
	5 person	86	93	99	
	6 person	95	102	108	
4 Bedroom	5 person	90	97	103	3.0
	6 person	99	106	112	
	7 person	108	115	121	
	8 person	117	124	130	
5 Bedroom	6 person	103	110	116	3.5
	7 person	112	119	125	
	8 person	121	128	134	
6 Bedroom	7 person	116	123	129	4.0
	8 person	125	132	138	

Figure 6.3: Nationally Described Space Standard

External Residential Space

- 6.45 External amenity space can make an important contribution in improving the quality of life and well-being of Brentwood residents as well as supporting and enhancing local biodiversity. Gardens, in particular, are an important environmental resource and are a component of Brentwood's greenery character. They form part of an area's development pattern, providing a setting for buildings, which in turn informs the prevailing privacy and amenity enjoyed by residents. They provide a semi-natural habitat for local wildlife and corridors for the movement of wildlife through the urban environment. Collectively, they help to mitigate fluvial and surface water flooding in the more built-up parts of the borough.
- 6.46 The NPPF sets out the need to secure high-quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings.

- 6.47 External amenity space should be sufficient to accommodate:
- a table and chairs suitable for the size of dwelling;
 - where relevant, provision of a garden shed for general storage (including bicycles if garage provision or cycle storage to the frontage of the dwelling is not possible);
 - space for refuse and recycling bins;
 - an area to dry washing;
 - circulation space; and
 - an area for children to play in.
- 6.48 External residential space would not include car parking or turning areas. Suitable arrangements for access to refuse and recycling bins should be made to prevent bins/bags being transported through dwellings.
- 6.49 One-bedroom dwellings would not be expected to provide space for children to play, due to the lower likelihood of children occupying these units. Dwellings with more than one bedroom would need to take space for children to play into account.
- 6.50 Where it is appropriate and viable to do so, developments with flats will need to provide high-quality shared amenity areas on site to meet the needs of residents, including play space for children, in addition to private amenity space and cycle storage.
- 6.51 Applicants are also encouraged to consider external residential space size specifications as set out by the most up to date Essex Design Guide:
- a. New development on sites larger than 0.1 hectares or at densities above 50 dwellings per hectare should provide at least 25 sqm of private external space for each home;
 - b. Exceptionally, apartments adjacent to and overlooking a park or other large public space of high amenity value could be provided with a smaller amount of communal space. In this instance, apartments should also have balconies with a floor area of at least 5 sqm;
 - c. At least 60% of the private communal space should receive direct sunlight for a minimum of four hours a day in June;
 - d. A gross floor area of 5 sqm per balcony should be provided for houses or apartments with more than one bedroom if private external space size specifications cannot be met.
- 6.52 Applicants should refer to best practice and guidance on achieving quality design for all new residential development, as set out in the Essex Design Guide.

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 6.53 The Council has a duty to identify land to meet the local needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople; national planning policy seeks to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers.
- 6.54 In doing so, government guidance sets out the approach Local Authorities should take when making provision for Gypsy and Travellers. It requires Local Authorities to make their own assessment of need, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites, to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale, to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations in order to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.
- 6.55 In August 2015, a new definition of Gypsy and Traveller was introduced into the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS):
- 'Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people traveling together as such.'* (PPTS) (DCLG, 2015)
- 6.56 Responding to the new guidance and the need to update evidence on the level of need, the Council alongside other Essex Local Authorities undertook a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) in 2016.
- 6.57 This identified those Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople which should be planned for in accordance with the PPTS, as they retain a nomadic lifestyle, and those which should otherwise have their specific cultural needs of living accommodation met in accordance with the Equalities Act 2010, the Children's and Families Act 2014 and the Human Rights Act 1998, but no longer exercise a nomadic lifestyle and where the PPTS does not apply.
- 6.58 In respect of those Gypsies and Travellers or Travelling Showpeople, who do not meet the PPTS definition, who may be able to demonstrate a need for culturally appropriate accommodation under Equalities legislation, the Council will continue to assess and plan to meet their needs through Policy HP04 Specialist Accommodation, as part of its wider responsibilities to plan to meet the accommodation needs of its settled community.
- 6.59 The Brentwood GTAA covers the period 2016 to 2033 and identifies a requirement of 11 additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches to be developed by 2033 for those who meet the PPTS definition of 'travelling'.
- 6.60 Despite achieving a good response rate for the completion of interviews, it is acknowledged in the GTAA that it was not possible to determine the travelling status of all Gypsy and Traveller households in the borough, and a proportion of these may meet the definition

provided in the PPTS. The Council's GTAA consultants Opinion Research Services therefore advise in the GTAA that an allowance of 10% is a realistic assumption of those that are recorded as 'unknown' who may in fact comply with the revised definition; this increases total need to 12 pitches.

- 6.61 Since completion of the GTAA a Gypsy and Traveller pitch at Cottage Garden, Pilgrims Hatch, has been granted planning consent for the change of use to a detached dwelling (14/01069/FUL), to replace this lost traveller site a requirement for an additional pitch is added to the total requirements of Gypsy and Traveller pitches identified in the GTAA, further increasing the total need to 13 pitches.
- 6.62 No current need has been identified in the borough for accommodation for travelling showpeople, however, any need that arises over the life of the Plan will be addressed using the criteria based Policy HP10 Proposals For Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople on Windfall sites.
- 6.63 The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment finds no evidence of need for a transit site specifically within Brentwood Borough. Further work is currently being undertaken by Essex County Council to consider the need for transit provision across Essex as a whole. Should such a need be identified within Brentwood in the future this will be considered through the review of the Local Plan, taking into account the Essex Planning Officers' Association Protocol for Unmet Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Needs 2018 which has been developed collaboratively across Essex under the Duty to Cooperate.

Provision for Gypsies and Travellers

POLICY HP07: PROVISION FOR GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS

1. In order to meet identified need, a total of 13 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers as defined by national planning policy for the period 2016-2033 will be provided.
2. The following sites are removed from the Green Belt and are allocated for permanent Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, as shown on the Brentwood Policies Map. Proposals for these sites must comply with the specified requirements:
 - a. **Site Ref GT16**
 - i. Site Address: Oaktree Farm (Greenacres), Chelmsford Road
 - ii. Allocated for 7 pitches

- iii. Proposals for development at this site require a landscape framework to be submitted to provide suitable boundary treatment to include a mixture of native trees and shrubs around the site to safeguard the character and appearance of the area.

b. Site Ref GT17

- i. Site Address: Hunters Green, Albyns Lane, Navestock
- ii. Allocated for 1 pitch

c. Site Ref R01 (I) Dunton Hills Garden Village Strategic Allocation

- i. Site Address: Dunton Hills Garden Village, West Horndon, Brentwood
- ii. Allocated for 5 pitches
- iii. Proposals for development at this site should comply with the site-specific requirements set out in policy R01(I).

- 6.64 The PPTS requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their own locally set targets. The Council's GTAA identifies the need for Traveller pitches in the borough over the period of the Local Plan.
- 6.65 In identifying the provision of sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs, a sequential approach to site identification has been adopted, based upon best practice, as set out in Figure 6.4.
- 6.66 The sequential approach sets out a clear strategy to minimise the use of greenfield Green Belt land for development, existing sites are promoted before new sites are identified. The approach also shows that there is insufficient suitable land located outside the Green Belt to meet the identified need of Gypsy and Traveller pitches.
- 6.67 A total of 13 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers as defined by national planning policy for the period 2016-2033 will be provided through the incorporation of a minimum of 5 serviced Gypsy and Traveller pitches as part of the Dunton Hills Garden Village allocation, to be delivered in the first five years of development. A further 8 existing pitches are to be regularised in accordance with Policy HP07.
- 6.68 The Council has carried out an assessment of potential Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson sites for allocation through its Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) and found some to be suitable in HELAA terms. However, it is recognised all were in the Green Belt. To be consistent with national planning policy, these sites have been removed from the green belt for the use as gypsy and traveller pitches only.

Sequential Approach	Commentary
Step 1 - use of vacant pitches	No vacant pitches available to meet needs
Step 2 - potential additional provision from existing expired temporary sites	GTAA does not count tolerated pitches as components of need therefore the identification of pitches on all expired temporary sites within the borough cannot be counted towards meeting need
Step 3 - un-authorised sites that may potentially be suitable for regularisation	8 pitches identified on two suitable sites through HELAA and site assessment process
Step 4 - potential intensification of existing sites	The HELAA and site assessment process identify potential however delivery of such sites cannot be guaranteed
Step 5 - potential extension of existing Traveller sites or sites which could be regularised	Discounted as extension on all existing sites would result in development in Green Belt
Step 7 - new Traveller sites in non-Green Belt areas	No suitable sites identified through HELAA and site assessment process
Step 8 – new Traveller sites in Green Belt areas with a focus on strategic larger allocations	5 pitches identified through HELAA and site assessment process as part of Dunton Hills Garden Village Strategic Allocation

Figure 6.4: Provision of Gypsy and Traveller Sites – A Sequential Approach

- 6.69 The approach not only secures the planning status of the sites for the current occupants, contributing to the specified need, but also provides certainty in relation to the delivery of sites to meet the needs of the borough (13 pitches as identified in policy HP07).
- 6.70 The sites identified through Policy HP07 will still be subject to the usual planning legislation and applications will need to be submitted to formally authorise their permanent Traveller use. Applicants will be expected to comply in full with the requirements of the policy; it will also be necessary to restrict the occupancy to ensure that the site as a whole is retained for traveller occupation.

Safeguarding Permitted Sites

POLICY HP08: SAFEGUARDING PERMITTED SITES

1. The existing Gypsy and Traveller sites listed below are removed from the Green Belt and will be safeguarded from alternative development, unless it can be demonstrated that the site is no longer required to meet any identified Traveller need across the borough, or acceptable replacement accommodation can be provided.
2. Any other site that is subsequently granted a permanent planning permission for Gypsy and Traveller use shall be safeguarded in accordance with this policy.

Gypsy and Traveller Sites		
Site Ref	Location	No of Pitches
GT1	Clementines Farm, Murthering Lane, Navestock	1
GT2	Deep Dell Park (Willow Farm), Ingatestone	6
GT3	Lilliputs, Blackmore	2
GT4	Meadow View, Blackmore	2/3
GT5	Pond End, Kelvedon Hatch	1/2
GT6	Ponderosa, Kelvedon Hatch	1
GT7	Poplar Farm, Ingatestone	2/3
GT8	Roman Triangle, Mountnessing	5
GT9	Rye Etch, Navestock	3
GT10	The Willows', Kelvedon Hatch	3
GT11	Tree Tops, Navestock	3
GT12	Warren Lane, Doddinghurst	1
GT13	Wenlock Meadow	1
GT14	Hope Farm, Navestock	3

GT15	Orchard View, Navestock	4
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3. Of the sites listed above, applications for the removal of temporary personal planning permissions for Gypsy and Traveller sites to permanent planning permissions for Gypsy and Traveller sites will be supported by the local planning authority provided the occupant meet the definition of a Gypsy, Traveller or Travelling Showperson as defined in national planning policy.

- 6.71 Across the borough, there are many existing sites which have planning permission for traveller use. Most of these were granted permission several years ago with conditions limiting occupation to those falling within the traveller definition applicable at the time and often specific to named occupants.
- 6.72 Policy HP08 ensures that existing sites which have planning permission or lawful use for gypsy or traveller use, will be safeguarded to guarantee that the permitted use as a traveller site is not lost through the grant of any subsequent planning permission, or relaxation of planning conditions, to allow for other types of development.

Sub-division of Pitches or Plots

POLICY HP09: SUB-DIVISION OF PITCHES OR PLOTS

1. The local planning authority will allow the sub-division of allocated or authorised Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites on a case by case basis provided that all the following criteria are met:
 - a. the living environment of residents on the proposed site and neighbouring land is protected;
 - b. sites are of a suitable size to enable the creation of additional pitches or plots;
 - c. there is no significant loss of soft and hard landscaping and amenity provision within the existing site, particularly where conditioned by a previous consent;

- d. there is no significant adverse impact on the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside; and
 - e. there is no adverse impact in terms of highways access and vehicle movement.
2. The sub-division of plots/pitches on additional sites that might come forward within the green belt will be considered against green belt policy.

- 6.73 It is recognised that during the Plan period, there may be a demonstrable need for additional pitches on those sites safeguarded or allocated through the Local Plan, to meet the changing needs of the households on the sites. This policy applies to existing pitches and plots listed in Policy HP08 as well as those identified for allocation in Policy HP07.
- 6.74 With 89% of the borough within the Green Belt, serving to limit development opportunities, the sub-division of existing sites to provide more pitches could be a suitable way to increase provision within existing lawful sites without the need to consider the allocation of additional sites upon plan review.
- 6.75 All safeguarded sites are being removed from the Green Belt, as required by the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites.

Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople on Windfall Sites

POLICY HP10: PROPOSALS FOR GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE ON WINDFALL SITES

1. Planning permission for Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites and sites for Travelling Showpeople (as defined in the governments Planning Policy for Travellers) on unallocated land outside the Green Belt, will only be granted in accordance with all the following criteria:
 - a. the site is well related to existing communities and accessible to local services and facilities, such as shops, primary and secondary schools, healthcare and public transport;

- b. safe and convenient vehicular access to the local highway network can be provided;
 - c. essential services (water, electricity and foul drainage) are available on site or can be made available on site;
 - d. there is no significant adverse impact on the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside;
 - e. the site would not lead to the loss of, or adverse impact on, important historic and natural environment assets;
 - f. there is no significant risk of land contamination or unacceptable risk of flooding;
 - g. the site provides a suitable living environment for the proposed residents and there is no significant adverse impact on the amenity of nearby residents;
 - h. the site is of sufficient size to accommodate the proposed number of caravans, vehicles and ancillary areas; and
 - i. plots for Travelling Showpeople should also be of sufficient size to enable the storage, repair and maintenance of equipment.
2. Sites within the Green Belt will need to demonstrate very special circumstances which clearly outweigh the harm to the Green Belt and any other harm in addition to the criteria A above.

- 6.76 It is recognised that during the Plan period, there may be a demonstrable need for additional pitches to those safeguarded or allocated through the Local Plan. This policy applies to non-allocated or safeguarded sites which may come forward during the Plan period in built-up areas and the countryside.
- 6.77 National planning policy establishes a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt. The definition of inappropriate development includes Gypsy and Traveller sites and Travelling Showpeople sites. Subject to the best interests of the child, personal circumstances and unmet need are unlikely to clearly outweigh harm to the Green Belt and any other harm so as to establish very special circumstances.
- 6.78 When permission is granted, appropriate conditions or planning obligations will be imposed to ensure occupation of the site is restricted to those persons falling within the appropriate definition of Gypsies and Travellers and may also include conditions relating to landscaping and boundary treatments.

07



Prosperous Communities

Delivering Economic Growth

- 7.1 Brentwood is an attractive business location with a high-quality environment, within close proximity to London, a well-qualified workforce and good transport links. It has a diverse economic base and total employment in the borough has risen to 43,200 in 2016. The borough is well known for its entrepreneurial culture with above average rates of business start-ups and is home to a number of major national firms whose regional headquarters are located within the borough.
- 7.2 Figure 2.2 depicts how well Brentwood is placed in terms of transport links to surrounding centres in Essex, London and Kent, legacy opportunities from the Queen Elizabeth II Olympic Park, and airports at Stansted and Southend. The Elizabeth Line will improve links with Central London and open new direct links to West London and Heathrow airport. The borough is close to competing retail centres such as Basildon, Romford and Chelmsford, as well as Lakeside, Bluewater, and Stratford City Shopping Centres.
- 7.3 The Council's Economic Strategy sets out a series of economic aims and strategic priorities which are reflected in the vision and strategic objectives of the Local Plan:

Economic Aims:

- A1. Promote a mixed economic base and a discerning and sustainable approach to economic growth;
- 2. Encourage high value, diverse, employment uses that will provide a significant number of skilled and high-quality jobs;

- A3. Encourage better utilisation, upgrading and redevelopment of existing land and buildings; and
- A4. Enable the growth of existing business, the creation of new enterprises and encourage inward investment.

Strategic Priorities:

- P1. Support business development and growth;
- P2. Facilitate and deliver skills and employability support;
- P3. Facilitate and encourage business workspace, infrastructure and inward investment;
- P4. Facilitate and support stronger and more vibrant town & village centres;
- P5. Develop and support the borough's rural economy; and
- P6. Promote Brentwood Borough as a place to visit and invest, encouraging the visitor economy.

- 7.4 To maximise opportunities for economic growth and development, the Council is working closely with the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP), the Essex Business Board (EBB) and the Brentwood Business Partnership (BBP). The Council's Economic Strategy, and Economic Futures Report⁴² provides the local evidence to support the relevant Local Plan policies.
- 7.5 To meet future needs and maintain a competitive successful local economy, we will plan for new jobs and new homes. We will work with existing businesses through partnerships and attract new businesses by ensuring the borough remains an attractive place to work. The importance of striking the right balance between meeting development needs and retaining our Borough of Villages character is critical when considering the future of the local economy.

⁴² Lichfields (2018) Brentwood Economic Futures Report, available at: <https://document.brentwood.gov.uk/pdf/29012018122226000000.pdf>



Figure 7.1: Brentwood and South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP)

- 7.6 The Council and its partners will seek to maintain high and stable levels of local economic growth, enabling the borough's economy to diversify and modernise through the growth of existing businesses and the creation of new enterprises. Support will be given to proposals that secure job growth with 'high value' business and retail. This will be secured by:
- a. improving access to a range of employment opportunities for borough's residents;
 - b. providing sufficient employment and industrial space in sustainable locations to support economic development and regeneration;
 - c. intensification of vacant and underutilised employment floorspace and sites and the regeneration of previously developed land in sustainable locations;
 - d. renewal and improvement to the quality of business premise and office space of different sizes;
 - e. enhancing and protecting the important role of small and medium sized commercial enterprises;
 - f. directing major new retail, office and leisure investment to the borough's Designated Centres according to their significance on the retail hierarchy, stimulating improvement and regeneration;

- g. supporting the borough's rural economy and growing agricultural enterprises;
- h. maintaining current tourist attractions and encouraging new opportunities to increase the number of visitors to the borough; and
- i. maximising the value of existing and future public transport, walking and cycling network, to support economic activity.

New Jobs

- 7.7 Policies are required to plan for future jobs growth on our employment land and ensure new employment land is provided where needed. For the purposes of planning policy, the simplest way to measure and plan for new job creation is through planning use classes. B-Class uses generally comprise employment land types, such as B1 business (offices, research and development, light industry appropriate in a residential area), B2 general industrial, and B8 storage or distribution.
- 7.8 The borough has recorded strong levels of job growth, the number of B-class jobs has increased by 40% over the last 17 years. This employment growth has been driven by consumption sectors including residential care and social work, business services, education, healthcare and construction. Job losses have been recorded within public administration and defence, utilities, accommodation and food services and retail.
- 7.9 According to *Enterprising Essex: Meeting the Challenge* (Essex County Council, 2018)⁴³, potential occupiers looking for office space in the North East quadrant of the M25 would most likely locate to Chelmsford or Brentwood, which are seen as more established office locations. Reflecting the borough's desirable location, high quality and distinctive locational offer, the Council's preference is for efficient land use and provision for high value business.

Functional Economic Market Area

- 7.10 Economic evidence includes an assessment of the Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA) for the borough, which considers a number of evaluation factors including travel to work areas, commuting flows, the commercial property market area; retail market areas, local economic partnership areas and strategic transport routes to define the key economic linkages and spatial relationships. Producing a FEMA is not an exact science and often represents just a snapshot in time but is useful in indicating the borough's broad core economic geography and connections. Figure 7.2 sets out the Brentwood FEMA.

⁴³ <http://www.essexgrowth.co.uk/media/1036/eec-final-report-march-2018.pdf>

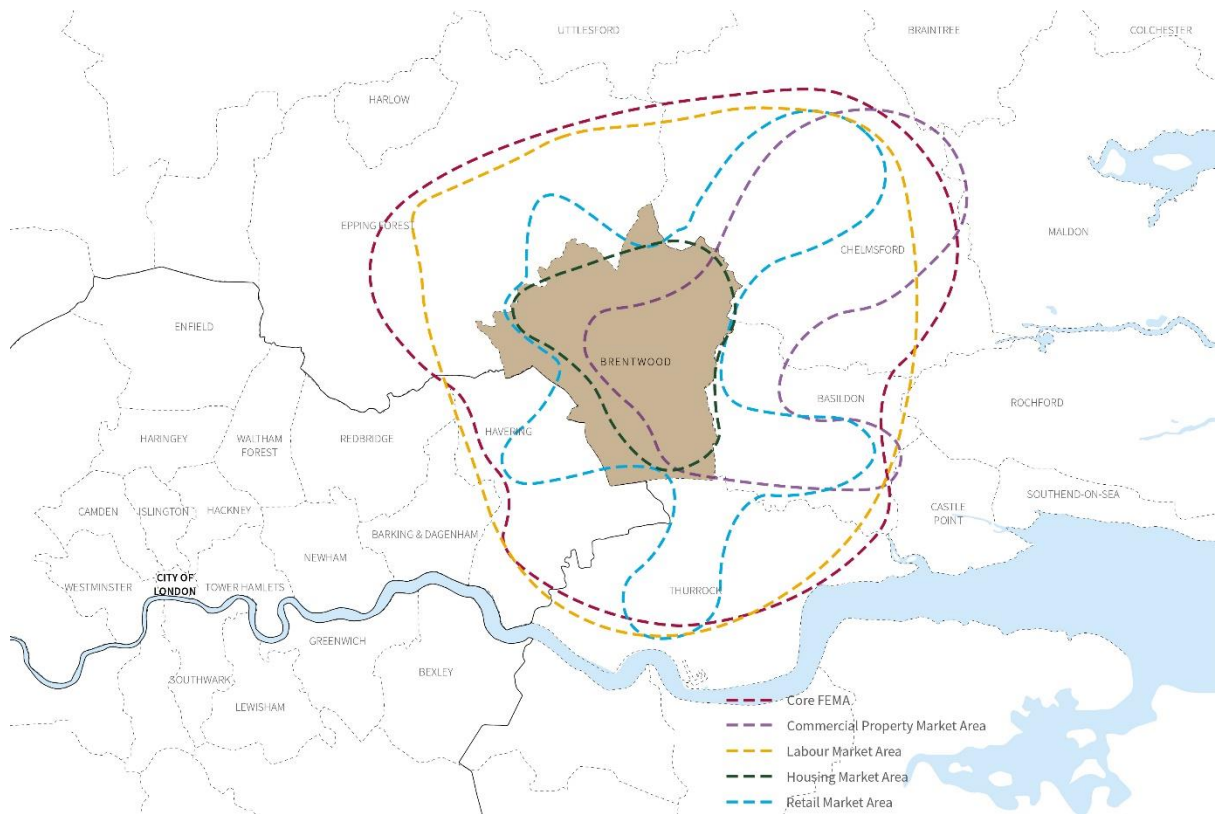


Figure 7.2: Brentwood Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA)

- 7.11 In considering employment site allocations and growth, the Council has also taken into account commercial agent feedback on employment sites to ascertain the level of market interest, views on strategic locations and commentary on employment land take-up and overall deliverability.

Employment land provision

- 7.12 The calculation of new B-use employment land required to inform Draft Plan allocations is summarised below:
- i. The proposed amount of land the Council needs to provide to achieve sufficient growth in jobs range from 8.1 ha to 20.3 ha (Economic Futures Report, 2018)⁴⁴.
 - ii. Redeveloping existing employment land in central or residential locations for new homes (i.e. Wates Way Industrial Estate, Brentwood; Council Depot, Warley; Ford offices, Eagle Way and West Horndon Industrial Estates, West Horndon) means the loss of almost 21.01 ha of employment land that will need to be re-provided.
 - iii. Before arriving at a final employment land requirement, consideration has also been given to the forecast loss of existing employment allocations through structural change, planning permissions and changes to permitted development rights allowing office to residential conversions. This loss of employment space equates to about 9.3 ha.

⁴⁴ Lichfield (2018) Economic Futures Report. Available online at: <https://document.brentwood.gov.uk/pdf/29012018122226000000.pdf>

iv. These elements combined result in a total additional employment land requirement range from 38.41 to 50.61 ha.

7.13 Overall a total of circa 46.64 ha of new employment land is proposed to be allocated, in addition to existing commitments. At a high-level, the amount of employment land allocations is broadly sufficient to ensure that the Council meets its overall forecast employment land needs up to 2033. It is also recognised that the future restructuring of employment sites and businesses may change floorspace requirements.

Employment Land (ha)				
Uses	Scenario A: Experian	Scenario B: EEFM	Scenario C: OAN (380)	Scenario D: Past rates
Offices	9.4	7.7	5.6	0.4
Manufacturing (coming within classes E and B2)	4.4	0.1	3.1	3.5
Warehousing (B8)	6.5	0.7	4.4	4.2
Total	20.3	8.5	13.1	8.1

Figure 7.3: Gross Employment Land Requirement Scenarios

New Requirements	(ha)
Forecast requirement for employment land for the specified employment uses above	+ 8.1 ha to 20.3 ha
Forecast loss of employment land by re-allocations for other uses	+ 21.01 ha
Forecast loss of existing employment allocations through structural change, changes in allocation threshold and permitted development	+ 9.3 ha
Combined Requirement	→ 38.41 ha to 50.61 ha

Figure 7.4: Employment Land Need

STRATEGIC POLICY PC01: SAFEGUARDING EMPLOYMENT LAND

1. In order to maintain sufficient employment land supply to meet identified needs, within those areas designated for general employment development, as shown on the Brentwood Policies Map, the Council will only approve redevelopment proposals from offices, light industrial, research and development (within Class E), B2, B8 or sui generis employment uses to non-employment uses where one or more of the following criteria apply:
 - a. the proposal is for ancillary non-residential uses that provide employment, and there is no reasonable prospect for the site to be used for the above purposes; or
 - b. the proposal is for any other use and the application is supported by reliable evidence of reasonable efforts made to secure re-use for all of the above uses including ancillary non-residential uses that provides employment and which evidence demonstrates there is no realistic prospect of the site or buildings being used or re-used for these purposes in their own right or, through refurbishment, adaptation, subdivision or redevelopment.
2. Development proposals (including the redevelopment of existing developed areas) on designated employment land within the Green Belt will be considered in line with national and local green belt policy.

- 7.14 A thriving and entrepreneurial business community is vital for the success of the Borough's economy. Therefore, in areas allocated for general employment and office development, identified on the Policies Map, the presumption is that employment uses and 'sui generis' uses of a similar employment nature will be retained, and that proposals entailing loss of employment premises and sites without replacement will be resisted.
- 7.15 To enable flexibility for business operation, it is recognised that complementary and ancillary uses to support employment uses can be appropriate where they provide employment, adding to the character, mix and vitality of the area. As offices, research and development and light industrial uses are now falling under use class E together with retail and other main town centre uses, this may result in unintended consequence where they can either individually, or collectively, harm other policy objectives of the Local Plan including the objective to protect the retail function of Brentwood Town Centre and other designated centres. A proliferation of retail uses therefore will be resisted, with the exception of small scale proposals (in terms of floorspace) and it being ancillary in nature by supplementing the predominant employment offering within the employment area. It may be necessary to impose planning conditions to restrict movement within use class E as necessary, a judgement will be made on a case by case basis. The scale of new employment allocations and acceptable uses are set out in the relevant site allocation policies.

Site Ref	Site Name	Indicative employment area (ha)
111	Upminster Trading Park	2.6
228	Peri Site, Warley Street, Great Warley	5.36
E02	Brook Street Employment Area	1.25
E03	BT Offices, London Road, Brentwood	3.5
E04	Hubert Road Industrial Estate	3.78
E05	Warley Hill Business Park (excl. Regus)	2.5
E06	OCE offices, Chatham Way, Brentwood	0.45
E07	Hutton Industrial Estate	10.48
E08	Land adjacent to Ingatestone by-pass (part bounded by Roman Road)	1.6
E09	Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate	3.41
E10	Land at Codham Hall	9.62
E11	Brentwood Enterprise Park (M25 Junction 29 works)	25.85
E12	Childerditch Industrial Estate	20.54
E13	Land at East Horndon Hall	5.5
Part of R01	Dunton Hills Garden Village Strategic Allocation	5.5
Part of R02	West Horndon Industrial Estate	2.0
Part of R03	North of A1023	2.0
Part of R05	Ford Offices and Council Depot	2.0
Total:		107.94

Figure 7.5: Designated Employment Land and Indicative Site Areas

Existing and Regularised Employment Sites

- 7.16 The presumption for existing and proposed employment sites for general employment and office development shall be for existing uses to be retained and that proposals entailing loss of employment premises and sites without replacement will be resisted. The Council will work with businesses within these areas to encourage them to adapt and respond to changing economic conditions to support business growth and ensure continuing economic vitality.
- 7.17 Where an application is made under PC01 (criterion 1.b), the applicant should provide information regarding:
- a. length of time the property has been unused for employment purposes;
 - b. period during which it has been actively marketed for such purposes, which includes the possibility of redevelopment and provides evidence (not less than 24 months). Evidence should show where the property has been publicly marketed including publications and property journals as well as clear advertisement on site;
 - c. prices at which the land and buildings have been marketed during this period, which should reflect similar property in the locality;
 - d. a list of all expressions of interest during this period; and
 - e. an evaluation of why it is considered that the property has failed to attract interest from potential occupiers or for redevelopment for B-class use. The applicant should provide an independently commissioned viability assessment to demonstrate that the use is unlikely to be economically viable in the foreseeable future. The assessment should be undertaken by a reputable and suitably experienced company to be determined by the Council in agreement with the applicant, to be funded by the applicant.

New Employment Allocations

- 7.18 Informed by the spatial strategy, the selection of employment sites aims to retain the borough's character and encourage employment growth in suitable available locations. In employment terms, it is also beneficial to consider modern business needs, such as access to the transport network. The selection process can be summarised as followed:
- a. Brentwood and Shenfield will be the focus to attract economic growth in the Central Brentwood Growth Corridor given their excellent geographic position. From the available sites coming forward through the HELAA process, new employment land is proposed at Ingatestone where the southbound A12 junction with the village creates suitable land for new employment premises. This will help create a range of choice for employment land and encourage competition from existing premises to improve the quality of the local offer.
 - b. Partly due to difficulties in accommodating the quantum of employment land within other parts of the borough, the opportunity is taken to capitalise on the strategic connections of the South Brentwood Growth Corridor to key economic centres in the region (including Tilbury Port, Southend Airport and those in Greater London), by:
 - i. redeveloping brownfield land at Brentwood Enterprise Park (Site E11);

- ii. extending employment land around Childerditch Industrial Estate (part of Site E12);
 - iii. providing new employment land at land south of East Horndon Hall (Site E13);
and
 - iv. delivering mixed-use employment opportunities within Dunton Hills Garden Village as part of a self-sustaining new community;
- c. Considering that other parts of the borough including larger villages are in a position to accommodate a limited amount of employment and retail development, the emphasis regarding employment land in these places will be on the provision of local services.

- 7.19 The proposed land at Brentwood Enterprise Park and land south of East Horndon Hall will accommodate mixed office, light industrial and research and development and B-uses. The excellent access onto the strategic highway network, makes them a very desirable place for certain businesses. In addition, the size of Brentwood Enterprise Park provides benefits by way of supplying for a large amount of employment need while bringing along new infrastructure and supporting services. Brentwood Enterprise Park will provide an opportunity for high-end modern premises at a key gateway to the borough and into Essex. Appropriate accompanying uses will be considered appropriate where these meet local needs, such as hotel and associated restaurant options. Retail will not be considered appropriate, in line with the retail strategy and sequential approach. Specific site policies for the Enterprise Park are within Policy E11, in Chapter 9.
- 7.20 The Lower Thames Crossing will open up opportunities for goods and services to flow more easily between Brentwood and the area of Kent and beyond across the Thames, strengthening links to a market area that is currently less accessible from the borough. This could extend the borough's FEMA to the south into Kent. However, it should be noted the crossing would be most beneficial to distributors who may use it to avoid congestion at the Dartford Crossing. For the borough to take advantage of the distribution movements, it is likely Brentwood Enterprise Park will need to be delivered to provide premises that are of the scale required by distributors (Economic Futures, Lichfield, 2018)⁴⁵.
- 7.21 The potential relocation of industrial activities from London could create additional demand for offices, light industrial, research and development, and B2 and B8 premises in wider South East local authorities. Brentwood is well located to take advantage if firms do relocate outside of London. Delivery of the Brentwood Enterprise Park could provide a significant area of the floorspace that meets the needs of relocating businesses⁴.
- 7.22 The Economic Futures report (2018) indicates that in terms of manufacturing and warehousing / logistics uses the portfolio of sites put forward is likely to be attractive to the market and provide a sufficient range and high-quality offer.
- 7.23 The Essex Grow-on Space Feasibility Study (2016) has highlighted a gap in supply and demand in the borough in relation to the availability of smaller sized office and industrial units for emerging small businesses, curtailing the potential growth of these businesses. This identifies a concealed need for employment floorspace of 9ha arising from local businesses looking for room to grow into. The Council will encourage the provision of flexible

⁴⁵ Lichfield (2018) Economic Futures Report

working space, incubation units and grow-on⁴⁶ space in the proposed employment allocations where appropriate.

- 7.24 There is a clear need to ensure that strategic investment sites are well connected through public transport an active travel infrastructure to support their overall sustainability. The Council will work with developers and service providers to ensure employment sites such as East Horndon and Dunton Hills will be well connected to existing and new housing sites, including Dunton Hills Garden Village. Work has been undertaken to assess the cumulative impacts of planned development on the A127 and suitable highway measures. More details can be found in Chapter 5.
- 7.25 There is a recognised need to effectively manage the period of transition for a number of current employment sites (such as West Horndon) moving from traditional employment uses to residential led-developments. This is to ensure a clear pipeline of available employment land is achievable to meet the needs of businesses relocating to new premises within the borough. The early delivery of strategic sites within the A127 corridor will be important to maintain an effective stock of employment land.
- 7.26 Other site-specific policies for employment allocations in this policy can be found in Chapter 9.

POLICY PC02: SUPPORTING THE RURAL ECONOMY

Proposals to diversify the range of economic activities on a farm or in a rural area will be supported where proposals do not comprise retail uses unless they are of a limited nature, small-scale and intended to support the farming enterprise. This is subject to compliance with green belt policy where relevant.

- 7.27 One of the Council's objectives is to support economic growth in the rural area by encouraging the diversification and expansion of agricultural and other businesses and enterprise in the rural area.
- 7.28 The Council recognises it can be beneficial for farms to diversify use of land and buildings for other suitable activities or development. These might include converting redundant barns for office use or workshops, storage, farm shops, bed and breakfast, energy crops, or acceptable sport and leisure uses like campsites. These can be important in supplementing agricultural business income to ensure long-term viability and, alongside suitable small-scale rural enterprise and provide rural job opportunities. Suitable uses will allow more efficient

⁴⁶ Grow-on space could be understood as space for small growing businesses with around ten employees plus; that is, businesses that have grown to the extent that they are too large to be accommodated in incubator space or enterprise centres, but are still too small to occupy large, often freestanding, offices or factory/workspace units. Essex County Council (2016) Grow On Space Feasibility Study.

use of buildings and land while fitting in with farming practices, rural surroundings and maintaining openness of the Green Belt.

- 7.29 Proposals may be required to safeguard the employment function of the development from other uses through planning conditions/planning gain mechanisms.

Retail and Commercial Leisure

- 7.30 Brentwood Borough is made up of the market town of Brentwood, village centres and several local shopping parades providing services to its nearby settlements. These areas are where people go to access their employment, leisure, shopping and even housing needs; many have become the heart of the local community's activities.
- 7.31 Focusing people's day to day activities within these centres have multiple benefits to both businesses as well as local communities: businesses benefit from linked trips where people visit more than one activity as part of a single journey whilst the community benefits from having a wide choice of activity within a concentrated area⁴⁷.
- 7.32 This Plan seeks to achieve a good balance of mixed uses in the borough's centres to meet the needs of those who live, work, shop and spend leisure time here. The following policies provide the Council's proposed way forward, separating Brentwood Town Centre as the focus for economic growth while emphasising the importance of retaining and enhancing its District Shopping Centres and Local Centres.
- 7.33 The revised NPPF (2021) removed the requirement to identify primary and secondary shopping frontages and acknowledged the significant challenges facing town centres and in particular the retail sector. It recognised that diversification is key to the long-term vitality and viability of town centres to 'respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries'. As such, the following policies also aim to clarify the range of uses permitted in Designated Centres, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre.

STRATEGIC POLICY PC03: RETAIL AND COMMERCIAL LEISURE GROWTH

In order to meet identified retail floorspace needs as set out in Policy MG01, retail floorspace will be provided on the following sites as part of mixed-use development:

- a. Dunton Hills Garden Village (R01);

⁴⁷ Association of Convenience Stores (2015) Planning for Diverse Local Centres. Available at: <https://www.acs.org.uk/sites/default/files/planning-guide.pdf>

- b. Land at West Horndon Industrial Estate (R02);
- c. William Hunter Way Car Park (R14);
- d. Wates Way Industrial Estate (R15).

- 7.34 The NPPF states that in meeting anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses, planning policies should look at least ten years ahead, so that the local economy is not constrained, and potential investment is not diverted elsewhere or lost.
- 7.35 The Council is required to positively promote competitive town centre environments and manage their growth. It is important to provide for Retail, Commercial and Leisure uses that are appropriate and realistic to the role of centres in the borough's settlement hierarchy, set out in Policy MG03, and the retail hierarchy, set out in Strategic Policy PC04 Retail Hierarchy of Designated Centres. These should be based on the current state of centres and opportunities to meet development needs in full. In this regard, meeting retail needs and planning for the future of town and district centres are intrinsically linked.
- 7.36 Retail needs are traditionally split into two categories; convenience goods and comparison goods. More recently, the proportion of restaurants and cafes has also increased in the High Streets.
- Comparison goods: often products from High Street shops clustered together, purchased relatively infrequently by consumers and so prices, features and quality levels are often compared before purchasing. Examples include clothing and appliance stores.
 - Convenience goods: often products of habit or impulse, easily found by consumers and inexpensive enough for most to purchase. A prime example is goods sold in foodstores.
- 7.37 Medium term capacity figures up to 2028 suggest surplus of available convenience goods expenditure could support an additional 4,061 sqm net (5,801 sqm gross), primarily concentrated in Brentwood Town Centre and in new centres proposed at West Horndon and Dunton Hills. In the long term, surplus expenditure at 2033 could support 4,438 sqm net of sales floorspace (6,339 sqm gross) in the borough as a whole.
- 7.38 For comparison goods, the surplus expenditure could support an additional 972 sqm net (1,296 sqm gross) by 2020 across the borough. The surplus expenditure at 2033 could support 1,604sqm net (2,139 sqm gross). The vast majority of this surplus is for Brentwood Town Centre and new centres proposed at West Horndon and Dunton Hills, with only a very limited amount identified for the rest of the borough.
- 7.39 There is also requirement for 2,286 sqm gross of food and drink (pubs, bars, restaurants and takeaway) floorspace and 1,196 sqm gross of other non-retail (including commercial leisure) service up to 2033 primarily concentrated in Brentwood Town Centre and in new centres proposed at West Horndon and Dunton Hills.

7.40 The identified retail floorspace needs would be met via windfall development in the Designated Centres as well as provision of retail floorspace as part of development proposals on the following sites. New retail floorspace will serve the local community and complement rather than compete directly with the existing local shops.

- a. Site R01: Dunton Hills Garden Village
- b. Site R02: West Horndon Industrial Estate
- c. Site R14: William Hunter Way Car Park
- d. Site R15: Wates Way Industrial Estate

STRATEGIC POLICY PC04: RETAIL HIERARCHY OF DESIGNATED CENTRES

The retail hierarchy and Designated Centres

1. The Council will promote the continued roles and functions of the Designated Centres to positively contribute towards their viability, vitality, character and structure. The following centres and their associated Primary Shopping Area, as shown on the Brentwood Policies Map, are designated for retail, leisure and other main town centres uses.

Designated Centres	Primary Shopping Area
Town Centre The principal market town of Brentwood Borough that provides a wide range of social, cultural and economic facilities and services for local residents as well as visitors. The Town Centre must have good access to major roads and public transport links and benefits from a high quality retail environment.	
Brentwood Town Centre	Brentwood High Street
District Shopping Centres 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 a library.	
Shenfield Hutton Road	Hutton Road
Warley Hill	n/a
Ingatestone High Street	Ingatestone High Street
The main service centre of Dunton Hills Garden Village (DHGV) ¹⁰	to be considered by the future Local Plan review ¹⁰

Local Centres

A range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Typically, Local Centres might include, amongst others, shops, a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office and a pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot food takeaway and a laundrette.

West Horndon Village Centre	n/a
Blackmore Village Centre	
245-267 Ongar Road	
Brook Street Post Office	
Church Lane	
Doddinghurst Post Office, Doddinghurst Road	
Herongate Post Office, Brentwood Road	
1-23 Eastham Crescent	
200-216 Rayleigh Road	
60-74 Woodland Avenue	
Hanging Hill Lane Post Office, Hanging Hill Lane	
Blackmore Road	
Kelvedon Common Post Office, Church Road	
Danes Way/Hatch Road	
2-8 Harewood Road	
245-267 Ongar Road	
Stondon Post Office, Ongar Road	
The Keys, Eagle Way	
The two neighbourhood hubs at Dunton Hills Garden village ⁴⁸	

2. The retail hierarchy of Designated Centres in Brentwood Borough is as follows:
 - a. Brentwood Town Centre should be the first choice for retail, leisure and main town centre uses.

⁴⁸ The boundary of DHGV District Shopping Centre and two Local Centres and any subsequent Primary Shopping Area will be considered as part of the future Local Plan review.

- b. District Shopping Centres will be a focus of more localised retail, commercial, flexible work space, community facilities and services that reduce the need to travel and contribute towards more sustainable and neighbourhood-scale living.
- c. Local Centres include small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. They have an important role in providing day to day shops and services that are accessible to residents in villages and rural parts of Brentwood, especially in areas more remote from the larger centres.

The sequential approach and impact assessment

- 3. Retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses will continue to be directed to these centres in line with the sequential approach to retail development locations set out in the NPPF.
- 4. Development should contribute positively to the attractiveness, vitality, safety, environmental quality, historic character, employment opportunities and social inclusiveness of these centres.
- 5. Change of use of upper floors above commercial premises to working space and/or residential will be encouraged provided that reasonable facilities and amenities are provided for, that development does not result in the loss of ancillary storage space or other beneficial use to the extent that it would make a ground floor unit unviable, and that the development would not prevent off street servicing of any ground floor unit.
- 6. Any retail and leisure developments proposed outside these centres must be subject to a retail impact assessment, where the proposed gross floorspace is greater than 2,500 sqm. A retail impact assessment may be required below this threshold where a proposal could have a cumulative impact or an impact on the role or vitality of nearby centres within the catchment of the proposal.

7.41 The NPPF places emphasis on the sequential approach with regard to the location of new retail provision. It also promotes mixed-use development (particularly the incorporation of residential uses) and the retention of main town centre uses⁴⁹. The sequential approach is reflected in the network of centres set out in this policy, defined to meet retail and service needs and support the local businesses and communities. The position of a centre in the

⁴⁹ Main town centre uses are retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

hierarchy reflects its size and range of services and facilities, as well as the size of its catchment. In particular:

- a. **Brentwood Town Centre** is the social, cultural and economic focus of the borough and attracts many visitors. It has good access to major roads and rail links and benefits from a refurbished, high quality shopping environment. The sequential approach suggests that it should be the first choice for retail, leisure, community, employment and main town centre uses.
- b. **District Shopping Centres** will be a focus of more localised retail, commercial and community facilities and services that reduce the need to travel. Shenfield, Ingatestone and Warley Hill fit this category due to their size and range of services.
 - i. Shenfield is home to a major railway station with fast train services into central London. It will be the terminus for Elizabeth Line and it is vital that the most is made of this opportunity to invest in improving Shenfield's retail offer.
 - ii. The increased number of passengers travelling through and using Elizabeth Line at Brentwood Station and hence Warley Hill could lead to a demand for additional or improved retail and service facilities over and above the identified floorspace requirements. There are limited short term opportunities for additional development in the vicinity of these stations and Warley Hill, but in the longer term, sites could become available to meet anticipated future needs.
 - iii. Ingatestone has the largest village centre in the borough, an attractive local service and convenience centre with a train station.
 - iv. There is potential for DHGV to have a District Shopping Centre and/or additional Local Centre(s). An appropriate amount of retail floorspace would also be required to meet local needs in the south of the borough, reduce generated trips by car to other centres as well as contribute to the local economy. The designation of a District Shopping Centre and/or additional Local Centre(s) and any subsequent Primary Shopping Area at DHGV will be informed by the South Brentwood Growth Corridor Masterplan and further retail evidence, and considered as part of future Local Plan review.

In the existing District Shopping Centres, development options for additional retail floorspace are currently limited. The future strategy for these centres should focus on the reoccupation of vacant units and small-scale intensification and extensions (Brentwood Retail and Commercial Leisure Study, 2014 and Brentwood Retail Study Update Addendum, 2020)⁵⁰.

- c. **Local Centres** include shopping parades, individual shops and facilities such as small supermarket, newsagent, post office, takeaways and pharmacy providing for the day-to-day needs of local communities. Such facilities are often valued by elderly people and those without access to private transport who often rely on facilities being available locally. These facilities provide a convenient and sustainable choice within

⁵⁰ Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (2014) Retail and Commercial Leisure Study and (2020) Brentwood Retail Study Update Addendum. Available at: <https://document.brentwood.gov.uk/pdf/29012018122226000000.pdf> and <https://document.brentwood.gov.uk/pdf/07092020121851000000.pdf>

walking distance. Local Centres are therefore an important component of community life and must be afforded proper planning protection and support, with regard to any related development proposal that may affect their provision.

- 7.42 Aside from the Designated Centres identified above, small parades comprising of less than ten units, albeit not covered by this policy, are still an important feature within a neighbourhood and could be included within a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 7.43 The Council will look favourably upon the change of use to office space, flexible working space, incubation units or grow-on⁵¹ space above existing commercial development, as and where appropriate. These types of development would not only provide a re-use of under-used or unused floor space that can lead to neglect and deterioration of a building, but also address the retail trend, demand of commercial workspace and facilitate business expansions.
- 7.44 Residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres; therefore, residential development on appropriate sites and/or above existing commercial premises are encouraged.
- 7.45 New development should be of a type and scale appropriate to the centre it is located within and/or close to.
- 7.46 While greater use of public transport, cycling and walking is central to sustainable development, it is recognised that in order to maintain the viability of shopping centres, there will continue to be a justification for appropriate levels of shoppers' short-stay and/or on street car parking. It is necessary to ensure that the economic viability of the Town Centre and its ability to continue to compete with other shopping centre is not undermined by the inability of shoppers being able to find a secure, safe, well laid out parking space in reasonably proximity to the shops. At the same time, car parking provision must not be made at the expense of the local character. Current parking provision in and around some existing Designated Centres currently have negative visual impacts yet not always meet parking spaces demands of shoppers and visitors. Therefore, proposed retail parking provision must be carefully managed so that it meets local demands without adding to congestion or undermining the streetscape and the attractiveness of alternatives to the car. Developers should refer to Policy BE13 Parking Standards for further information.

POLICY PC05: BRENTWOOD TOWN CENTRE

1. The Council will require development to conserve the positive qualities of Brentwood Town Centre while enhancing and improving negative aspects of function and appearance where relevant. Development in the Town Centre

⁵¹ Grow-on space could be understood as space for small growing businesses with around ten employees plus; that is, businesses that have grown to the extent that they are too large to be accommodated in incubator space or enterprise centres, but are still too small to occupy large, often freestanding, offices or factory/workspace units. Essex County Council (2016) Grow On Space Feasibility Study, available online.

should contribute to the Council's aim of improving the capacity and quality of the public realm throughout Brentwood Town Centre, contribute to a vibrant High Street and the surrounding Conservation Area in line with the Town Centre Design Guide SPD.

2. Shopfronts and signage have significant impacts on its surroundings therefore proposals are required to incorporate high quality, attractive shopfronts that enhance the street scene, in line with the Council's adopted Town Centre Shopfront Guidance SPD.
3. **Chapel Ruins, Baytree Centre and South Street areas:** This area provides a link to strategic sites on the High Street therefore improving its permeability and integration into the wider public realm network will create a more welcoming and flexible space at the heart of the Town Centre, enable its historical settings to be celebrated. Proposals should:
 - a. contribute to the enhancement of public realm around Chapel Ruins and the Conservation Area, retain and enhance their significance and character;
 - b. complement the retail function and maintain or add to the vitality, viability and diversity of the Town Centre, by means such as mixed-use schemes that include retail, leisure and residential;
 - c. facilitate safe and pleasant pedestrian movement through improved alleyways, lighting, wayfinding and landscaping; and
 - d. assist in uplifting and transforming the Baytree Centre and integrate it with the other parts of the Town Centre.
4. **William Hunter Way, Chatham Way Car Park and Crown Street:** The Council will work with developers and partners to improve the public realm links in these areas, and through the redevelopment of the car parks, create a mixed-use scheme to provide new residential, retail, flexible working space and commercial floorspace. Proposals in these areas should:
 - a. contribute to the improvements to frontages and public realm through landscaping and redevelopment;
 - b. provide additional shopfronts and double fronted shops, if development involves the rear of premises on the north side of the High Street; and
 - c. facilitate safe and pleasant pedestrian movement through improved alleyways lighting, wayfinding and landscaping.
5. **Linkages to Brentwood station:** Improvements to the rail service to London will increase Brentwood Town Centre's regional public transport accessibility. The Council will seek to enhance public realm and way finding around

Brentwood station, foster a stronger sense of place and sense of arrival, improve the linkages from the Town Centre to the station, with Kings Road being the primary focus. Proposals should:

- a. contribute to the enhancement of public realm around Brentwood station, Kings Road and Kings Road junction through design, landscaping and redevelopment;
- b. facilitate safe and convenient traffic movement with priority given to passenger transport, pedestrians and cyclists, by means such as improved junctions, cycle paths, lighting and wayfinding; and
- c. add to the vitality and vibrancy of the Town Centre by providing an appropriate mix and balance of uses including residential, employment, commercial and amenity spaces.

- 7.47 The Retail and Commercial Leisure Study (2014)⁵² outlines that Brentwood Town Centre has the largest quantum of convenience and comparison goods floorspace in the borough and offers a number of other services including restaurants, banks and evening venues. It has a high-quality shopping environment, distinctive offer, 'niche' independent shops, as well as a variety of evening entertainment. These must be supported and developed further.
- 7.48 In line with national guidance the Council aims to support the viability and vitality of the Town Centre by directing new retail, commercial and leisure provision here and encouraging new investment and improvements. Development should balance the requirements of those who live, work, shop, and enjoy leisure time via a diverse range of use and an efficient, convenient network of public transport, cycling and walking routes.
- 7.49 The Brentwood Town Centre Design Plan (2017)⁵³ establishes a vision and consider how to deliver new development that contributes to enhancing the town through improved links and key opportunity sites. William Hunter Way car park and the Chapel Ruins, Baytree Centre and South Street areas, among others, are key development opportunities identified in the Brentwood Town Centre Design Plan. This policy points towards the need for development proposals to achieve these aims.
- 7.50 The redevelopment of sites along William Hunter Way offers an excellent opportunity for the Town Centre to grow and meet local needs. It is a former service road north of Brentwood High Street that faces directly onto the rear of High Street premises. The car park and servicing spaces on the southern side of William Hunter Way are underutilised and untidy. Opportunities exist to redevelop the car park for a mix of uses including residential improve this frontage and public realm. It will be important to enhance the local environment through improved pedestrian links, encouraging double fronted units, and high-quality design. This

⁵² Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (2014) Retail and Commercial Leisure Study.

⁵³ Levitt Bernstein (2017) Brentwood Town Centre Design Plan. Available at: <http://www.brentwood.gov.uk/designplan>

would attract more visitors and additional investment. To achieve this, it is vital that the development is carefully integrated with the High Street and not seen as a separate destination. The loss of public parking provision on William Hunter Way car park should be re-provided with an appropriate quantum for the same reasons identified above.

- 7.51 Travelling north, from the south of Brentwood Town, Brentwood railway station serves as a gateway into the Town Centre. However, currently links to the Town Centre are hindered by a number of physical barriers such as car dominated public realm, a lack of wayfinding support, and undefined pedestrian and cycle routes. There is a poor sense of arrival at Brentwood Station. In addition, the layout of junctions at other gateways into the Town Centre also favour car rather than pedestrian movement. Movement within the Town Centre is a key issue to address, the High Street is fairly weak in terms of providing a positive pedestrian experience to use, move through and congregate within the Town Centre. Therefore, it is important to enhance the public realm and encourage pedestrian movement, starting with improving the Town Centre's connectivity with Brentwood station and its immediate surroundings, and address the current 'drop off' experienced by pedestrians reaching either end of the High Street.
- 7.52 In addition, parking space design and provision near Brentwood railway station should take into account the potential impacts of the Elizabeth Line. The Elizabeth Line once completed will provide very frequent services from Brentwood (and Shenfield) Stations to and through London. Whilst it is expected that this will have impacts on the local highway network both positive (as a result of additional rail trips) and potentially negative (with potential for increased travel by car to access the stations), at this stage the impact of the scheme is unknown and there will be a need to monitor and review the situation once the services are operational⁵⁴. Any impacts identified should be addressed through the implementation and promotion of sustainable transport measures, for example promote use of non-car modes and the implementation of parking restrictions in the area. Developers should also refer to Policy BE13 Parking Standards and Policy BE12 Mitigating the Transport Impacts of Development.
- 7.53 Congestion at peak times and air quality are key issues around the Town Centre, innovative measures that incorporate technology and property management to mitigate the impacts of traffic and congestion would be favourably considered. For example, flexible office hours that avoid peak times, design and spacing of drive ways, introducing electrical parking points to encourage use of such vehicles, planning and delivering IT infrastructure to allow future implementation of emerging smart systems, smart car hire, etc.
- 7.54 It is vital that an appropriate mix of uses contribute to a vibrant Town Centre. Where appropriate, higher density development can help meet the need for more housing and local jobs. Efficient use of previously developed land and buildings should be made, such as making good use of upper floors above shops. High quality retailers should be attracted to compete with retail centres outside the borough. Major drivers of footfall in suitable locations will help increase the number of 'linked trips' to benefit all local services.
- 7.55 Development should respond to the character of Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area, amended in 2010 to include the southern frontage of William Hunter Way in

⁵⁴ Stantec (2021) Transport Assessment

recognition of this underutilised land and to encourage high quality redevelopment that is sympathetic to the wider Conservation Area.

POLICY PC06: MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT IN DESIGNATED CENTRES

Within the boundary of Designated Centres as set out in Policy PC04 Retail Hierarchy of Designated Centres and defined on the Brentwood Policies Map:

1. Mixed use development will be supported if it:
 - a. is in proportion to the scale and function of the centre;
 - b. contains an appropriate mix of ground floor uses; and
 - c. makes efficient use of the site and is considered to be of sufficient density.
2. Proposals resulting in the loss of main town centre uses at ground floor level to non-centre uses, as defined in Figure 7.6, which results in an unacceptable mix of uses will not be permitted. Proposals resulting in the loss of main town centre uses at ground floor must demonstrate that:
 - a. the use is no longer viable, by evidence of active marketing to the public for at least 12 months, showing that the premises are not reasonably capable of being used or redeveloped for a main town centre use; and
 - b. development would not result in 3 or more adjacent non-centre use units.
3. Non-retail development that are classed as main town centre uses, as defined in Figure 7.6, should:
 - a. complement the retail and service function and maintain or add to the vitality, viability and diversity of the centre;
 - b. provide an active frontage, such as a window display, which is in keeping with the character of the shopping area; and
 - c. not give rise to a detrimental effect, individually or cumulatively, on the character or amenity of the area through smell, litter, noise or traffic problems.
4. Changes of use from class E to another main town centre use as set out in Figure 7.6 will only be permitted where the development would satisfy the above criteria and retain an appropriate mix and balance of uses which will provide for the needs of local residents.
5. Proposals for separate units of retail, offices, leisure, cultural, community facilities and residential on upper floors are supported provided that the use

would have a safe and convenient access, a separate refuse and recycling store, and would not inhibit the functioning of the ground floor use. Main town centre uses and employment uses should be given priority over residential uses unless it can be demonstrated that this would lead to an imbalance of uses.

- 7.56 The NPPF recognises that diversification is key to long-term vitality and viability of town centre, to 'respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries. Locating a variety of land uses close together reduces the need to travel, brings jobs and essential services closer to where people live and enhances community safety. For example, uses such as building societies, banks, estate agents, restaurants, takeaways etc., attract people into the centres for services and entertainment and are often linked to a shopping trip; restaurants, takeaways and public houses contribute to the attractiveness and vitality of an area, providing variety and activity during and outside normal business hours.
- 7.57 The nature of mixed-use development varies depending on location. The variety of uses increase and physical distribution of uses becomes more concentrated closer to Brentwood Town Centre. This is also true to a lesser extent in the borough's District Shopping Centres and Local Centre. In these areas, the mix of uses will be assessed at a local level. In Brentwood Town Centre, the mix of uses will be addressed on individual sites. In all cases, successful mixed-use development depends on the complementary nature of uses within the development itself and its immediate surroundings. Residential development can also give rise to demand for additional community facilities. For example, a community hall, medical facilities, education or local shopping provision may be required, or improvements to existing provision made, to meet the needs of new and existing residents.
- 7.58 Too great a concentration of non-centre uses can undermine the role of Designated Centres as the main locations for retail, leisure and business uses. It is therefore important to consider their location and siting and ensure incorporation of window displays to overcome potential problems associated with the creation of 'dead frontages'.
- 7.59 Policy PC06 is written in the context of the need to retain a mix of appropriate uses for the benefit of a centre.
- 7.60 Proposals resulting in the loss of centre uses at ground floor level to non-centre uses would only be considered when there is substantial evidence of non-viability showing that the premises are not reasonably capable of being used or redeveloped for a centre use despite active marketing to encourage potential occupiers. An economic assessment of the sale or lease price the property is offered at may form such evidence.

POLICY PC07: PRIMARY SHOPPING AREAS

Retail use should remain the predominant use in Primary Shopping Areas as set out in Policy PC04 Retail Hierarchy of Designated Centres, and defined on the Brentwood Policies Map. Proposed retail development should:

- a. contribute to the area's attractiveness, accessibility and vibrancy by adding to or providing a range of shops to meet local needs, including opportunities for small, independent shops;
- b. not result in subdivision of an existing large retail unit;
- c. be fully integrated with the existing shopping area; and
- d. facilitate safe, convenient and pleasant pedestrian movement through improved lighting and landscaping.

- 7.61 Primary Shopping Area is defined in the NPPF as an area where retail development is concentrated.
- 7.62 In addition to providing opportunities for small, independent 'niche' shops, the Council seeks to retain existing large retail units in Primary Shopping Areas. These should not be subdivided as they can be a major driver of footfall. Subdivision would reduce the ability to attract major retailers, potentially increasing pressure for out-of-town retail floorspace which in turn would undermine the Town Centre viability. This policy aims to strike a balance between these potentially competing market forces, ensure a broad range of dynamics and shopping opportunities.
- 7.63 Retail developments are significant trip attractors and should be located in places that are well-connected by public transport, many retail trips are potentially walkable or able to be reached by cycling, improving the attractiveness of these modes through improved public realm will support the vitality of the Primary Shopping Areas. Proposals that contribute to such aim will be considered positively.
- 7.64 Historically, non-retail uses were resisted in Primary Shopping Area; however, changes in retail trends and technology need to be taken into account as part of future development assessment.

POLICY PC08: NON-CENTRE USES

Proposals for non-centre uses in the Designated Centres will only be permitted if:

- a. complement the retail and service function and makes a positive contribution to the vitality, viability and diversity of the Designated Centre it is located within;
- b. would not create an over-concentration of non-centre uses which are harmful to the function of the centre;
- c. provide an active frontage in keeping with the character of the Designated Centre;
- d. would not give rise, either alone or cumulatively, to a detrimental effect on the character or amenity of the area through smell, litter, noise or traffic problems. Demonstrates any potential related problems can be overcome satisfactorily to protect amenities of surrounding residents. Details of extraction, filtration, refrigeration or air conditioning units should be submitted with any application; and
- e. for proposals creating more than two residential flats above ground floor level, the development would not result in the loss of ancillary storage space or other beneficial use to the extent that it would make a ground floor unit unviable, and the development would not prevent off street servicing of any ground floor unit.

- 7.65 To avoid an overconcentration of non-centre uses this policy aims to strike a balance between competing uses, ensure a broad range of businesses, provide for a reasonable dispersal of uses throughout the centres and integrate non-retail uses into the general shopping environment.
- 7.66 Proposals in and around Brentwood Town Centre area should be in line with the adopted Shopfront Guidance SPD, the Town Centre Design Plan and the Town Centre Design Guide.

Main town centre uses (uses suitable at ground floor level in the Designated Centres and Primary Shopping Areas)	Non-centre uses (uses not suitable at ground floor level in the Designated Centres and Primary Shopping Areas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shops • Financial and professional services • Cafés and restaurants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General industry (class B2) • Storage and distribution (class B8)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business uses, including offices and research and development • Hotels • Learning and non-residential institutions such as schools, museums, public libraries, public hall, and places of worship • Creche, day nurseries or day centre • Provision of medical or health services • Assembly and leisure • Other uses typically found in centres, including hot food takeaways, pub or drinking establishment, cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls, dance halls, theatres, nightclubs, amusement arcades, laundrettes, tattooists, beauty parlours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential institutions (class C2 and class C2a) • Residential (class C3) • Houses in multiple occupation (class C4) • Other uses which do not provide services direct to the public
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Figure 7.6: Uses suitable and not suitable at ground floor level in Designated Centres and Primary Shopping Area

POLICY PC09: NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

Development proposals for cultural, entertainment and leisure uses in Designated Centres should where appropriate, contribute to the diversity of the evening and night-time economy. Proposals are required to:

- not give rise, either alone or cumulatively, to a detrimental effect on the character or amenity of the surrounding residential area through smell, litter, noise or traffic problems. Proposals are required to demonstrate any potential related problems can be overcome satisfactorily to protect amenities of surrounding residents; and
- provide evidence of responsible management and stewardship arrangements to ensure there is no disturbance to surrounding properties and residents or harm to surrounding area amenity.

7.67 'Main town centre uses' as defined in the NPPF include those that are part of the evening and night time economy (ENTE). ENTE is recognised to allow town centres to diversify and is an opportunity for economic and social development. This policy therefore seeks to strike the right balance between supporting the evening economy and protecting the living conditions of residents and nearby uses in terms of anti-social behaviour, noise pollution, health and wellbeing and other issues.

Community Infrastructure

STRATEGIC POLICY PC10: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Council recognises the importance of community facilities, including those registered as Assets of Community Value (ACV), as part of social infrastructure and seeks to ensure that:

- a. existing community assets will be protected from inappropriate changes of use or redevelopment;
- b. new facilities should be easily accessible by public transport, cycling and walking;
- c. development proposals that provide high quality, inclusive community assets that addresses a local or strategic need and supports service delivery strategies will be supported;
- d. development proposals should make best use of land, including, where possible, the co-location of different forms of community facilities and the rationalisation or sharing of facilities;
- e. development proposals that would result in the unnecessary loss of community facilities will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - i. they will be replaced by alternative and well located facilities that will continue to serve the similar needs of the neighbourhood and wider community; or
 - ii. the loss is a consequence of the genuine need to rationalise existing facilities in an area in order to provide for existing and future community needs.
- f. the development or change of use of redundant community facilities should be considered only after it is established that there is no reasonable prospect of them being put to alternative community uses.

- 7.68 Community facilities and services can include any provision that provides social, recreational and cultural facilities to meet the day-to-day needs of the community. It can include facilities such as village halls, community centres, libraries, and buildings for sports, leisure, healthcare, and arts venues, amongst others. Applicants should take into account the

Council's Built Facilities Strategy and Leisure Strategy when considering indoor sports and leisure facilities. While recreational facilities can include those outdoors in parks and open spaces, Policy PC10 applies to facilities and services related to buildings only; it excludes any outdoor sport or recreation facilities, which is covered by Policy NE05 Open Space and Recreation Facilities.

- 7.69 Community facilities are a part of social infrastructure and play an important role in providing good quality of life, stimulating and supporting social cohesion and interaction, as well as developing strong and inclusive communities. They provide opportunities to bring different groups of people together, contributing to social integration and the desirability of a place.
- 7.70 Good quality leisure and sport facilities support and encourage people to lead healthy lifestyles, raising the quality of life for local residents. Leisure, cultural and entertainment facilities help attract people to the borough as a place to work, visit and live. It is therefore important that new and replacement facilities support new and existing communities, respectively. These should also facilitate the growth of the borough by providing sufficient capacity to accommodate community need and demand.
- 7.71 The Council will work collaboratively with service providers, developers and relevant stakeholders, including the local community, to fully understand existing and future social infrastructure needs and plan appropriately for these, including through the Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 7.72 The loss of social infrastructure can have a detrimental effect on a community. The Council seeks to protect its existing community facilities. Where a development proposal leads to the loss of a facility, a replacement that continues to meet the needs of the neighbourhood it serves will be required.
- 7.73 Proposals for new and replacement facilities will be supported where there is a local need. This need will be demonstrated through a local need assessment. This is particularly important where existing deficits in community or leisure provision have already been identified in line with the Council's Leisure Strategy and Built Facilities Strategy.
- 7.74 When new developments generate the need for new community facilities, the need should be met by on and off-site provision, in line with Policy MG05 Developer Contributions.

Assets of Community Value

- 7.75 Assets of Community Value (ACV) as designated under the Localism Act 2011 will be a material consideration in any proposal for redevelopment. The Localism Act 2011 introduced the Community Right to Bid which provides a new right for residents to nominate certain local public or privately-owned buildings or land as being an Asset of Community Value. The Council is obliged to consider all nominations received and include the building or land on the ACV list, if the current use or a recent past use of the asset has furthered the social well-being or social interests of the community and can continue to do so. Once an asset is included in the ACV list it will remain on that list for five years, after that re-application will be necessary. During this time, the owner cannot dispose of the asset without giving the community interest group the opportunity to bid for it.. The community are then given six months to put together a bid to buy the asset. The Brentwood most up to date ACV list and

how to nominate an asset are available to view in the Council's information database, DataShare⁵⁵.

- 7.76 This policy should be read in conjunction with Policy MG05 Developer Contributions and Policy BE15 Planning for Inclusive Communities.

POLICY PC11: EDUCATION FACILITIES

1. The change of use or re-development of existing or proposed educational establishments and/or their grounds for alternative purposes will not be permitted unless:
 - a. it can be clearly demonstrated that the use of the site is genuinely redundant for educational purposes and no other alternative educational or community use can be found for the site in question; or
 - b. satisfactory alternative and improved facilities will be provided; or
 - c. in the case of playing fields or open space associated with educational establishments, any proposals that involve their loss or change in use will be subject to Policy NE05.
2. Where there is a demonstrable need for new educational facilities, planning permission will be granted for appropriate and well-designed proposals which broadly meet the criteria for new education facilities set out in the ECC's Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions.
3. Developments that generate a need for additional education facilities should make appropriate provision for their timely delivery as part of the development or through financial contributions if appropriate and in accordance with ECC's Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions.
4. New educational establishments should plan and design their playing fields and sports facilities to be used for community use when not required for their own use, provided always that any such use must not detract from the safety of pupils or their learning environment.

- 7.77 Further information regarding requirements for educational facilities over the Plan period is detailed in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This policy should be read in conjunction with Policy MG05 Developer Contributions and Policy NE05 Open Space and

⁵⁵ <http://opendata.brentwood.gov.uk/>

Recreational Facilities, as well as infrastructure requirements set out under site-specific policies in Chapter 9. Applicants should engage with the Local Education Authority at the earliest opportunity and work cooperatively to ensure educational requirements are identified early on and are delivered at the appropriate time in line with the phasing of development.

- 7.78 Education in this section relates to early years and childcare, primary, secondary and further education provision for all children and young people, including those with special educational needs and/or disabilities, and where residential elements may form part of the provision. Higher education and other types of education such as language schools are not included in this policy.
- 7.79 New and established schools and their related educational facilities, including playing field and sports facilities, make a major contribution to community use and provide essential support to increased housing growth. Education providers and institutional users will be encouraged to improve facilities and make efficient use of their assets and landholdings. Where feasible, providers will be encouraged to share their assets with the wider community to improve health and social well-being, subject to site specific context and wider impacts.
- 7.80 Easy access to good quality educational provision is important for supporting economic growth, developing strong sustainable communities, promoting economic prosperity and sustaining quality of life. It is therefore appropriate for new residential development to contribute towards the cost of education provision, either towards the expansion of existing facilities, or, in some cases, towards the funding of a new school, through planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) as appropriate.
- 7.81 Essex County Council (ECC) as the Local Education Authority has the responsibility for early years and childcare and school place planning. Through this process, ECC identifies the need for school places and identifies surpluses or deficits through a 10 Year Plan for School Places currently covering the period 2019-2028. Whether the change of use or redevelopment of independent schools would be considered surplus to educational requirements will be considered on a case by case basis.
- 7.82 The Council will continue to work with ECC to determine what additional education facilities and local education services will be needed as a result of planned future development. The Council will seek contributions from developers to fund required infrastructure, in line with Policy SP04 Developer Contribution.
- 7.83 Regard should be given as to how teachers, parents and pupils will access the nearest primary and secondary school and encourage sustainable travel to and from the school. Development should seek to ensure that children and young people can walk or cycle to school safely on designated safe routes through new developments in line with Policy BE09 Sustainable Means of Travel and Walkable Streets, and Policy BE10 Sustainable Passenger Transport. Such routes should be planned from the outset of development and not retrofitted into a scheme's design.

Early years and childcare

- 7.84 The Council, as advised by ECC, will seek new early years and childcare facilities preferably co-located with new primary schools, where appropriate, and which will be funded through developer contributions. Sufficient early years and childcare provision also needs to be considered alongside other essential services and infrastructure. It may prove necessary to

locate new early years and childcare facilities close to major new employment locations, where demand is identified.

Primary and secondary schools

- 7.85 The NPPF stresses the importance on ensuring sufficient and choice of school places to meet existing and future needs. Where growth is to be located, it will be essential to ensure the delivery of education facilities is undertaken in a timely and phased manner. Additional school places can be provided either by the expansion of existing schools/ academies or the opening of new “free schools” or academies. However, existing primary schools, especially in the Brentwood urban area are generally close to capacity, with limited space on site to expand, but there is generally a high level of capacity at secondary schools.
- 7.86 Whilst faith schools and academies may have sufficient site area to expand this would need the agreement of the Anglican Diocese of Chelmsford/Roman Catholic Diocese of Brentwood or the academy trusts responsible for these schools/ academies. This is particularly relevant as a significant proportion of schools/ academies located within the borough are faith schools.
- 7.87 When considering the housing applications, the interests of schools will be taken on board. This is likely to involve reserving suitable sites for new schools on strategic allocation. Developers should refer to the required site areas set out in the ECC’s Developers’ Guide Education Supplement.

08



Natural Environment

- 8.1 The policies in this chapter seek to ensure future development avoids and/or positively mitigates the impact on the natural environment and achieves sustainable, well-designed places that promote community well-being. The policies help deliver Strategic Objective 4.

SO4: Deliver Beautiful, Biodiverse, Clean and a Functional Natural Environment, where resources are carefully managed to avoid adverse impact on and to provide net gains for, the borough's natural environment and biodiversity; and where our natural heritage is protected, ecosystem services are restored, enhanced and integrated back into the built environment through multi-functional green and blue infrastructure and opportunities are pursued for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

- 8.2 The borough of Brentwood currently enjoys a varied built and natural landscape. At its core is the main urban area with the settlements of Brentwood, Shenfield, Pilgrims Hatch and Hutton, along with the dispersed, yet neighbouring northern villages and the more distant villages in the south; it is set within the varied landscape of intrinsic character and beauty within the Essex countryside. This enables Brentwood residents to enjoy the best of both worlds – the urban and the rural benefits - leading to the descriptive reference as the Borough of Villages.
- 8.3 While Brentwood currently enjoys this rich and varied natural landscape, the pressure to grow and accommodate change must not be complacent to this privileged position. The policies in this section, therefore, aim to ensure this natural heritage is protected and enhanced for future generations to enjoy. The policies aim to:

- a. maintain the character of Borough of Villages, while improving public access in between through ecological networks and green infrastructure;
 - b. harness the characteristics and intrinsic value of the landscape to inspire landscape-led developments throughout Brentwood;
 - c. Conserve and enhance sites of significant international, national and local geological, ecological and landscape value;
 - d. minimising the impacts and providing opportunities for net gains for biodiversity through habitat improvements and establishing ecological networks and green infrastructure provision;
 - e. maintaining the character and ecology of the Essex Wildlife Trust living landscapes; and
 - f. preventing unacceptable levels of soil, air, water, noise and land pollution, ensuring development contributes to improvements in local environmental conditions.
- 8.4 The Council is committed to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment in line with the NPPF (2021, Section 15). The Council has a duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to have regard to biodiversity conservation including the positive conservation management of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the borough.
- 8.5 Future growth is planned in sustainable locations to ensure that the quality of our environment is valued and sustained. Consideration for integration, conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment to promote the health and well-being of inhabitants is paramount. This will be achieved through the considered management of development in line with the government's 25 Year Environment Strategy⁵⁶ and NPPF with a commitment to improving green infrastructure connectivity for wildlife and people in line with Green and Blue Infrastructure and Open Space policies.

Summary of Natural Assets

- 8.6 The borough has a number of landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity areas of interest which contribute to local distinctiveness. These should be retained and protected and their enhancement and restoration will be encouraged. The majority of the landscape is dominated by Wooded Farmland comprising of undulating areas of deciduous and mixed woodland interspersed with arable fields, mature hedgerows, smaller pastures and paddocks, and narrow lanes. Brentwood has 15 areas of ancient woodland along with veteran trees and lowland fen. The Thames Chase Community Forest Area covers the south and south-west of Brentwood. The Thames Chase Plan (2014)⁵⁷ describes the landscape as

⁵⁶ HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>

⁵⁷ The Thames Chase Trust (2014) The Thames Chase Plan. Available at: http://www.thameschase.org.uk/uploads/TC_Plan_Summary.pdf

'Land of the Fanns', comprising of marshy land - a low lying district with fens, forests and farming made up of large field patterns with hedgerows, often called the Horndon Fens. Fanns is a Saxon term for low marshy land or a low-lying district. This area provides an inspirational image of a forest landscape that is being developed to Community Forest principles. Taking into account the age, uniqueness, species diversity and rarity of these habitats, their re-creation, once destroyed, will be difficult to achieve. Therefore, proposals which impact these irreplaceable habitats will be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy is set out.

- 8.7 The Roding River Valley in the north-west comprises of linear patches of woodland along the valley with mature hedgerows.
- 8.8 Amongst this backdrop are a number of interspersed Country Parks, namely St Faith's, Weald, Hutton, Warley, Thorndon and Merrymeads.
- 8.9 The country parks of Warley, Weald and Thorndon are also on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.
- 8.10 The borough contains three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Curtis Mill Green, Thorndon Park and The Coppice in Kelvedon Hatch. Hutton Country Park is also a statutory Local Nature Reserve. The 2012 Local Wildlife Site Review identified 147 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), identified for their value as semi-natural habitats and for their role in environmental education and public engagement with wildlife. In the Mill Green area, lies the Forest of Writtle, which is a designated Ancient Landscape. All these sites are important landscapes recognised for their special cultural, horticultural, historic and landscape qualities.
- 8.11 Other natural features of conservation interest include commons, small copses, trees, tree belts, woodlands, ponds and watercourses and hedgerows. Recreational impacts already pose a challenge to conserving these sites. Ancient hedged landscape of narrow lanes links historic farmsteads and hamlets in the Brentwood countryside.
- 8.12 A number of sites within or partly within Brentwood are also classed as the Living Landscapes⁵⁸: Havering and Brentwood Ridge (19), Thorndon Woods (23), Ramsden Heath and Woods (34), Writtle Forest (36), Upper Roding: Abbess to M25 (18), Lower Roding: M25 to Chigwell (17) and Tylers Common (22).

⁵⁸ <https://www.essexwt.org.uk/living-landscapes>

Protecting and Enhancing Natural Heritage

STRATEGIC POLICY NE01: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1. The Council will require development proposals to use natural resources prudently and protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment. All proposals should, wherever possible, incorporate measures to secure a net gain in biodiversity, protect and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites (both statutory and non-statutory) and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity. Compensatory measures will only be considered if it is not possible fully to mitigate any impacts.
2. When determining planning applications, the council will apply the principles relevant to habitats and biodiversity as set out in National Planning Policy.

International Designated Sites

3. Where a proposed development is likely to have an adverse impact on European Designated Site (whether individually or in combination with other plans or proposals) permission will not be granted unless there is due compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.
4. New residential development within the Essex RAMS and Epping Forest SAC Zones of Influence will be required to provide appropriate on-site measures for the avoidance of, and/or reduction in, recreational disturbance on European Designated Sites through the incorporation of recreational opportunities, including the provision of green space and footpaths in the proposals. Proposals will be required to follow the mitigation hierarchy by seeking to avoid creating recreational impacts first and foremost, with mitigation measures considered separately to avoidance.

Nationally Designated Sites

5. Development proposals within or outside a SSSI, likely to have an adverse effect on a SSSI (either individually or in combination with other developments), will not be permitted unless, exceptionally, the benefits of the proposed development clearly outweigh both the adverse impacts on the features of the site that make it of national importance and any impacts on the wider network of SSSIs.

Sites of Local Importance

6. Development proposals that are likely adversely to affect locally designated sites, including their functional status within any identified ecological network, will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that:
 - a. the ecological coherence of the site and any local ecological network is maintained; and
 - b. it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss.

- 8.13 All stages of development must be considered when assessing the impact and cumulative impact on wildlife sites both within and in proximity to the borough of Brentwood.
- 8.14 The Council acknowledges the sensitive biodiversity sites just beyond the borough boundary, including Basildon Meadows SSSI, Norsey Wood SSSI and Epping Forest SSSI and Special Area of Conservation. Proposals likely to have an adverse effect on these neighbouring sites will be assessed per in accordance with Strategic Policy NE01 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment.
- 8.15 Where there is a confirmed presence, or reasonable likelihood, of a legally protected species or priority species on an application site, the applicant will be required to demonstrate that adverse impacts upon the species have been avoided, and where they cannot be avoided adequately mitigated. Mitigation must conform to the requirements of relevant legislation and Natural England Standing Advice. Where impacts cannot be adequately mitigated, the proposal will not be permitted.
- 8.16 The Council will take a precautionary approach where insufficient information is provided about avoidance, management, mitigation and compensation measures and refuse such planning applications. The Council will secure management, mitigation and compensation measures through planning conditions/obligations where necessary.
- 8.17 Where Priority Habitats are likely to be adversely impacted by the proposal, the developer must demonstrate that every effort has been made to avoid adverse impacts. Mitigation and compensation measures will only be acceptable where it has been demonstrated impacts cannot be reasonably avoided in the first place. Impacts that cannot be avoided are to be mitigated onsite. Where residual impacts remain, offsite compensation will be required so that there is no net loss in quantity and quality of Priority habitat in the borough of Brentwood.
- 8.18 The Council supports the Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape's vision to 'restore, recreate and connect wildlife habitats'. Within each Living Landscape, opportunities for the preservation, restoration and recreation of priority habitats, ecological networks and populations of priority species will be supported in order to conserve and enhance strategic wildlife corridors and habitats in Essex. Development proposals that would deliver these

opportunities will in principle be supported, subject to other policies within this Plan. Development resulting in a significant adverse impact on the ecological function of these Living Landscapes will be refused.

- 8.19 In addition to the statutory protections and obligations for designated sites, proposals must also demonstrate how they are responding to:
- a. the Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscapes vision; and
 - b. the Thames Chase Plan.

Essex Coast RAMS

- 8.20 Development in the borough has the potential to increase the recreational pressures and disturbance on existing European level sensitive habitats such as the Essex Estuaries Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Crouch and Roach Estuaries Special Protection Areas (SPA), and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation.
- 8.21 Recreational disturbance has been further considered in an Appropriate Assessment which has identified the need to prepare a Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) for these locations to deliver the mitigation necessary to avoid significant adverse effects from 'in-combination' impacts of residential development that is anticipated within the zone of influence.
- 8.22 Following consultation with Natural England, a Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) has been prepared and adopted to include all coastal European sites. The strategy identifies where recreational disturbance is happening and the main recreational uses causing the disturbance. Development that is likely to have a significant effect on European sites will be required to contribute towards the implementation of the mitigation. It is considered that development in this zone of influence will be required to pay for the implementation of mitigation measures to protect the interest features of European designated sites along the Essex Coast which include the Essex Estuaries Special Area of Conservation; the Crouch and Roach Estuaries Special Protection Area, and the Colne and Blackwater Estuaries Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites. The appropriate mitigation mechanisms are identified in the RAMS. The Zones of Influence affecting Brentwood are shown on the Policies Map.
- 8.23 Any residential development within the Zone of Influence of the Essex Coast RAMS is likely to affect the integrity of these European sites. The developer will be required to either contribute towards mitigation measures identified in the RAMS or, identify and implement bespoke mitigation measures at the Essex Coastal Habitats sites to ensure compliance with the Habitat Regulations.

Epping Forest RAMS

- 8.24 A similar assessment process is being carried out for the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation involving the local planning authorities that have been identified as having the potential for impact by their geographical proximity to Epping Forest. The detailed evidence

base has now been prepared and has identified the new residential development Zones of Influence (ZOI) of these internationally important protected biodiversity sites.

- 8.25 Prior to the adoption of a Supplementary Planning Document, or similar, in respect of the Epping Forest SAC, development in the Zones of Influence will be required to make an appropriate assessment of the in combination impact of the development and identify suitable mitigation proposals, in line with Natural England advice. Areas within Brentwood Borough fall just inside this ZOI; the Council will however, carefully consider the impacts, if any, of development that falls adjacent to this ZOI.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

- 8.26 Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) is a network of multi-functional natural or semi-natural networks of green (soil covered or vegetated) and blue (water covered) spaces and corridors, in either an urban or rural setting, that connects, maintains and enhances ecosystem services. GBI should thread through and surround the built environment and connect the urban area to its wider rural hinterland. It is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities by providing recreational or cultural experiences. It can also help support a number of strategic objectives across policy areas, such as promoting public health and wellbeing, mitigating and adapting to climate change (heat risk, flood risk, sustainable drainage), improving water and air quality, as well as conserving habitats and contributing to biodiversity net-gain. Figure 8.1 defines the different types of GBI. They include those found in Brentwood, but also additional types that could be delivered as part of new development.
- 8.27 In Brentwood, GBI includes open space, woodlands, wildlife habitat, parks, commons, villages and town greens, nature reserves, recreational sports facilities, cemeteries, allotments, gardens, waterways and bodies of water, registered parks and gardens. Figure 8.1 sets out the GBI typology which is based upon the Green Infrastructure Strategy⁵⁹, Sport, Leisure and Open Space Assessment⁶⁰, Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance⁶¹.
- 8.28 A well connected GBI network will play a crucial role in maintaining the Borough's distinctive 'Borough of Villages' character. The Council will take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of GBI, ensuring a variety of managed, multi-functional open spaces, coherent ecological green corridors, water courses and water bodies to promote a resilient and sustainable built environment, in line with the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy (2015). The Council will work with statutory bodies, and wider stakeholders, including developers to conserve, enhance and maintain the natural environment.
- 8.29 Open spaces take many forms and all are an integral component of the GBI network, forming key destinations. The designated Urban Open Spaces, as depicted on the Policies

⁵⁹ Groundwork (2015) Brentwood Green Infrastructure Strategy

⁶⁰ PLC (2016) Sport, Leisure and Open Space Assessment Final Report

⁶¹ Natural England (2009) Green Infrastructure Guidance

Map, represent green spaces in urban settlements that provide an important multi-functional local resource to residents and therefore, are to be protected. They are made up of different types of open spaces, including parks, sports grounds and playing fields (including playing fields forming part of an education establishment), woodlands, and amenity green space. However, Brentwood has direct access, via the Public Rights of Way network, to extensive publicly accessible parks, including Country Parks such as Hutton, South Weald and Thorndon within the surrounding countryside also identified on the Policies Map. There will be a presumption against the development of open spaces which provide a significant amenity resource.

GBI Typologies	GBI sub-types
Urban Open Spaces	Designated green spaces in existing settlement (urban) areas, of various typologies that are to be protected. NB. These were previously partly identified by the 'Protected Open Space' designation in the replacement Local Plan 2005.
Parks and Gardens	Country Parks, Borough parks and Recreation Grounds, Registered Parks and Gardens.
Ecological assets and natural and semi-natural greenspaces (urban / rural)	Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS), Woodlands, Geological Assets, Thames Chase Forest.
Green Corridors	Hedgerows, amenity grasslands/greenspace or green verges along major road corridors and major rail corridors, rights of way, and Protected Lanes.
Blue corridors	Main rivers (e.g. Rivers Roding, Ingrebourne, Wid and Mardyke), large ordinary/ non-main river watercourses, major tributaries, wetland.
Sports and Recreation Grounds	Play pitches that are green/permeable in nature such as: tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, school and other institutional playing fields, and other outdoor sports areas. Green formal/ informal recreation areas.
Allotments	Statutory and Non-statutory allotments; community gardens.
Cemeteries and churchyards	Public and privately-owned facilities.

Landscapes and accessible urban fringe countryside	Ancient Landscapes, fringe countryside.
Garden Land	Private back gardens, private amenity green space on estates or private communal gardens that are entirely to the rear or within the curtilage of a dwelling or dwellings, as originally designed
Other GI	Green walls, green roofs, estate greenspace, etc

Figure 8.1: Brentwood Green and Blue Infrastructure Typology

STRATEGIC POLICY NE02: GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Brentwood’s network of green and blue infrastructure (GBI) will be protected, enhanced and managed to provide a multi-functional, high quality open space resource, capable of delivering opportunities for recreation, health and wellbeing, ecological connectivity, biodiversity net-gain as well as wider ecosystem services for climate change adaptation.
2. New development is expected, where possible and appropriate, to maximise opportunities to enhance or restore existing GBI provision and/or create new provision on site that connects to the wider GBI network. Its design and management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the local area.
3. Developments on sites containing or are adjacent to a water course or water body (Blue Infrastructure) are required to ensure there is no adverse impact on the functioning or water quality of the Blue Infrastructure. Proposals that maximise opportunities to enhance or restore Blue Infrastructure and incorporate these features into the public realm of the development will be supported. An adequate undeveloped buffer zone should be applied as necessary to mitigate flood risk, in line with Policy NE09 and/or support sustainable drainage, in line with Policy BE05.
4. Proposals should provide appropriate specification and maintenance plans for the proposed green and blue infrastructure throughout the life of the development.

8.30 This policy is in line with the NPPF, as well as the government’s latest environment plan: A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment which sets out a vision for

England's environment post-Brexit. The 25 Year Environment Plan stresses the importance of good-quality green and blue infrastructure (GBI) and commits to creating a 'national framework of green infrastructure standards, ensuring that new developments include accessible green spaces and that any area with little or no green space can be improved for the benefit of the community'. This policy seeks to achieve well managed, high quality multi-functional Green and Blue Infrastructure to ensure opportunities are maximised for recreation, health and wellbeing, net gain for biodiversity as well as help achieve additional benefits for air quality and climate adaptation. High quality green and blue infrastructure should be built into the design proposals and/or masterplans of new development, wherever possible.

- 8.31 It is vital that the right infrastructure is in place to support future growth in the borough, and this includes GBI. There is a need to better link formal and informal open spaces in the borough to improve their wider use and value, as highlighted by the Brentwood Green Infrastructure Strategy (2015). Existing GBI should be protected and enhanced and where opportunities arise, e.g. in conjunction with new development, additional provision made.
- 8.32 There is a growing and compelling body of evidence substantiating the potential for GBI to contribute to the economic, social and environmental well-being of individuals and society; for example, access to the countryside, sport and recreation facilities can promote active and healthy lifestyles through the enhancement of walking and cycling. Strategic scale and more local GBI can make a vital contribution to quality of place and health outcomes if properly integrated into the design and delivery of new development.
- 8.33 It is widely acknowledged that GBI and open space has a major role to play in mitigating against and adapting to climate change, for example, urban cooling, encouraging sustainable travel choices, flood alleviation and supporting habitats. Through the provision of GBI the policy can help overcome habitat fragmentation and improve the ability of the natural environment to adapt to climate change and habitat loss by improving ecological connectivity.
- 8.34 Landscape, parks and open space often have heritage interest, and can play a key role in enhancing and conserving the historic environment. It can be used to improve the setting of heritage assets and to improve access to it. Likewise, heritage assets can help contribute to the quality of green spaces by helping to create a sense of place and a tangible link with local history. Opportunities can be taken to link GBI networks into already existing landscapes or green spaces in towns or existing historic spaces such as church yards, town paths, verges etc. as well as larger designed landscapes to improve the setting of and access to historic buildings or historic townscape. Maintenance of GBI networks and spaces should also be considered so that they continue to serve as high quality places which remain beneficial in the long term.
- 8.35 Brentwood rivers and their valleys form an attractive and important ecological, leisure and recreation resource. The rivers are valued by residents and used as corridors of movement by people and wildlife. They also contain floodplains that provide flood storage capacity. The River Wid is located within the Anglian River Basin District and the Roding, Beam and Ingrebourne catchment and Mar Dyke lie within the Thames River Basin District. They contribute to the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, the Thames and Anglian River Basin Management Plan.

- 8.36 According to the Brentwood Water Cycle Study (2018), watercourses in the study area are either of Poor or Moderate Status; therefore, new development proposals need to ensure construction does not result in deterioration and where necessary, provide protection, enhancement and buffering of watercourses. This includes the provision of ecological buffer strips and corridors, native tree planting and the new wetland areas to help manage flood risk and reduce diffuse pollution whilst connecting people to nature. This could also include de-culverting, removal of redundant structures, alien species removal where appropriate.
- 8.37 According to the TCPA's guidance Planning for Green and Prosperous Places , as time goes by, GBI usually becomes increasingly valuable, but only if it is well maintained. This guidance also emphasises on the importance of maintaining GBI. Therefore, when planning GBI, the following should be considered from the earliest stage:
- a. revenue funding: to pay for the care of the GBI in perpetuity;
 - b. capital funding: to pay for creating the GBI; and
 - c. the design of the GBI: which will affect the cost of maintaining it as well as the cost of creating it.
- 8.38 Proposals that provide appropriate GBI which is well integrated with the existing and new development and with the surrounding area will be supported. In progressing an allocation, strategic consideration should be given to additional mitigation measures, for example planning for the provision of 'off-site' compensatory habitats to address likely residual impacts upon Priority Habitats and Species, and long-term financial support to land managers of nearby green and blue infrastructure that may be subject to significant additional recreational pressure.
- 8.39 The strategic allocation of Dunton Hills Garden Village is located between three living landscape areas; other strategic allocations in the south of the borough, such as the Enterprise Park and West Horndon Industrial Estate redevelopment are also likely to have cumulative impacts on the landscape. However, they also present significant opportunities to establish a strategic framework that deliver a positive contribution to the local ecological network. The quantity, quality, accessibility and distribution of GBI across the area will be considered in site policies in Chapter 9 and development masterplan frameworks.
- 8.40 Development should seek to deliver green and blue infrastructure network in the borough. The strategic planning, implementation and management of GBI requires a co-ordinated approach from a multi-disciplinary, cross-organisational team of partners, for example, National Highways, Essex County Council, Natural England, Thames Chase Forest, Essex Wildlife Trust, the Council's public health team, as well as voluntary groups.
- 8.41 This policy should be read in conjunction with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage, Policy NE01 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment, Policy NE03 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows, and Policy NE09 Flood Risk.

POLICY NE03: TREES, WOODLANDS, HEDGEROWS

1. Development proposals that would result in the deterioration or loss of irreplaceable ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees will not be permitted other than in wholly exceptional circumstances and only if the proposals include a suitable compensation strategy. Applicants will need to demonstrate the efficacy of the strategy by reference to the value of the habitats that will be lost or harmed and provide an appropriate implementation and maintenance programme to underpin the strategy the performance of which will be subject of a condition and/or planning obligation, as appropriate.
2. In all other cases, proposals should, so far as possible and practicable, seek to retain existing trees, woodlands and hedgerows where they make a positive contribution to the local landscape and/or biodiversity or which have significant amenity value. Wherever possible and appropriate, landscaping schemes should take account of and incorporate these existing features in the scheme and where any loss is unavoidable, incorporate measures to compensate for their loss.

- 8.42 Advice is available to woodland owners from the Essex Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, Essex County Council, Thames Chase Project Team or the Forestry Commission as to the most appropriate management of their sites. Woodland management must comply with the UK Forestry Standard and follow practices laid down in the Forestry Commission's Environmental Guidelines. In any new woodland planting scheme, the Council will seek the planting of tree and shrub species suited to the sites and aims of the scheme. Where conservation is the primary objective, there will be a presumption in favour of native species. The Forestry Commission is the Statutory Authority with powers to provide grant aid and issue Felling Licences. The Forestry Commission is also charged with the administration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) Regulations (1999).
- 8.43 Trees and hedgerows are protected in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Tree Regulations 2012 and Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The Council understands that the contribution that trees, either as woodland or individual specimens and hedgerows, make to the landscape is significant. In particular, the range of benefits for wildlife and people they provide.
- 8.44 Trees, woodlands, hedges and hedgerows provide important habitats for a range of species, provide shelter, help reduce noise and atmospheric pollution and also store carbon dioxide, helping to mitigate against climate change. They add to the character and quality of the local environment, can have historic value (e.g. ancient woodlands) and can offer recreation opportunities supporting health and well-being.
- 8.45 Trees, woodlands, hedges and hedgerows, wherever appropriate, should be incorporated within a landscape scheme. This can assist in integrating the scheme into the wider local environment by providing some mature, established landscape elements. When this cannot

be achieved, or it is known that trees are being lost to disease, mitigation or replacement compensatory measures will be required to ensure no loss to the overall value to the environment. These should be secured by condition or through a S106 Agreement.

- 8.46 Some specific trees or groups of trees are of particular amenity value, such that their removal would have a significant impact upon the local environment and its enjoyment by the public. Where they are potentially under threat, the Council will seek to retain and protect them, either through planning conditions or through Tree Preservation Orders (TPO).
- 8.47 A hedge or hedgerows is generally found within a settlement and often has an amenity or ornamental role; a hedgerow is more commonly found in a rural setting, although some old hedgerows remain within settlements and often provide field boundaries and may comprise a range of native species. They make an important contribution to the character of an area and may be historically and occasionally archaeological important. They also contribute significantly to biodiversity. Therefore, like trees, hedgerows should be conserved for their amenity, biodiversity and historic value. Development that is likely to impact hedgerows must be subjected to an assessment against the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.
- 8.48 If a hedgerow is deemed to be important under the Hedgerow Regulations, development proposals must demonstrate that adverse impacts upon the Important Hedgerow will be avoided, and impacts that cannot be avoided are mitigated on-site.
- 8.49 In considering development proposals, the Council will normally expect the retention and beneficial management of any existing hedgerow; where a hedgerow is to be removed, the Council will, where appropriate, require its replacement with native species, either within or neighbouring sites, as part of its mitigation strategy, or demonstrate how it will contribute to biodiversity net-gain through other appropriate habitat creation.
- 8.50 In granting planning permission for new development, where significant hedgerows are to be retained, the Council will ensure that these hedgerows are given appropriate protection during the building works, through the use of planning conditions.

POLICY NE04: THAMES CHASE COMMUNITY FOREST

Development proposals which fall within the Thames Chase Community Forest Area should not prejudice the implementation, aims and objectives of the Thames Chase Plan.

- 8.51 The Thames Chase Community Forest covers 40 square miles of landscape in East London and South West Essex. It is one of 10 national community forests across England established in 1990 to actively regenerate the landscape, protecting, improving and expanding the woodland character of the Community Forest for the benefit of local people

and wildlife Management is led by the Thames Chase Trust⁶² in accordance with the Thames Chase Plan⁶³.

- 8.52 The Council supports the aims of the Thames Chase Plan, being:
- a. to conserve, improve and expand the woodland character of the Community Forest;
 - b. to sustain the natural integrity of the Community Forest's air, land and water including wildlife;
 - c. to integrate climate change adaption and mitigation responses into the developing Community Forest;
 - d. to use the Community Forest to improve local health and well-being, volunteering, learning and employment; and
 - e. to enable effective partnership working from national to local level to maximise the impact of available resources.
- 8.53 The Thames Chase Plan provides a green infrastructure framework, to support and guide applications in enhancing the local environment, through landscaping, conservation works and upgrading of footpaths or bridleways. Such benefits are welcome, provided uses are consistent with Green Belt policy.
- 8.54 In 2016, following an award from the Heritage Lottery Fund, a wider partnership of organisations was set up with a stronger emphasis on area-based project delivery that translates forest wide ambition into tangible, quantifiable initiatives on the ground. This Land of the Fanns Partnership includes a number of national and local organisations, including Brentwood Borough Council, who are working towards the Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP)⁶⁴. Development proposals falling within the Thames Chase Community Forest area are strongly encouraged to consider the Thames Chase Community Forest aims and objectives outlined in these plans when devising their landscape schemes and green infrastructure proposals.

Open Space Needs and Adopted Standards

POLICY NE05: OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

1. All open spaces, including the designated Urban Open Spaces, as identified will be protected and where necessary enhanced to ensure access to a

⁶² The Thames Chase Trust <https://www.thameschase.org.uk/about-thames-chase/the-thames-chase-trust>.

⁶³ Thames Chase Plan 2014 https://www.thameschase.org.uk/uploads/TCP_Full.pdf

⁶⁴ Land of the Fanns Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) 2016 - <https://www.landofthefanns.org/our-partnership/about-the-scheme/>

network of high quality provision and opportunities for sport, play and recreation within the borough. The loss of open spaces and any ancillary facilities, such as sports, play and recreation provision, will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. an assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the provision and the function it performs is surplus to requirements; or
 - b. the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable, accessible location within the local catchment area; or
 - c. the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss.
2. New development is required to maximise opportunities to incorporate new publicly accessible, high quality and multi-functional open space and/or, where appropriate, enhance existing provision that will serve the new and existing community, through improved connections, biodiversity net-gain and high quality sport, play and recreational amenities.
 3. The amount and type of provision required will be determined according to the Council's identified needs, as set out in its Open Space and Play Pitch Strategy and adopted open space standards; with regard to children's play space, the Council will seek proposals which meet the Fields in Trust minimum standards (see Figure 8.3).
 4. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that proposals are not able to incorporate new provision or enhance existing provision to serve the new community, then a commuted sum may be requested in line with Policy MG05 Developer Contributions where such contributions will provide alternative or enhanced and conveniently accessible off-site open space provision.
 5. Proposals for the inclusion or enhancement of supporting and ancillary uses and facilities on open space, such as sport, play and other supporting recreational provision, should meet the following criteria:
 - a. the proposed facilities help improve the quality of the open space and promote inclusive access to a wide range of users and recreational interests;
 - b. are demonstrably ancillary to the use of open space and its primary function, e.g. play/sports fields;
 - c. help to contribute to both the character and amenity of the area and are appropriate and proportionate to the function and nature of the open space;

- d. do not have a detrimental impact on the environmental function of the open space.
- 6. Maintenance plans should be submitted at planning application stage for all new facilities to ensure their long-term quality and management.

- 8.55 Brentwood’s existing sport, leisure, public and private open spaces are important valued assets serving communities and visitors.
- 8.56 Access to good quality open space is essential for health and well-being. The ability to access local open space across the borough varies with a lack of provision in some areas. Provision within new development is therefore particularly important in areas where a deficiency has been identified or where new development would give rise to a deficiency.
- 8.57 The Council’s Open Space, Play Pitch and Leisure Assessments provide an overview of the existing provision across the borough, as well as known deficiencies. All major development proposals should investigate and maximise opportunities to enhance open space, play, sport and recreation facilities where possible and appropriate, particularly in areas of deficiency in quantity and quality. New development can help to enhance provision even where it is not feasible to deliver new public open space on site. This could include improving access, through public realm enhancements, to existing nearby facilities or alternatively, contributions will be sought where appropriate.
- 8.58 All proposals, where appropriate, will be required to comply with the Council’s identified needs and open space standards as set out in Figure 8.2 or any subsequent update, to inform the design of the proposals and planning application process. These take account of the recommendations in open space and sports facilities evidence, i.e. Brentwood Play Pitch Strategy (2018), Brentwood Open Space Strategy (2008-2018), the Leisure Strategy and Play Strategy (2018). With regards to children’s play space, the Council will seek proposals which meet the Fields in Trust minimum standards as set out in Figure 8.3.

Outdoor Sport	3.15 ha per 1,000 population
Children’s Playing Space	Between 0.13 – 0.17 ha per 1,000 population
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.18 per ha per 1,000 population

Figure 8.2: Open Space Standards

Local Area for Play (LAP)	Characteristics: The LAP is a small area of open space specifically designated and primarily laid out for very young children to play close to where they live. Aimed at children up to the age of 6.
	<p>Walking distance: 100 m</p> <p>Minimum activity zone: 100 sqm</p> <p>Minimum buffer zone: 5 m</p>
Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	Characteristics: The LEAP is an area of open space specifically designated and laid out with features including equipment for children who are beginning to go out and play independently close to where they live.
	<p>Walking distance: 400 m</p> <p>Minimum activity zone: 400 sqm</p> <p>Minimum buffer zone: 20 m</p>
Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	Characteristics: The NEAP is an area of open space specifically designated, laid out and equipped mainly for older children but also with play opportunities for younger children.
	<p>Walking distance: 1,000 m</p> <p>Minimum activity zone: 1,000 sqm</p> <p>comprising an area for play equipment and structures and a hard surfaced area of at least 465 sqm – the minimum needed to play five-a-side football)</p> <p>Minimum buffer zone: 30 m</p>

Figure 8.3: Fields in Trust Children’s Play Space Standards

POLICY NE06: ALLOTMENTS AND COMMUNITY FOOD GROWING SPACE

1. The provision of allotment space should, where possible and appropriate, be an integral part of the green and blue infrastructure provision in residential development.
2. Provision of areas for personal and community gardening and food growing will be favourably considered.

3. The change of use or development of designated allotment sites will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that provision is no longer required or that an alternative provision can be provided.

- 8.59 Community food growing not only helps to improve social integration and community cohesion but can also contribute to improved mental and physical health and well-being. It supports healthy living by enabling residents make more sustainable food choices, protects local ecosystems and fosters community spirit and enterprise. It also helps reduce the carbon footprint of food production by minimising CO2 emissions from transporting food and is beneficial for air quality by helping to reduce pollution.
- 8.60 The wider benefits of growing produce are identified in the Brentwood Open Space, Sport and Leisure Assessment (2016) which highlights that providing opportunities for people to grow their own food contributes to sustainability, health and social inclusion.
- 8.61 The Council therefore aims to safeguard its existing allotments, and encourage development proposals to include spaces for residents and communities to grow their own food.
- 8.62 There are currently 16 known allotment sites in Brentwood, as illustrated on the Policies map. Ten of these sites have statutory status and are therefore afforded additional legal protection provided by the Allotments Act 1925. Policy NE06 applies to all statutory and non-statutory allotments equally.
- 8.63 When allotments or community gardens are provided on site as part of a development, developers should also provide sufficient information to address the long-term maintenance, in line with the requirements of Strategic Policy NE02: Green and Blue Infrastructure.
- 8.64 Innovative solutions to small scale food growing space are encouraged, such as green roofs/walls, re-utilising existing under-used spaces and incorporating spaces for food growing in new schools.
- 8.65 This policy should be read in conjunction with Strategic Policy NE02: Green and Blue Infrastructure.

POLICY NE07: PROTECTING LAND FOR GARDENS

Proposals for development on sites that form part of an existing garden or group of gardens will only be permitted where:

- a. sufficient garden space and space around existing dwellings is retained, especially where these spaces and any trees are worthy of retention due

to their contribution to the character of the area and their importance for biodiversity;

- b. the form, height and layout of the proposed development is appropriate to the surrounding pattern of development and the character of the area;
- c. the amenity and privacy of neighbouring, existing and new residents are protected; and
- d. provision is made for adequate amenity space, vehicular access arrangements and parking spaces for the proposed and existing properties.

- 8.66 The definition of Previously Developed Land within the NPPF excludes private residential gardens. The development of garden land will be resisted unless proposals fulfil the requirements this policy and other relevant policies within this Plan.
- 8.67 Garden land (includes private back gardens and private amenity areas or private communal gardens) forms an important part of the network of green infrastructure and an integral part of the urban layout and assist in defining the character of the residential area. Garden land provides a semi-natural habitat for local wildlife and corridors for the movement of wildlife in the urban area. Collectively, they help to mitigate fluvial and surface water flooding in the built-up parts of Brentwood. Private gardens also form an important amenity resource for private dwellings as well as form part of an area's development pattern, providing a setting for buildings. They are an important environmental resource and are a vital component of Brentwood's character.
- 8.68 If designed appropriately, some forms of redevelopment and infill development, which make efficient use of land, will continue to be a valuable additional source of housing supply. Proposals will be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the nature and scale of the proposed use, its context and the quality of the design and whether the remaining area of garden is sufficient to meet occupier needs. This will depend upon the size of the dwelling and the Council will take into account the relevant guidance in the Essex Design Guide in making its assessment as well as other relevant policies in this plan.
- 8.69 In this regard, applicants should also refer to Policy HP06 Standards for New Housing, Policy NE05 Open Space and Recreation Provision as well as the Brentwood Town Centre Design Guide SPD.

Promoting a Clean and Safe Environment

STRATEGIC POLICY NE08: AIR QUALITY

1. Development is required to meet national air quality standards and identify opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate local exceedances and impacts to acceptable legal and safe levels. Development proposals must demonstrate that they will not:
 - a. Compromise the achievement of compliance targets within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs);
 - b. Create new exceedance areas; and
 - c. Create unacceptable risk of high levels of exposure to poor air quality, particularly where development is near to, or promotes land uses to be used by those particularly vulnerable to poor air quality (such as children and older adults).
2. Development proposals should be designed to minimise exposure to existing poor air quality and make appropriate provisions to improve local air quality conditions through design solutions and measures to the outdoor and indoor environment. Particular attention should be given to the positioning, layout and design of proposals for new build developments and community infrastructure (indoor and outdoor) that are likely to be used by large volumes of people on a daily basis, especially by vulnerable groups. Community infrastructure should, where possible incorporate appropriate buffer zones to prevent or minimise exposure to air pollution sources.
3. An Air Quality Impact Assessment is required as part of any planning application for:
 - a. major developments;
 - b. employment led developments;
 - c. developments which will require substantial earthworks or demolition;
 - d. developments which include community infrastructure including leisure, education and health facilities or open space (including child play space);

- e. new build developments in areas along busy or congested road and rail lines where residents will be exposed to poor air quality;
 - f. developments which propose the use of Combined Heat and Power, biomass boilers or similar solutions that might impact air quality; and
 - g. new developments within AQMAs.
4. Development proposals should have regard to their individual and cumulative impacts on air quality. Proposals that do not meet the requirements of (A) and (B) above will be resisted unless appropriate measures are implemented to ensure adverse impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. Mitigation should be provided onsite unless it can be demonstrated that it is inappropriate and that off-site provision will deliver equivalent or wider benefits.

Air Quality in Brentwood

- 8.70 Transport generated emissions are the main source of poor air quality in the borough. Air quality relates to both particulate and gaseous pollution, including fumes, odours, dust and unsafe levels of Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and other pollutants in the atmosphere which can impact environmental amenity for people and wildlife. This policy aims to address existing poor air quality and ensure new development does not contribute to the worsening of air quality across the borough, but instead contributes to improving air quality through design and other mitigation measures.
- 8.71 The Council will ensure that all development plays its part in securing 'clean growth', in line with Government's Clean Air Strategy (2019)⁶⁵. As a minimum, development must not create further deterioration of existing poor air quality or lead to new exceedances of legal air quality standards or compromise achievement of compliance in those areas currently in exceedance, as currently stipulated by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010⁶⁶. Development proposals should also reduce the population's exposure to poor air quality, particularly for those groups who are most vulnerable to its impacts such as children and young people and older people.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

- 8.72 Exceedances of legal air quality standards are currently as provided by the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010). Brentwood currently has three declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) where exceedances have been previously recorded:
- a. AQMA No. 2: M25/Brook Street Roundabout;

⁶⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019>

⁶⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/1001/contents/made>

- b. AQMA No. 4: A12/ Warescot Road/Hurstwood Avenue/Ongar Road;
 - c. AQMA No. 7: A128/A1023 Junction (Wilson’s Corner).
- 8.73 AQMAs can be found on the Council’s website. Ongoing monitoring will continue and the AQMA areas will be adjusted and reported to DEFRA accordingly. Monitoring data of air pollution in these AQMAs since 2015 has shown that the air quality standard for Nitrogen Dioxide has been met. However, as these three AQMAs remain potentially problematic, they remain in place for now. The designated AQMAs are illustrated on the policies map and declared on the DEFRA website³; these will be subject to periodic review and updating. Development should have regard to the Council’s Air Quality Action Plan⁶⁷.

Air Quality Assessments

- 8.74 An appropriate and proportionate assessment of air quality must be included with any application that may adversely affect local air quality or be significantly affected by existing poor air quality levels. It is important that applicants consider the need for any assessment before any application is submitted.
- 8.75 Air Quality Assessments (AQA) must follow best practice guidance and should include the following as a minimum:
- a. must address the impacts arising during construction and operation/occupation of the development;
 - b. assessments should take into account the individual and wider cumulative impacts on the proposed development, consistent with national policy;
 - c. where an AQA indicates a potential negative impact on air quality, the AQA should identify implementable measures that will minimise or mitigate impacts from the development;
 - d. an AQA with full dispersion modelling is required for all proposed Biomass and CHP boilers and this must demonstrate that the impact on nearby receptors is minimal.
- 8.76 Development that involves significant demolition, construction or earthworks will be required to assess the risk of impacts according to the latest best practice guidance, such as the Institute of Air Quality Management’s (IAQM) ‘Air Quality Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites’ (2018)⁶⁸. Applicants should also refer to further guidance, such as the Considerate Contractor Advice Note⁶⁹ on the Council webpages.

⁶⁷ Air Quality Action Plan (2008), or any update of this <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/action-plans/BBC%20AQAP%202008.pdf>

⁶⁸ <https://iaqm.co.uk/guidance/>

⁶⁹ https://document.brentwood.gov.uk/pdf/pdf_1185.pdf

Mitigating Poor Air Quality

- 8.77 Tackling poor air quality requires a multi-dimensional approach to help achieve the objective of improving air quality across Brentwood. Therefore, this policy should be read in conjunction with all other policies that together also address poor air quality impacts, including, but not limited to: BE09: Sustainable Means of Travel And Walkable Streets, BE10: Sustainable Passenger Transport, BE11: Electric And Low Emission Vehicles, BE12: Mitigating The Transport Impacts Of Development; NE02 Green and Blue Infrastructure.
- 8.78 While focus is often on outdoor air quality, it is important that design proposals demonstrate how ventilation in buildings can be designed to prevent or reduce the health impacts of poor indoor air quality, whilst maintaining adequate energy and thermal performance as required by Strategic Policy BE01: Carbon Reduction and Renewable Energy. This is especially important for developments adjacent to key transport infrastructure where emissions are higher. Applicants are advised to look at best practice guidance on how to achieve safe indoor air quality in new developments, such as NICE 2020 guidance 'Indoor Air Quality at Home'⁷⁰.
- 8.79 Appropriate measures are often cross-cutting and involve different actions across the different aspects of the development's design proposals. Such measures should be proportionate to the scale of development and should include: sustainable transport considerations, such as reducing vehicular traffic levels, encouraging sustainable movement patterns; sustainable building design to reduce emissions throughout the lifetime of the building, or reducing emissions from associated plant equipment; improving or greening the public realm.
- 8.80 Developments comprising new or enhanced community infrastructure, such as schools, should consider how they can include appropriate safe 'Buffer Zones', such as low traffic zones or traffic exclusion zones, to eliminate or reduce exposure. Implementation of these would require joint working between the Council, Essex County Council as the Lead Local Education Authority and Highways Authority, and relevant schools.

STRATEGIC POLICY NE09: FLOOD RISK

1. New development will be required to avoid areas of flood risk by applying the Sequential and, where necessary, the Exception Tests in accordance with national policy and guidance.
2. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment must assess all sources of flooding. It should demonstrate how flood risk will be managed over the development's lifetime, taking climate change into account. A site specific FRA is required, in

⁷⁰ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng149/chapter/Recommendations#prioritising-indoor-air-quality-in-local-strategy-or-plans>

accordance with national policy guidance, for the following types of development:

- a. all new development greater than 1 ha in size in Flood Zone 1;
 - b. all development within a Critical Drainage Area;
 - c. all new development (including minor development and change of use) in flood zones 2 and 3;
 - d. new development or a change of use to a more vulnerable class which may be subject to other sources of flooding.
3. Where proposals satisfy the Sequential and Exception Tests design proposals should ensure that:
- a. the most vulnerable land uses are located in areas within the site that are at lowest risk of flooding;
 - b. development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users,
 - c. flood risk will not increase elsewhere;
 - d. development would not constrain the natural function of the flood plain, either by impeding flow or reducing storage capacity;
 - e. development is constructed so as to remain operational even at times of flood through resistant and resilient design;
 - f. appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated to address any residual flood risk safely, including safe access and egress for all likely users of the development;
 - g. where necessary incorporate flood resistant and flood resilient design measures such that, in the event of a flood, the development could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment;
 - h. incorporate sustainable drainage systems in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate;
 - i. where possible, the development will reduce flood risk overall.
 - j. safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed Emergency Response Plan, where required.

4. Where the site is additionally located within a Critical Drainage Area (CDA), development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

- 8.81 This policy should be read in conjunction with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage, Strategic Policy NE02 Green and Blue Infrastructure and Policy BE02 Water Efficiency and Management.

Flood Risk Data and Assessment

- 8.82 In 2020, Essex County Council produced an updated Surface Water Management Plans for the borough identifying an area specific action plan for each CDA. This must be taken into account by development proposals falling within each CDA. Applicants should also follow the guidance and recommendations set out in Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA 2018)¹ which was undertaken to assess the risk of flooding in Brentwood to inform development of the Local Plan.
- 8.83 In line with the NPPF and associated Government guidance, a sequential approach will be applied when deciding on the location of new development to ensure that development is directed to those areas of the Borough, and locations within sites, that are at the lowest risk of flooding. The applicant must demonstrate the appropriateness of proposed uses within the different respective flood zones having regard to the Sequential and Exception Tests. Development proposals should be informed by site specific Flood Risk Assessments submitted by applicants. Assessments are required to take into account the long-term impact of climate change. The latest standing advice on climate change allowances published by the EA should be referred and form the basis of any assessment.
- 8.84 Flood zones 2 and 3, and Critical Drainage Areas (CDA) (as defined by the 2018 modelling updates) are illustrated on the Policies map, using the latest available data. Applicants should consult the Environment Agency (EA) and Essex County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to establish whether the data has since been updated. All proposals will be assessed against the latest available information.

Extent of Flood Risk in Brentwood

- 8.85 Fluvial flood risk in Brentwood is not extensive and is largely limited to areas in very close proximity to local watercourses. Risk of flooding from surface water presents a more extensive zone of risk than the fluvial flood zones. This is because the fluvial flood zones in Brentwood are relatively narrow owing to the 'headwater' nature of most of the watercourses. Incidences of fluvial (river) flooding are recorded along the eastern boundary of the River Wid from Stondon Hall Brook, and the River Roding to the north of the borough. Areas at risk of surface water flooding are mainly rural and include low lying areas south of

the A127 west and east of West Horndon. The most likely mechanism for surface water runoff generation is when heavy rainfall exceeds the capacity of the local drainage network and of the ground to infiltrate water; therefore surface treatments in new development are equally important in avoiding localised flooding. Therefore, Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage must also be taken into account alongside flood risk. The feasibility of infiltration on site will need to be determined through a site-specific drainage assessment that forms part of the Drainage Strategy. Brentwood's Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP 2015, updated 2020) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA 2018) provide additional information on other sources of flood risk and potential mitigation measures.

Flood Management and Mitigation

- 8.86 Developers are encouraged to refer to the Environment Agency's Flood Risk Standing Advice for planning applicants. Early pre-application engagement with Brentwood Borough Council, Essex County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority, the Environment Agency and the relevant water utility company (i.e. Thames Water or Anglian), is strongly advised.
- 8.87 It is important that development does not increase flood risk to people, properties and infrastructure. All proposals should proactively seek to minimise and mitigate risk wherever possible, especially in areas with identified risk from flooding. Applicants will be expected to consider risk from all sources of flooding using appropriate up to date information. All development proposals should also take into consideration the impacts of climate change over the lifetime or the development.
- 8.88 The SFRA recommends that 'Functional Floodplain' status is applied to all of Flood Zone 3 extent in the Borough (as described in Section 4.4), with the exception of the areas for which the EA hold detailed modelled data (Rivers Wid and Mardyke). All areas of Flood Zone 3 should have the Flood Zone 3b planning restrictions applied, as per Table D.2 in Appendix D of the SFRA. The EA would object to any new development in functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3b). Development should be located in areas suitable to the vulnerability level of the proposed uses, in accordance with the exceptions test. For any proposed water-compatible uses within a functional floodplain, the applicant must demonstrate that development is designed and constructed to:
- a. remain operational and safe for users in times of flood;
 - b. result in no net loss of floodplain storage;
 - c. not impede water flows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- 8.89 Compatible development will be assessed in accordance with national planning policy guidance for flood risk vulnerability and flood zone 'compatibility' tables.
- 8.90 Where the Sequential and Exception Tests are satisfied, the Council expects that proposals fully investigate opportunities to avoid, reduce, manage and mitigate flood risk through the site's layout and design. Residual risk must be fully assessed and addressed by incorporating flood resistant design (e.g. constructed to prevent water from entering the building and damaging its fabric) and resilient design measures (e.g. impact is minimised,

ensuring the building's structural integrity is maintained and that drying and cleaning can be facilitated).

- 8.91 All development proposals in areas at risk of flooding will need to submit a site specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), commensurate with the scale of the flood risk and recognising all likely sources of flooding - surface water, ground water and watercourse flood risk. Sites within a Critical Drainage Area are also required to submit a Drainage Strategy in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

POLICY NE10: CONTAMINATED LAND AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Contaminated Land

1. Planning permission will only be granted for development on, or near to land which is suspected to be contaminated, where the Council is satisfied that:
 - a. any risks, including to human health and the environment, can be adequately addressed in order to make the development safe; and ;
 - b. there will be no adverse impact on the environment and quality of local groundwater or quality of surface water.
2. Proposed development on or near known or potentially contaminated land will be required to submit a Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment to identify the level and type of risk and, where necessary:
 - a. undertake a Phase 2 Intrusive Site Investigation to provide a detailed assessment of contamination and risks to all receptors;
 - b. prepare a Remediation Statement providing details of a remediation scheme appropriate to the individual site; and
 - c. submit a Validation Report prior to the construction of the development.

Hazardous Substances and Installations

3. Development proposals involving the use, movement or storage of hazardous substances will only be permitted within designated employment areas as identified on the Policies Map and only if proposals can demonstrate that appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure there is no unacceptable risk to human health, safety and the environment.
4. Development of a site in the vicinity of a hazardous installation, will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that development will not constitute an unacceptable risk to human health, safety and the environment. Depending on individual site circumstances proposals may be required to be accompanied by

a Preliminary Risk Assessment and Management Strategy that clearly identifies risks and sets out measures to appropriately manage and mitigate these.

Contaminated Land

- 8.92 The Essex Contaminated Land Consortium's Land Affected by Contamination - Technical Guidance for Applicants and Developers (2014), provides detailed information on how to deal with land contamination. In accordance with this guidance, where sites are known to be contaminated, or where contamination is subsequently discovered, the Council will require any planning application to be accompanied by a detailed report appraising the levels and extent of contamination together with measures that will remediate the contamination. The guidance also provides guidance on how planning conditions may be used to secure suitable remediation when dealing with planning applications where contaminated land is identified.
- 8.93 Where insufficient information is submitted with a planning application for a contaminated, potentially contaminated or suspected contaminated site, the Council will take a precautionary approach when making a decision.

Hazardous Substances and Installations

- 8.94 The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 aims to prevent major accidents and limit the consequences of such accidents. In considering proposals for development which may involve hazardous substances, the Council will need to be completely satisfied that the proposal will not constitute a hazard to existing communities or the local environment. Similarly, existing consents will be an important consideration in the determination of sensitive uses such as housing. The Council will consult with the Health and Safety Executive and other expert bodies, where necessary to seek technical advice on the potential risks of a proposal, and follow the required regulatory procedures as appropriate. Development proposals to expand existing sites handling or processing hazardous substances will not be granted where this would harm public safety.
- 8.95 Hazardous substances are defined by the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1992. The Council is required to ensure that land use policies maintain and secure appropriate distances between establishments where hazardous substances are present, and residential areas, areas of public use and areas of national sensitivity or interest.
- 8.96 Similarly, where development is proposed within the consultation zone of notifiable hazardous installations, the Council is required to consult the Health and Safety Executive and other expert bodies on the suitability of that development in relation to the risks posed by the existing establishment to the surrounding population. Where such development could affect a sensitive natural area, Natural England must be consulted. Other regulatory procedures may apply as appropriate.

POLICY NE11: FLOODLIGHTING AND ILLUMINATION

1. Development proposals involving floodlighting or any other means of illumination (other than advertisements) will only be permitted where the scheme:
 - a. is appropriate for the intended use and has been appropriately designed to prevent light spillage ;
 - b. is energy efficient;
 - c. provides the minimum level of light necessary to achieve its purpose;
 - d. uses an appropriate light spectrum and specification that will not be harmful to nocturnal wildlife or human health;
 - e. does not impact unacceptably on the night sky or give rise to any unacceptable increase in sky glow; and
 - f. ensures the appearance and design of the installation when unlit is sympathetic to the character and design of the development of which it forms part and will when lit have no unacceptable adverse effect on visual amenity, highway safety, landscape or the historic character of the area.
2. Applicants will need to submit a full lighting strategy, proportionate to their application, specifying details of external lighting, its power and type, the overall level and distribution of illumination and times of operation. Appropriate conditions will be imposed to restrict lighting levels and hours of use or require measures to be taken to minimise adverse effects where reasonably necessary.

8.97 External lighting can contribute to a healthy, safe environment, enhance the appearance of buildings and extend hours of operation of some activities such as sports; insensitive or excessive illumination can, however, have a harmful impact on the local area and on the enjoyment of the night sky, particularly in open countryside. Excessive lighting can be detrimental to residential amenity, health and, in some circumstances, can be a statutory nuisance. Light pollution represents a wasteful use of energy, contrary to the aims of sustainable development.

8.98 Whilst local residents acknowledge that street lighting for safety reasons is important (Brentwood Strategic Growth Options, 2015), they place a high value on being able to see the night sky and avoid unnecessary lighting (Brentwood Neighbourhood Consultation, 2011). Proposals for lighting or floodlighting of buildings, sport, leisure or other facilities should take into account the effect of light and lighting columns on the character and amenity of the surrounding area.

- 8.99 Applicants should also consider the effect of lighting in terms of sky glow, glare and light trespass, effect on wildlife, and any potential disturbance arising from the associated use. Proposals should be unobtrusive in terms of the light source and distribution of light, the aura created by the overall illumination and appearance of any structures upon which lights are mounted.
- 8.100 Where appropriate, the Council will control the location, form, timing and level of all external lighting and illumination.
- 8.101 Applicants should refer to the Institute of Lighting Engineers' guidance when considering the development and installation of lighting schemes. The Council will require a lighting strategy to accompany all full planning applications which include floodlighting or other forms of external illumination.
- 8.102 Lighting installations on listed buildings that materially affect their character, or illumination of some types of outdoor advertisements, will also require consent.

09



Site Allocations

- 9.1 Site allocations listed in this chapter reflect the spatial strategy and strategic objectives. The allocations in this chapter contain specific, sometimes additional, requirements to those set out in Chapter 5-8. All site allocations are depicted on the Policies Map of the Local Plan.
- 9.2 Each policy follows a similar format, providing the basis for how development is expected to come forward and key considerations. While these site policies detail specific requirements for each allocation site, these requirements will apply along with all other relevant policy requirements in this Local Plan unless the site-specific requirements differ. The following sub-headings are included for each site:
- a. **Amount and type of development:** Sets out an approximate number of new homes considered appropriate for a site according to certain characteristics, such as surrounding density and character, and the amount of land considered to be developable (i.e. not including areas that will not be developed within a site, like gardens or roads). The number of new homes on a site is indicative, and in each case, the Council will consider the need to maximise development according to policies within the Plan. Where appropriate for some residential allocations the land requirements for education and early years and child care facilities are stated. In addition any land/floorspace requirements for employment and retail provision are included. For employment allocation policies, figures stated for hectares of employment land are more accurate and should be adhered to as a starting point.
 - b. **Development principles:** Sets out the wider principles of development on site that should be considered further through the decision-making process.
 - c. **Infrastructure requirements:** Sets out the specific requirements for each site that are expected to be delivered alongside development. These are not exhaustive, and any planning application should look to consider wider infrastructure needs informed by

evidence, such as the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). In determining appropriate contributions for infrastructure reference should also be made to Policy MG05.

- 9.3 Where reference is made to the type and size of new homes, the local character should also be considered.
- 9.4 Affordable housing should be provided in line with Policy HP05, as well as considerations for specialist housing, Policy HP04.
- 9.5 The trajectory is not fixed, it gives an indication to how development is expected to come forward within a phased approach and taking account of the ability to build in infrastructure. However, proposals should show whether development can be delivered sooner. The Council is committed to delivering new homes swiftly, in line with the government's aims.
- 9.6 Where sites with more than one landownership are allocated, policies set out the need for joint working. However, this does not preclude multiple planning applications being submitted, these applications should evidence consideration of other sites and working together on proposals. This is reflected in individual site allocation policies.
- 9.7 This chapter is split according to strategic sites and non-strategic allocation sites for both residential-led and employment development. Residential-led allocation sites will deliver predominantly residential dwellings along with any necessary infrastructure. The Strategic Allocations also include other primary uses, such as employment and community infrastructure and are therefore referred to as Residential-Led, Mixed-use sites. In summary, the sites are:

Strategic Residential-led and Mixed-Use Allocations:

R01	Dunton Hills Garden Village Strategic Allocation
R02	Land at West Horndon Industrial Estate, West Horndon
R03	Land North of Shenfield, Shenfield
R04	Ford Headquarters and Council Depot, Warley

Residential-led Allocations:

R06	Land at Nags Head Lane, Brentwood
R07	Sow and Grow Nursery, Pilgrims Hatch
R08	Land at Mascalls Lane, Warley
R09	Land at Warley Hill, Warley
R10	Brentwood Railway Station Car Park, Brentwood
R11	Westbury Road Car Park, Brentwood

R12	Land at Hunter House, Brentwood
R13	Chatham Way Car Park, Brentwood
R14	William Hunter Way Car Park, Brentwood
R15	Wates Way Industrial Estate, Brentwood
R16	Land off Doddinghurst Road, Pilgrims Hatch and Brentwood
R19	Land at Priests Lane, Shenfield
R21	Land South of Ingatestone, Ingatestone
R22	Land Adjacent to the A12, Ingatestone
R23	Brizes Corner Field, Kelvedon Hatch
R24	Land off Stocks Lane, Kelvedon Hatch
R25	Land North of Woollard Way, Blackmore
R26	Land North of Orchard Piece, Blackmore

Strategic Employment Allocations:

E11	Brentwood Enterprise Park
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Employment Allocations:

E12	Childerditch Industrial Estate
E10	Codham Hall Farm
E13	Land at East Horndon Hall
E08	Land Adjacent to A12 and Slip Road, Ingatestone

Dunton Hills Garden Village

Background

9.8 The NPPF (2021, Section 5 Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes) sets out how the plan-making process should positively plan to identify appropriate land for homes. It goes further

to states that a significant step towards meeting the housing shortage is through larger scale development, such as new settlements or significant extensions to existing villages and towns.

- 9.9 The Council's strategy for growth has considered all potential brownfield sites and previously developed underutilised land within the main urban area, and this has formed the Central Brentwood Growth Corridor. However, with 89% of the borough falling within the Metropolitan Green Belt of London, it has meant that the Council has had to make some difficult decisions about the most sustainable areas where its housing needs could be delivered. This has meant the Council has undergone a review of potential locations to determine the considered balance between minimising the impact on the Green Belt and ensuring chosen locations are sustainable – that is the most accessible and least harmful to key environmental designations. The assessment concluded, as detailed in the Sustainability Appraisal, that the south Brentwood locations were deemed the most suitable locations; this has determined the South Brentwood Growth Corridor strategy.
- 9.10 Dunton Hills was selected as a strategic allocation (ref R01) to meet the majority of Brentwood's housing need, within the Plan period and beyond. Given its proximity to the A127, to West Horndon railway station, and to nearby employment areas, development at Dunton Hills provides a unique opportunity to deliver a sustainable new settlement. Its size means supporting infrastructure can also be delivered, thereby relieving the impact on existing facilities that are at capacity. Providing a significant amount of development will help reduce pressure to alter the Green Belt boundaries again in the next Plan period.
- 9.11 In January 2017, Dunton Hills was announced as one of 14 proposed garden villages across England receiving funding to take plans forward and to help timely delivery of the development. The site at Dunton Hills offers a unique opportunity to deliver a new settlement that meets both Garden Community principles as well as Brentwood's growth strategy.
- 9.12 The site is approximately 259.2 ha and is bounded by A128 (Tillbury Road / Brentwood Road) on the west; the A127 (Southend Arterial Road) on its northern edge; the London, Tilbury & Southend C2C Railway on its southern edge; and the borough boundary on its eastern edge. The B148 (West Mayne) is the eastern road beyond the borough boundary separating the site from the built-up area of Basildon.
- 9.13 Its location is ideally placed to align with the principles of Garden Communities. It is connected enough to make it a sustainable location; at the same time physically contained and surrounded by countryside to not only align to Brentwood's Borough of Villages character, but also continue to maintain characteristics of Green Belt openness.

A Spatial Vision for Dunton Hills

- 9.14 Dunton Hills Garden Village (DHGV) will be holistically planned, self-sustaining and characterful. The development will align to the principles and qualities for Garden Communities as set out in two key publications: the TCPA Garden Villages Guidance by the TCPA (2017)⁷¹ which incorporates the 'Garden City Principles', and the government's

⁷¹ TCPA (2018) Understanding Garden Villages: An Introductory Guide

Prospectus on ‘Garden Communities’ (MHCLG, 2018)⁷². While the principles listed in these two publications differ slightly, their intention is the same. Garden Communities are ‘*holistically planned new settlements that enhance the natural environment and offer high-quality affordable housing and locally accessible work in beautiful, healthy and sociable communities*’ (TCPA, 2017). MHCLG further states that there are clear expectations to ensure these new developments achieve and maintain the necessary quality so that they become ‘*vibrant, mixed-use, communities where people can live, work and play for generations to come – communities which view themselves as the conservation areas of the future*’.

- 9.15 The Garden Community principles should be seen as an indivisible and interlocking framework for delivery. These principles can be organised into those which define the expected qualities of the development; those which relate to the delivery process; and those necessary to ensure sustainable management of the garden village into the future. This division broadly aligns to the three overarching strategic objectives for Dunton Hills Garden Village.
- 9.16 Dunton Hills should form a place where people will want to live, where they feel healthy and happy and which provides opportunities to prosper and flourish. Dunton Hills must not be the type of dormitory ‘non-place’ that has so often become the norm for such developments in the recent past.
- 9.17 The policy framework is set out in two parts interrelated policies:
- i. **The Strategic Allocation** – describing the overarching site requirements and land use parameters;
 - ii. **Masterplanning, Delivery and Legacy** – prescribing the physical components needed to deliver the necessary quality for a healthy, liveable and sustainable village, setting out the expectations for how the delivery of the scheme should be achieved to embed an ethos of co-design and participation, timely and good governance in delivery, and an embedded legacy management of the village assets.
- 9.18 The Council requires development proposals to demonstrate how they will deliver the ambitions set out in the vision statement and the strategic objectives.

DHGV Strategic Aims and Objectives

- 9.19 The vision for Dunton Hills is summarised as three overarching aims, each supported by a number of sub-objectives that together provide the link between the vision and the development strategy (illustrated in Figure 9.1). These form the fundamental development principles to help shape and inform the development of a masterplan, and in turn, guide decision-making:
- 9.20 **Strategic Aim DH01:** To create a distinctive and well-designed garden village at Dunton Hills that responds to its spatial context and incorporates all the necessary components to achieve a healthy, liveable and self-sustaining new community. Seven sub-objectives

⁷² MHCLG (2018). Garden Communities Prospectus

encapsulate the key spatial interrelated opportunities that should be embedded into the masterplanning, design, and delivery of the garden village.

- i. **DH01a: DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER & HARMONIC DESIGN.** Development that delivers homes and neighbourhoods that have their own unique character, with architectural design and materials that are durable and human-scale in nature; where elements are spatially organised to create safe, positive experiences and interactions.
- ii. **DH01b: LANDSCAPE-LED.** Development that takes a natural landscape-led approach to urban design, to deliver a healthy, walkable and climatically adapted public realm and multi-functional green and blue infrastructure, amongst the backdrop views of the Essex countryside.
- iii. **DH01c: EMBEDDING HERITAGE ASSETS.** Development that takes every opportunity to embed the natural and built heritage assets of the site.
- iv. **DH01d: SOCIAL PLACE.** Development that creates active, vibrant village centre(s) with the necessary community infrastructure, all connected and interspersed by nodes of social-cultural activity and recreational opportunities throughout the village that foster social well-being and healthy communities.
- v. **DH01e: SMART INFRASTRUCTURE.** Development that delivers smart, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to future-proof investment and help manage resources (i.e. water, energy, waste) efficiently and sustainably.
- vi. **DH01f: SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL.** Development that encourages integrated and sustainable travel solutions across all modes of transport, including: mitigation of any road infrastructure impacts; delivery of a well-networked, safe streetscape environment that encourages by default, active modes of travel (walking and cycling) for short distances and everyday conveniences; smart infrastructure for clean vehicular travel options, across both private and shared/passenger transport modes.
- vii. **DH01g: HOMES THAT PROVIDE DESIRABLE DESIGN, CHOICE AND ARE AFFORDABLE.** Development that delivers homes that people will be proud to live in, that are universal, adaptable and sustainable in design using quality, durable materials; and homes which are affordable and provide a range of choices in terms of size and tenure, to encourage a mixed and balanced community to establish and flourish.

9.21 **Strategic Aim DH02:** To create a place that promotes enterprise, innovation and learning as part of the delivery process, but also as an embedded culture for the future village.

- i. **DH02a: HEALTHY & PRODUCTIVE WORKPLACES.** Development that delivers a variety of workplaces, including incubator/affordable spaces designed to be places conducive to health and productivity and flexible enough to respond to economic drivers and emergence of new sectors of employment and changing work patterns.

- ii. **DH02b: ALL THROUGH LEARNING.** Development that delivers an exemplar all through school with a design that fosters a learning environment for all types of learners and through life, from nursery through to adult learning opportunities.
- iii. **DH02c: INNOVATION & ENTERPRISE.** Development that creates a construction process that quick-starts a programme of innovation, learning and enterprise, and ensures that innovation drives the use of smart infrastructure.

9.22 **Strategic Aim DH03:** To create a legacy of co-design, co-delivery, and eventual, vibrant and cohesive community spirit and stewardship.

- i. **DH03a: GOOD GOVERNANCE.** Development that embeds the right governance structures and covenants to maintain an ongoing, proactive stewardship of communal and public interfacing spaces.
- ii. **DH03b: PHASING PLAN.** Development that implements a rigorous development phasing plan to ensure the scheme delivers the appropriate infrastructure at the right time to enable an early sense of community and belonging to the garden village.

Development Principles

9.23 Underscoring these strategic aims are four underlying development principles that should be embedded into the different stages of the scheme, from design, through to construction methods and eventual legacy management:

- i. **Design and Build with Nature.** Development must take into account the site's natural assets and make a positive use of the landscape's natural systems to ensure the long-term health, resilience and sustainability of the new settlement. Green Belt, landscape capacity and the environmental impacts will be avoided and/or mitigated to allow the development to blend naturally into its surroundings. This approach should not be limited to just green infrastructure considerations, but also reflected in the thinking around nature-based solutions (such as for sustainable drainage), choice of building materials and design details (aesthetics and building function). The development approach should consider the learning and knowledge of ecosystem services, natural capital and benefits of GBI.
- ii. **Smart and Sustainable.** Development must achieve resilient and high performing infrastructure to ensure resource efficiencies and sustainable use. Design and construction choices must be forward looking, demonstrating how the development will be durable, long-lasting, optimised, self-sufficient and smart to support economic growth, productivity and well-being for a thriving community to establish. Modern infrastructure should consider the latest knowledge and innovation of emerging technologies.
- iii. **Adaptable.** Development should be flexible to accommodate the likely progression over a 20-year build-out period. Design choices should be robust, resilient and adaptable, and take into account the latest knowledge and technology advancements in relation to

changing working patterns, personal preferences and life circumstances, economics and climate change.

- iv. **Healthy.** Development must strive towards creating an environment that is conducive to human health so that it encourages healthy behaviours and active living, as well as ensures it is delivering a liveable settlement that addresses the wider determinants of health. The principles of health are imperative and cross-cutting and should form the basis against which proposals are continuously evaluated and monitored.

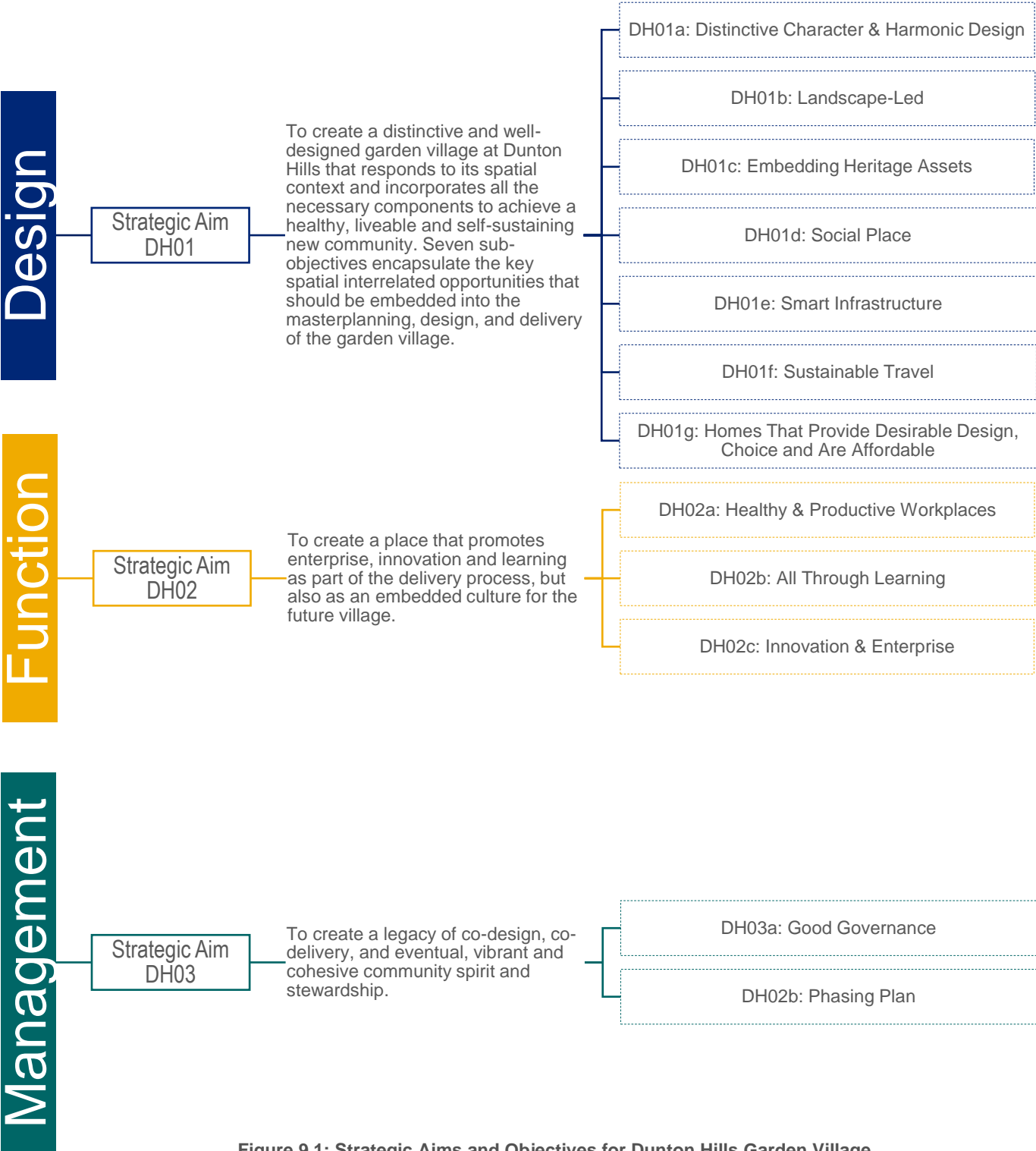


Figure 9.1: Strategic Aims and Objectives for Dunton Hills Garden Village

DHGV Policies

POLICY R01 (I): DUNTON HILLS GARDEN VILLAGE STRATEGIC ALLOCATION

1. In line with Policy MG01, land at Dunton Hills (east of the A128, south of the A127 and north of the C2C railway line, approximately 259.2 ha in size) is allocated for residential-led mixed-use development to deliver Dunton Hills Garden Village.
2. The development will deliver a mix of uses to comprise around 1,650 homes in the plan period (as part of an overall indicative capacity of around 4,000 homes, the remainder to be delivered beyond 2033) together with necessary community, retail and employment development and comprehensive infrastructure to support a self-sustaining, thriving and healthy garden village.
3. The development proposals shall accord with all other relevant policies in this Plan (including the master planning and delivery requirements of R01(ii)).

Housing Mix

4. Development proposals shall deliver an appropriate variety of housing types and tenures in accordance with the Borough's identified needs and the specific needs of Dunton Hills Garden Village. They shall include the provision of:
 - a. self-build and custom build plots in accordance with Policy HP01;
 - b. specialist accommodation including three care homes of around 80 beds each, or an appropriate mix of specialist accommodation to meet identified needs, in accordance with Policy HP04;
 - c. affordable housing in accordance with Policy HP05; and
 - d. a minimum of 5 serviced Gypsy and Traveller pitches, the location of the pitches and the timing of their provision to be identified in the masterplan.

Employment Development

5. Development proposals shall deliver around 5.5 hectares of employment development distributed across the village that may include office, light industrial and research and development uses coming within use class E and other employment development that is complementary to, and compatible with, the residential development.

Main Town Centre Uses

6. Development proposals shall deliver main town centre uses in the form of a district shopping centre and such additional local centres (in accordance with Policy PC04) as may be appropriate in order to optimise the self-sufficiency of the village. These centres shall also include the community and health facilities and related infrastructure necessary to support the village's residential and working community.

Schools and Nurseries

7. Development proposals shall make provision for:
 - a. a site for one secondary school (Class F1) (around 7.9 hectares) with capacity to co-locate one primary school and one early years and childcare nursery facility;
 - b. sites for an additional two primary schools with sufficient capacity to co-locate early years and childcare nursery facilities (around 2.1 hectares each);
 - c. a site for a further primary school with capacity to co-locate early years and childcare nursery facilities (around 2.1 hectares) in the eventuality primary education provision is not co-located with the secondary school; and
 - d. an additional stand-alone early years and childcare nurseries (around 0.13 hectares);

Green and Blue Infrastructure

8. Not less than 50% of the total allocated area shall comprise green and blue infrastructure which should, so far as possible, be of a multi-functional nature.

Mobility Hub

9. Development proposals shall make provision for a mobility hub that should relate well to the district centre.

POLICY R01 (II): SPATIAL DESIGN OF DUNTON HILLS GARDEN VILLAGE

Master Planning, Design and Layout

1. All development proposals in relation to the site shall be in accordance with an approved masterplan. The masterplan shall relate to the whole of the

allocated site and be produced in consultation with local communities and all relevant stakeholders and shall include a statement that sets out how community and stakeholder involvement has influenced the design and layout of the submitted scheme and its intended delivery. The masterplan shall be submitted to the Council for its approval as part of the initial application for planning permission.

2. The Masterplan shall:

- a. be locally led with the community and relevant stakeholders, in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement;
- b. show the intended overall design and layout of the development and the proposed distribution and location of uses across the allocated site which shall accord with, be based upon and promote, garden community principles;
- c. demonstrate how heritage assets and their settings will be sympathetically and appropriately integrated into the development taking into account the requirements of para.3 (j) and (k) below;
- d. identify the proposed transport links, including access to the site and main internal highway links, and principal walking, cycling and bridle links (including links to the surrounding network);
- e. show all structural landscaping and the treatments to be provided (including boundary treatments and measures to ensure visual separation from Basildon);
- f. incorporate a green and blue infrastructure (GBI) plan which is informed by a comprehensive wildlife and habitat survey and heritage and landscape character assessments;
- g. show all intended links to the surrounding footpath and cycleway network and indicate potential footpath and cycleway links towards Basildon from the east of the allocated site;
- h. show how development will safeguard, maintain and, where possible, enhance key views in and across the allocated site;
- i. provide for convenient pedestrian and cycle links through the allocated site towards West Horndon Station;
- j. show how the development will incorporate the full range of sustainable transport measures, including dedicated bus services and the location and nature of a mobility hub;

- k. identify the locations and forms of the district and local centres, including the community and healthcare facilities to be provided within them; and
 - l. include a phasing and implementation plan which should secure the phasing of development across the whole of the allocated site to ensure that the development will be carried out in a manner that co-ordinates the implementation and timely delivery of such on and off-site infrastructure as shall be necessary to support each phase of the development and to ensure that:
 - i. its impacts are satisfactorily and appropriately mitigated;
 - ii. there are adequate supporting facilities (including access to adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and sporting facilities, shops, health, community and educational facilities) that will allow the early establishment of a self-sufficient and cohesive community; and
 - iii. occupiers have an appropriate range of sustainable travel options at their disposal, including access to bus services and the cycle and pedestrian link to West Horndon Station.
3. Development proposals should:
- a. ensure that detailed design and layout take into account the guidance contained in an adopted Garden Village Design Supplementary Planning Document;
 - b. ensure that the distinct spatial, landscape and heritage qualities of the site and its surroundings are maintained or enhanced;
 - c. ensure that the design of neighbourhoods is such that they are harmoniously integrated to form an overall Dunton Hills Garden Village identity and distinctiveness;
 - d. combine to provide an appropriate range of densities across the site to ensure a compact and highly networked, walkable and fine-grained environment with a highly connected street-based layout that encourages walking and cycling;
 - e. provide, or relate appropriately to, well-located multi-functional green infrastructure to promote safe, and attractive environments for leisure, informal and adventure play areas, recreational and sporting activity with appropriate levels of surveillance;
 - f. promote coherent signposted internal footpath and cycleway routes that provide, where appropriate, links to the surrounding network with sympathetic transitions between the rural and urban environment;

- g. provide or contribute to a highly connected and biodiverse ecological network that incorporates existing habitats of value and natural features and, wherever possible and appropriate, the enhancement of existing, or the creation of new, habitats; and
- h. provide an appropriate level of formal sports pitches and facilities to meet the evolving needs of the community;
- i. ensure the public right of way (PRoW) network is retained, maintained and enhanced;
- j. take into account the findings of the Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for Dunton Hills Garden Village and the applicant's own heritage impact assessment and demonstrate what measures have been taken to sustain the significance of any affected designated and non-designated heritage asset and its setting, whether on or off-site and, wherever possible and appropriate, include other measures to provide enhancements to their settings; and
- k. take into account the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation based upon a geophysical survey of the development area.

Delivery and Legacy

- 4. The development shall be delivered in accordance with the phasing and implementation plan.
- 5. A mobility hub shall be delivered prior to the first occupation of the development with provision for its enhancement and expansion during later phases to be secured through a planning obligation.
- 6. Where directly related to Dunton Hills Garden Village applicants will be required to make necessary, appropriate and reasonable financial contributions via planning obligations towards:
 - a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be necessary and reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes) unless, in the case of the A127/128 junction, the applicant enters into a s.278 Agreement for its timely construction, if more appropriate;
 - b. necessary bus services to nearby school facilities prior to the delivery of on-site school facilities which services shall be secured before first residential occupation of the development;

- c. phased improvements to West Horndon Station in accordance with policy BE08 to increase its capacity and utility in line with anticipated demand generated by each phase of the development;
 - d. off-setting improvements to the Hartswood Golf Course.
7. Appropriate restrictions on the occupation of the development will be imposed subject to the carrying out and completion of necessary highway works to secure safe and convenient access to the site, including any necessary improvements to the A128 corridor.
 8. Proposals shall include a supporting statement which addresses the long-term governance and stewardship arrangements (including the management, maintenance and renewal) of the green and blue infrastructure, the public realm, community and other relevant public facilities. Planning obligations will be sought to secure the long term funding, maintenance and stewardship of the assets where necessary.
 9. Proposals shall include a supporting statement that includes initiatives to ensure that new jobs created are offered to local people, as far as may be reasonably possible.

- 9.24 The Council will adopt the Dunton Hills Garden Village Design Supplementary Planning Document to give guidance to subsequent applications. The sections that follow elaborate on the spatial vision and policy requirements which should be incorporated into the masterplan and any subsequent applications. This vision for Dunton Hills Garden Village was defined following two Design Review workshops with Design Council CABE in 2016, as well as a broad analysis of site constraints and opportunities.

Distinctive Character & Harmonic Design

DISTINCTIVENESS

- 9.25 Strategic Objective DH01 (distinctive character & harmonic design) aligns to Garden Community principles which highlight qualities such as 'clear local identity', 'well designed', 'beautiful and imaginatively designed homes with gardens', 'clear identity'. Dunton Hills Garden Village should achieve a distinctive recognisable character by respecting the traditions of village life while ensuring 21st century conveniences, technologies and design. To achieve this aim requires a thorough understanding of the spatial context (landscape, heritage, habitat, constraints). The site's masterplan should creatively respond to the site's context. Achieving distinctiveness should be inspired by the historic evolution of Dunton Hills: the landscape character, heritage assets and cultural heritage references, such as local names, features, and their significance, in line with Strategic Objective DH01c (embedding heritage assets).

- 9.26 Design must also be informed by local aspirations, by inviting active participation of local community and stakeholders, as part of a coordinated and informed approach to masterplanning.
- 9.27 Historic garden villages placed a huge emphasis on the use of high-quality, craftsmanship and often local materials. This has resulted in homes and communities that have remained desirable and unique to their geographic context. How a place looks and feels tends to be the focus of objections to new communities establishing and therefore, it is important to get this right. Dunton Hills should become a community which sees itself as a 'conservation area of the future', not a dormitory 'non-place' that has become the norm for such developments in the recent past.
- 9.28 The development should incorporate the principles of design harmony (balance, symmetry, scale, proportions, etc.). Approaches such as 'building with nature' and 'healthy-by-design' should also be the starting point and embedded in the process of design to achieve a healthy, liveable, resilient and a self-sustaining new settlement. TCPA guidance on Garden Communities provides extensive learning points to guide the future creation of garden communities.
- 9.29 The design of the garden village must also consider how the place will feel to walk through at night as well, given the probable openness of its surroundings; night-time lighting will need to be designed in a way that provides the necessary levels of illumination, but not be detrimental to nocturnal wildlife.

DENSITY

- 9.30 The layout of the development should achieve a fine-grained, permeable and connected environment that makes the best, most efficient use of land. A new compact village vernacular should be defined that respects and maintains its feel as a village, but without the predominance of sprawling detached properties that do not make the best sustainable use of land and can often leave a place feeling exposed, incoherent, and car dominant. Development proposals should consider a density hierarchy that increases to medium density towards the local village centres and around public open spaces, to achieve a sense of enclosure and safety and natural surveillance overlooking exposed sites.

Homes

- 9.31 Strategic Objective DH01g (homes that provide desirable design, choice and are affordable) seeks to achieve homes people will be proud to live in, that are universal, adaptable and sustainable in design using quality durable materials and that are affordable and provide a range of choice in terms of size and tenure. This responds to the Garden Community principles which state the need to provide 'mixed-tenure homes', 'housing types that are genuinely affordable', 'great homes offering a range of high-quality distinctive homes'.
- 9.32 Delivering great, affordable homes will be key to making the village distinctive and desirable. At least 1,650 homes are planned within the Plan period, with an indicative capacity of around 4,000 (with the remainder to be delivered after 2033, subject to further feasibility and assessment of impact). Homes, like the public realm, should be well designed and provide a

range of choice (dwelling sizes, tenure) to encourage a balanced community from all stages of life to form.

- 9.33 While houses should be designed to be distinctive, they must not be ‘over designed’, meaning that the traditional and much-loved elements of a house get distorted or become non-functional. At the same time development should avoid making Dunton Hills feel like dormitory non-place of sprawling, detached, cookie-cut houses that do not evoke any character or sense of pride, where traditional elements may have been included, but in a manner where the craftsmanship has neglected the detail to the extent that has rendered them undesirable, cheap-looking, slapdash and so often criticised of being ‘pastiche’ (but mean more likely a parody whereby the imitation falls short of the real thing).
- 9.34 The timely delivery of new homes will also be key to the early establishment and success of the new village. Proposals should demonstrate innovative ways to accelerate the delivery without compromising the quality, durability, longevity and overall sustainability of the built fabric.
- 9.35 A substantial fraction of the housing delivered on site should be genuinely affordable, and development proposals should think creatively about solutions to make this happen, learning from national and international case studies.
- 9.36 In accordance with the Golf Course Needs Assessment and the Golf Feasibility Assessment, the loss of entry level golf at Dunton Hills Garden Village should be mitigated by an appropriate financial contribution being secured through a planning obligation that would be used towards enhancements to the Borough Council’s Hartwood Golf Course.

Landscape-Led

URBAN LAYOUT / PUBLIC REALM

- 9.37 Strategic Objective DH01b (landscape-led) responds to the Garden Community principles that promote ‘generous, accessible green space’, ‘development that enhances the natural environment’, ‘comprehensive green infrastructure network’ and ‘deliver environmental gains and enhancements to natural capital. At Dunton Hills this will be achieved through a landscape-led development with generous amount of green infrastructure for multi-functional uses. The landscape setting of Dunton Hills provides a unique backdrop to ensure green infrastructure (as well as the harmonious horizon views afforded by the topography of the site) is the starting point for the design response.
- 9.38 A design and build with nature approach delivers multiple benefits taking advantage of the wider ecosystem services and natural capital afforded by green infrastructure to achieve sustainable development: a). climate resilient infrastructure to counteract the impact of climate change and help achieve resource efficiency; b). multi-functional green spaces that are highly connected, accessible and incorporate universal design measures that encourage healthy recreation such as walking, cycling and horse riding, as well as other outdoor leisure and learning pursuits; c). a healthy public realm that creates a harmonious living environment. The green infrastructure proposals should deliver varied recreational experiences to appeal to a varied range of users with different interests and age-related preferences.

- 9.39 The public realm should focus on the importance of the street scene through attractive buildings, public art, street furniture, the use of materials, strong landscaping providing wide pavements and grass/planted verges, tree-lined avenues and where appropriate, incorporation of rain gardens and food production opportunities.
- 9.40 A highly connected network of streets should be designed, using existing field boundaries as a reference point to form an accessible, connected and fine-grained urban layout with neighbourhoods that are legible and easy to navigate, with a wide range of interlinked uses and generous green spaces, ensuring street blocks are contiguous and permeable to encourage walking and social interaction.
- 9.41 The significance of the landscape features and key views such as London skyline and Langdon Hills and others identified must be retained and enhanced as part of the development. Grassy medians down the middle of streets should be used as a traffic calming tactic, especially on the larger roads which spur off the main A roads, to create lane separation for different transport modes.

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN AND ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY

- 9.42 The existing significant green infrastructure features such as the woodland, fenland and ponds should be retained and/or enhanced and connected to achieve a contiguous green corridor throughout the garden village, achieving biodiversity net-gain across the site.
- 9.43 As well as establishing an integrated ecological network within the site, the development should demonstrate its ecological connectivity to the wider 'living landscape' habitats and local wildlife destinations beyond the development boundary, for example Eastlands Spring, Thorndon Country Park to Langdon Hills Country Park. The site's existing habitats - such as the lakes and ponds - should inspire the basis for the design of parks and village greens as key destinations and nodes of social-cultural activity within the village, in line with DH01d (social place). Connecting these natural heritage assets gives structure to the site and naturally divides it into potentially varying character areas for development.
- 9.44 Proposals will need to retain and weave through priority habitats such as significant areas of existing woodland habitat; and where relevant, reinstate degraded fenland and demonstrate the measures taken to protect mature trees; and where appropriate, enhance hedgerows, ponds and other environmental features of note, which contribute to the character and biodiversity. The river course and ponds should be retained to minimise impact on the wildlife they support as well as contributing to sustainable drainage across the site.
- 9.45 The creative interweaving of productive landscapes within the GBI network will be favourably considered. The agricultural heritage of the site also provides a distinctive cultural context to inspire green infrastructure with a focus on food production and foraging as alternatives to grassed verges; while grass verges are well-loved in garden communities, alternatives or additional elements, such as sensory street verges through the use of, for example, culinary herbs or linear orchards could also add another dimension to the much-loved and expected tree-lined and green verge-lined residential avenues. Allotments and open space should be provided in accordance with Policy NE05 and NE06.

Embedding Heritage Assets

DESIGNATED & NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

9.46 The site contains and is surrounded by the following listed buildings, designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as set out in the Heritage Impact Assessment:

- Dunton Hills (Grade II listed building) on-site;
- Dunton Hall (Grade II listed building) off-site;
- Church of St Mary (Grade II listed building) off-site;
- Church of All Saints (Grade II* listed building) off-site;
- Nightingale Hall (non-designated) on-site;
- Nightingales Lane (non-designated) on-site;
- Windmill – site of (non-designated) on-site;
- Cottages at entrance to golf course (non-designated) on-site.

Development proposals will be considered by reference to the requirements of Policy BE16 and the specific requirements of R01(ii).

9.47 Strategic Objective DH01c (embedding heritage assets) aims to ensure the surviving historic features, notably the listed buildings, the wider farmstead barns and buildings, moated sites, field boundaries, historic woodland and parish boundaries which preserve elements of a probable medieval or earlier landscape as well as later settlement patterns will be preserved and enhanced. Successful places tend to also have a strong heritage identity. Heritage can provide a powerful connection between people and place. For this reason, heritage should be harnessed in a manner that will drive Dunton Hill's distinctiveness, health and well-being and place attachment. Garden Communities Prospectus places an emphasis on ensuring these 'communities... view themselves as the conservation areas of the future'. The prospectus also emphasises that development 'should include consideration for how the natural and historic environment of the local area is reflected and respected' to build a 'strong local vision'.

9.48 The farmstead shows that the farmhouse was the heart of the settlement, and that the existing large threshing barns to north and south of the main house were each part of larger courtyards and groupings of farm buildings. It was clearly a substantial farmstead throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the impressive scale and construction of the original threshing barns indicates that this was a wealthy and substantial farmstead for at least 100 years earlier. The surviving buildings within the landscape represent the typical medieval settlement pattern for this area and most are designated Grade II listed buildings.

9.49 The natural heritage of the landscape (including views) should be interconnected with the heritage of the listed buildings as well as other non-designated heritage assets of interest. The layout, orientation and morphology of the residential streets must be designed to enhance and highlight the key views (e.g. street axes towards the views, instead of buildings

turning their backs onto them). As a minimum, the proposals should retain and incorporate this historic fabric.

- 9.50 Cultural references from the past, such as field patterns, field names and building names should inform the character and place-making aspects of the village. For example, heritage names such as Dunton Ridge, East Horndon Hall, as well as current hill names, given to the site by the golf players, should all inspire how the design of the village develops and how it could inform future street naming, neighbourhood naming, landmark naming.
- 9.51 While a preliminary desktop heritage assessment has highlighted these key heritage assets, proposals should be informed by a comprehensive Heritage Statement and Landscape Character Study, which should assess both the designated and non-designated heritage assets of the site.
- 9.52 Should any artefacts be found on site during construction, these should be recorded and safeguarded, with projects put in place to find a legacy home, including considerations as to how they can be incorporated as relics and public art in the village centre.

Sustainable & Clean Travel

ACTIVE TRAVEL

- 9.53 Strategic Objective DH01f (sustainable travel) seeks to ensure the development mitigates any road impacts resulting from the proposals and ensures development delivers sustainable travel options. The transport sector is innovating fast; and provision should, as far as appropriate, be planned to future proof transport needs. This objective responds to Garden Community principles which highlights the need for 'integrated, forward looking and accessible transport options' which facilitate access to jobs, education and services, where 'walking, cycling and public transport [is] designed to be the most attractive forms of local transport'. A Travel Plan should accompany an application to set out how sustainable travel will be achieved.
- 9.54 Starting from a blank canvas provides an opportunity to make streets like they do in many European cities, where cycling is the norm, rather than the exception. Principles of active design must guide the evolution of the village layout, street hierarchy and connectivity.
- 9.55 Planning for active travel must also consider the topography of the site, which will make this type of travel challenging for some. Innovative public transport schemes such as electric bikes should therefore be a considered option, providing appropriate locations for picking-up and dropping-off bikes.
- 9.56 Masterplan proposals will need to demonstrate how they are adhering to the creation of 'walkable neighbourhood's through the design of a highly networked street hierarchy, providing safe, segregated lanes for different modes of travel such as cycling and walking that are equitable to all users, minimising conflict of different modes and user abilities, thereby encouraging more to cycle and feel safe on the streets. These should integrate with 'quiet way' off-street options through green routes where possible.
- 9.57 The motor vehicle should be subordinate in importance on the street network within the village. Equally, while a car-limited development should be the main driver, the development

should also make owning or using clean vehicle options possible, taking advantage of the latest and emerging technologies.

- 9.58 The necessary electric vehicle charging infrastructure should also be designed and delivered appropriately, adhering to principles of universal design and clutter free public realm. Vehicle sharing clubs should be encouraged to establish. These less polluting vehicle options should be coupled by planning for clean air zones/car free, especially around the schools.
- 9.59 Design should consider how to influence safe and active travel mode behaviours through design, i.e. streets narrow and ‘village’ in feel, dense network of streets, paths and parks ensures that it is faster and more enjoyable to walk and bike than to drive, less land to streets.
- 9.60 Cul-de-sacs should be an exception; street width is important to allow cycling and not allow the car to dominate, making them pedestrian friendly with opportunities for home zones to establish.

Social Place

VILLAGE CENTRE

- 9.61 Strategic Objective DH01d (social place) seeks to ensure the development creates active, vibrant village centres with the necessary community infrastructure, all connected and interspersed by nodes of social-cultural activity and recreational opportunities throughout the green infrastructure to foster social wellbeing and healthy communities. This aligns to the Garden Community principles which state that development should deliver ‘strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities’ and where the ‘scale... supports the necessary infrastructure to allow the community to function self-sufficiently on a day-to-day basis’. Additionally, it states that Garden Communities should be ‘healthy places’, ‘designed to provide the choices and changes for all to live a healthy life’.
- 9.62 The long-term success of any place is fundamentally rooted in the community that establishes; and this invariably depends on designing places that are social, that incorporate spaces where opportunities for recreation, social interaction and where individual and collective wellbeing pursuits can ensue. For Dunton Hills, the historic fabric of the farmstead already provides an ideal, cultural heritage backdrop for the primary village centre to establish itself with a village green and a mix of civic and commercial spaces to create a vibrant village core.
- 9.63 Knitting together the residential streets with the village centre(s) will be the green infrastructure, which will be interspersed with nodes of recreation/leisure activity and more local village hubs, making the whole village feel connected and walkable in line with DH01b (landscape-led).
- 9.64 The village centre should be on the District Shopping Centre level in the retail hierarchy, comparable with Ingatestone village centre, to create a central hub for new residents to come together and to provide day-to-day facilities including a supermarket, retail, healthcare, leisure and community amenities. The amount of retail is to be confirmed through the masterplan process.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.65 The timely delivery of education, health and community facilities early in the development will also be key to enabling the success of the village in its early years. Community spaces should be flexible to adapt to the needs and cultural preferences of the community which settles.
- 9.66 Opportunities to co-design these spaces with the surrounding communities and/or with early settlers should be harnessed.
- 9.67 A health facility will need to be part of the community infrastructure, and this should be carefully planned to ensure the integration encourages better, healthier behaviours. The facility should focus on wellbeing and prevention, and be an exemplar example of integrating diagnosis, treatment and proactive wellbeing onsite, set in a backdrop of nature, where prescribing healthy activity can be achieved by the integration of services. Integrating the health facility in proximity to recreation and community facilities will actively encourage 'sustainable healthcare', embedding a design that encourages healthy living, eating, and activities and opportunities for social prescribing.
- 9.68 Design principles for community and health facilities should incorporate:
- i. the principles set out by the Centre for Sustainable Health Care including: prevention, patient empowerment and self-care, lean systems, low carbon alternatives;
 - ii. principals of biophilic design which connect people with nature and use design elements which incorporate natural analogues (such as natural textures, patterns, colours and images) to create positive perceptual environments.

Smart Infrastructure

- 9.69 Strategic Objective DH01e (smart infrastructure) seeks to ensure development delivers smart, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to future-proof investment. This objective aligns to the Garden Community principles which calls for 'future proofed' places, designed to be resilient to allow for changing demographics, future growth and the impacts of climate change; as well as development that 'uses zero-carbon and energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience'. This is fundamental to a development site that will take over two decades to complete.
- 9.70 It is important that the infrastructure is creatively designed to take account of the anticipated opportunities presented by technological advances (such as driverless cars and renewable energy measures), therefore, ensuring some flexibility to adapt to future progression. Sustainable development can only be achieved through the use of cleaner, smarter, more energy efficient service infrastructure that save on running costs in the longer-term. Smart infrastructure should look at the best possible solutions to minimise resource waste and costs, and maximise efficiencies, value for money and digital convenience.
- 9.71 Digital infrastructure will be fundamental, especially to account for the changing working patterns and needs for home working.

- 9.72 Future proofing investment can be achieved by taking advantage of land value capture which is made possible by green field development at these early stages – a key Garden Communities principle. It is important to recognise the fundamental role that GBI can play in delivering climate resilient smart infrastructure to help achieve resource efficiencies in water management, energy consumption as well as mitigation of air pollution.
- 9.73 Opportunities to embed anticipated technological advances must be secured early in the design and build of the scheme. There are many examples of how smart infrastructure is being rolled out throughout the world; these should be taken into account in a scheme like this which will be 20 years into the future; opportunities such as driverless public transport, construction techniques that allow for accelerated delivery, building and construction materials that generate energy, smart grids that are more efficient at utilising energy, ambitious standards for environmental sustainability of housing, and undergrounding of refuse bins, etc. should all be considerations in the planning and design of the scheme, subject to further masterplanning work.

Enterprise, Innovation and Learning

- 9.74 Strategic Objective DH02b (all through learning) will deliver exemplar education facilities that meet the needs of all types of learners through life, from nursery to adult learning opportunities.
- 9.75 Garden Community principles emphasise the need to integrate ‘a wide range of jobs within easy commuting distances of homes’. The success of enterprise depends on designing and building work places and learning spaces that are healthy-by-design, to inspire and promote creativity and productivity.
- 9.76 Strategic Objective DH02c (innovation & learning) aims to ensure the construction process quick-starts a programme of innovation, learning and enterprise; and Strategic Objective DH02a (healthy & productive work places) seeks to ensure the delivery of a variety of workplaces to ensure a self-sustaining garden village with good job opportunities.
- 9.77 Dunton Hills is being developed amongst a backdrop of wider economic growth opportunities, including the Enterprise Park and East Horndon employment site. The proximity of these workplaces will make Dunton Hills Village a desirable place to live, to be near work.
- 9.78 Equally however, the village centre(s) themselves should provide opportunities for localised employment, to ensure a thriving local economy ensues. The spaces should be designed to flexibly accommodate Class E and other employment development and community spaces that are complementary to, and compatible with, the residential development, thinking particularly about the entrepreneurial potential of the area.
- 9.79 The interior design should be informed by the latest research and guidance from key institutional bodies like British Council of Offices (BCO) and Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineering (CIBSE) on how design can create productive workplaces. The aspiration is to also create units that are suitable for small businesses as well as account for the current trend in flexible working modes; superfast broadband will be integral in all buildings to make this a success.

- 9.80 This aim also requires a programme of complementary actions to be embedded alongside the planning process, such as working with the research and innovation sectors and local education establishments, to ensure knowledge transfer and learning are firmly embedded from conception, through to construction and implementation of the scheme.
- 9.81 Delivery of, firstly, primary, and eventually, secondary education provision is key to the long-term success of the village. Its location and how it is designed is also fundamental to the overall performance of the school. The school should ideally be placed away from the main arterial roads that surround the site, and should be orientated towards the village centre, so that it becomes part of the social fabric of the place and creates opportunities for wider after-school recreation and learning pursuits by the wider community.
- 9.82 The school should be set within a garden itself, providing opportunities for outdoor learning and 'forest school' sessions in nature. It should also provide the on-site provision of playing fields for sports and physical education. The interior and functional design of the school should be informed by various case studies which have learned from successes and failures of making a good learning environment (e.g. schools for future programmes). Designing for sensory comfort and stimulation are fundamental components of interior design and particular attention should be placed on issues of solar gains, ventilation, air quality and movement through school. Implementation of accredited standards, such as the WELL standard will be expected.
- 9.83 The project team have already begun a programme working with local schools and universities. This is instilling a culture of co-design, which could eventually lead to a cultural of co-delivery within the community. Such initiatives can help foster a sense of community and achievement, and drive a sense of belonging to the place.
- 9.84 The construction programme should create a programme of apprenticeships to inspire future residents to be part of the process and should, where appropriate, incorporate elements of traditional skills and craftsmanship. Additional learning programmes could be implemented such as involving local schools and education establishments to help monitor and record any wildlife and changes as part of the school curriculum, establishing learning opportunities from the outset.

Community Stewardship

- 9.85 Strategic Objective DH03a (governance) aims to ensure development embeds the right governance structures and covenants to maintain an ongoing and proactive stewardship of communal and public interfacing spaces. This responds to the fundamental Garden Communities principle of 'community ownership of land and long-term stewardship of assets'.
- 9.86 A suitable management body will need to be established at an appropriate time to manage the assets of the DHGV over the long-term. The most suitable approach should emerge through the design and delivery process. Consideration should be given to how the legacy assets will be handed over for on-going legacy operations and maintenance.
- 9.87 To achieve this aim requires the early thinking about the handover and legacy requirements of the development. The delivery process should firmly embed principles of co-creation and

participation. Embedding these requirements early will help the self-sufficiency of the site, providing the longer-term environment for a more effective resource management approach as well as a spirit of active citizenship, participation and stewardship of the village assets.

- 9.88 Development proposals should demonstrate how ongoing management is to be achieved in line with the key Garden Communities principle on legacy and stewardship arrangements. Active participation in the design and delivery will foster a sense of belonging and continued participation in the village life and stewardship of assets. The setup of such arrangements are to be funded by the development from the outset.
- 9.89 A delivery and legacy management strategy should be developed, in collaboration with development management, local authority departments (highways, planning, property), the Parish Council, utility service providers, land trusts, to find the best model to achieve the desired outcome, without a long-term disproportionate and unsustainable financial burden on any one stakeholder group.
- 9.90 Equally, thinking creatively about land registry solutions, such as creating covenants to achieve key stewardship elements for the maintenance of front of house green verges, or treatment of front gardens, for example, should be considered.
- 9.91 The Legacy Management Strategy should include the elements of logistics, project management, governance arrangements, code of construction, amongst others, to give assurance around the deliverability of the scheme, within a timely manner.

Strategic Residential-Led and Mixed-Use Allocations

West Horndon Industrial Estate

POLICY R02: LAND AT WEST HORNDON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Land at West Horndon Industrial Estate is allocated for residential-led mixed use development.

1. Amount and Type of Development

Development should provide:

- a. around 580 new homes;
- b. around 60 bed residential care home or an appropriate mix of specialist accommodation to meet identified needs, in accordance with policy HP04;
- c. 5% self-build and custom build across the entire allocation area;
- d. around 2ha of land for employment purposes which may include light industrial, offices, research and development (within class E) or other sui generis employment uses which are compatible with the residential development;
- e. retail, commercial and leisure floorspace sufficient to meet the needs of the new community.

2. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. be accompanied by a comprehensive masterplan and phasing strategy to inform detailed proposals as they come forward;
- b. provide vehicular access via Station Road and Childerditch Lane;
- c. create a new village centre, connected by sustainable links to West Horndon station, and which comprises retail and supporting community facilities;
- d. provide new and enhanced links with West Horndon station and the wider area; and
- e. provide well-connected internal road layouts which allow for good accessibility;
- f. provide new multi-functional green infrastructure, including public open space in accordance with Policies NE02 and NE05;
- g. provide for appropriate landscaping and buffers along sensitive boundary adjoining the railway line; and
- h. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of the Scheduled former parish church and churchyard of St Nicholas, the Grade II* listed Registered Park and Garden of Thorndon Hall, and the Thorndon Park Conservation Area and their settings.

3. Infrastructure Requirements

- a. provision of improved bus service;

- b. provision of health facilities; and
- c. as the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

4. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways (M25, J28 and J29) and Essex County Council (A127/B186) in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. necessary bus services to secondary school facilities prior to the delivery of secondary school at Dunton Hills Garden Village, which services shall be secured before first residential occupation of the development;
- c. phased improvements to West Horndon Station in accordance with policy BE08 to increase its capacity and utility in line with anticipated demand generated by each phase of the development.

- 9.92 This site is situated on the western side of West Horndon adjoining the railway station in the centre of the village. The site will provide for around 580 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2026/27 and 2032/33. This will deliver a high quality sustainable new development that maximises opportunities for travel by sustainable modes. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable, self-build and custom build, appropriately accessible and adaptable housing, as well as other types of specialist housing in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.93 The development will take its main vehicular access from Station Road and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.94 This development is in close proximity to the existing village and well located to existing facilities including the train station, shop, public house and village hall.
- 9.95 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to allow for alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised.
- 9.96 The development is expected to promote the highest standards of design to ensure inclusive and high-quality buildings and spaces.

- 9.97 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Scheduled former parish church and churchyard of St Nicholas, the Grade II* listed Registered Park and Garden of Thorndon Hall, and Thorndon Park Conservation Area and their settings.
- 9.98 The development will be required to provide appropriate landscaping and buffers to preserve the amenity of adjoining residential properties. Buffers will also be required along sensitive boundaries adjoining the railway line.
- 9.99 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land North of Shenfield, Shenfield

POLICY R03: LAND NORTH OF SHENFIELD

Land north of Shenfield, known as Officer's Meadow and surrounding land is allocated for residential-led mixed-use development.

1. Amount and Type of Development

Development should provide:

- a. around 825 new homes;
- b. around 2.1 hectares of land for a co-located primary school and early years and childcare nursery;
- c. around 60 bed residential care home or an appropriate mix of specialist accommodation to meet identified needs, in accordance with policy HP04;
- d. 5% self-build and custom build across the entire allocation area; and
- e. around 2ha of land for employment purposes which may include light industrial, offices, research and development (within class E) or other sui generis employment uses which are compatible with the residential development.

2. Development Principles

Development should:

- a. be accompanied by a comprehensive masterplan and phasing strategy to inform detailed proposals as they come forward;
- b. be of a design quality and layout that reflects its key gateway location, particularly on land near to Junction 12, A12;
- c. provide vehicular access via Chelmsford Road (A1023) and Alexander Lane;
- d. allow if possible for the diversion of Alexander Lane to create a quiet lane for pedestrians and cyclists, with the provision for new and improved route through the development site linking to Chelmsford Road;
- e. enhance walking, cycling and public transport services with Shenfield station and local services and facilities in the wider area, including Brentwood Town Centre;
- f. provide well-connected internal road layouts which allow for good accessibility;
- g. provide new multi-functional green infrastructure including public open space in accordance with Policies NE02 and NE05;
- h. maintain and enhance Public Rights of Way within the site and to the wider area;
- i. protect and where appropriate enhance the Local Wildlife Site (Arnold's Wood).
- j. provide for appropriate landscaping and buffers along sensitive boundaries adjoining the A12 and railway line.
- k. maintain the same amount of existing playing field provision on site or, where this cannot be achieved, provide replacement playing fields (including supporting ancillary facilities) of equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location prior to commencement of development on the playing field. Any replacement playing field provision should not prejudice Shenfield High School or the community from meeting their playing pitch needs; and
- l. be designed to ensure a coherent functional relationship with the existing development, which should be well integrated into the layout of the overall masterplan.

3. Infrastructure Requirements

Proposals should

- a. provide pedestrian and cycle crossing points across Chelmsford Road (A1023) where appropriate;
- b. provide an improved bus service;
- c. as the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

4. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quiet way' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.100 This policy does not apply to the existing properties that existed prior to the adoption of the Plan.
- 9.101 This site is situated to the north of Shenfield with the A12 adjoining the northern boundary and railway line to the east. The site will provide for around 825 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2023/24 and 2030/31. This will deliver a high quality sustainable new development that maximises opportunities for travel by sustainable modes. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable, self-build and custom build, appropriately accessible and adaptable housing, as well as other types of specialist housing in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.102 As the allocation comprises a number of parcels which could be brought forwards at different times it is important that consideration is given to how the site will develop holistically. As individual parcels are brought forwards any masterplan will need to appropriately consider and reflect what is being proposed elsewhere on the site. This is particularly important in ensuring that collective requirements for infrastructure provision are considered and delivered appropriately.
- 9.103 Given the scale of development, a wide range of new community services and facilities including a new co-located primary school and early years and childcare nursery, open space and play facilities are required. These services and facilities should be of an appropriate scale to serve the new communities and located where they will be easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

- 9.104 The scale of development in this location will require a new primary school with co-located early years and childcare nursery located on 2.1ha of land. A comprehensive approach will be necessary to deliver this early on in the development.
- 9.105 The development will take its main vehicular access from Chelmsford Road (A1023) and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.106 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to create neighbourhoods where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised. New and enhanced pedestrian and cycle connections will be expected to be provided within the site and to the wider area. As parts of the site are separated by Chelmsford Road (A1023) pedestrian and cycle crossings need to be provided where appropriate to allow for safe connection between the two areas. Opportunities to improve and enhance pedestrian and cycle connectivity with Shenfield station, local services and shops should also be explored.
- 9.107 The development will be required to provide appropriate habitat mitigation and creation, and appropriate buffers to the Local Wildlife Site (Arnold's Wood). The site falls within the Shenfield CDA and is at potential risk of flooding from surface water as show on the EAs Risk of Flooding From Surface Water Maps. Any development within this area should be directed away from areas of existing flooding and where possible should try to have a positive impact on existing areas of flood risk downstream of the development. Early Engagement with the LLFA in this area is critical to ensure that existing and potential flood risk is properly managed.

Ford Headquarters and Council Depot, Warley

POLICY R04: FORD HEADQUARTERS AND COUNCIL DEPOT

The Ford Headquarters and Council Depot, Warley is allocated for residential-led mixed use development.

1. Amount and Type of Development

Development should provide:

- a. 133 new homes;
- b. around 60 bed residential care home or an appropriate mix of specialist accommodation to meet identified needs, in accordance with policy HP04.
- c. 5% self-build and custom build housing across the entire allocation area; and

- d. around 2ha of land for employment purposes which may include light industrial, offices, research and development (within class E) or other sui generis employment uses which are compatible with the residential development.

2. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. be accompanied by a comprehensive masterplan and phasing strategy to inform detailed proposals as they come forward;
- b. provide vehicular access via Eagle Way and The Drive;
- c. provide well-connected internal road layouts which allows for good accessibility;
- d. integrate existing community facilities within new development;
- e. provide for new multi-functional green infrastructure including public open space in accordance with Policies NE02 and NE05
- f. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of the Grade II listed Blenheim House and the Chapel of the Royal Anglian and Essex Regiments and their settings;
- g. protect and where appropriate enhance the Local Wildlife Sites (Barrack Wood/Donkey Lane Plantation); and
- h. provide an improved bus service.

3. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

4. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);

- b. 'quiet way' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.108 This site is situated to the south of the Warley urban area. The site will provide for around 133 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2024/25. This will deliver a high quality sustainable new development that maximises opportunities for travel by sustainable modes. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable, self-build and custom build, appropriately accessible and adaptable housing, as well as other types of specialist housing in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.109 The development will take its main vehicular access from Eagle Way and The Drive and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.110 It is expected that existing community facilities adjoining the site (e.g. Brentwood Imperial Youth Band) will be integrated into the development.
- 9.111 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Grade II listed Blenheim House and the Chapel of the Royal Anglian and Essex Regiments and their settings. This development should be of high quality design. The historic context of the site including previous use by the Essex Regiment and current use by Ford Motor Company provides an opportunity to promote local history.
- 9.112 The development will be required to provide appropriate habitat mitigation and creation, and appropriate buffers to the Local Wildlife Site, Barrack Wood/Donkey Lane Plantation.
- 9.113 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Residential-Led Allocations

Land off Nags Head Lane, Brentwood

POLICY R06: LAND OFF NAGS HEAD LANE

Land off Nags Head Lane, Brentwood is allocated for around 125 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Nags Head Lane;
- b. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified within the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- c. provide public open space in accordance with policies NE02 and NE05; and
- d. provide sensitive landscaping along the north and eastern boundaries adjoining existing commercial development and residential dwellings; and
- e. any future development at R06 should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of The Grade II listed Nags Head public house and its setting.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, developments should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);

- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.114 This site is situated to the west of the Brentwood urban area bounded by the railway line and Nags Head Lane. Residential properties and retail units adjoin the site to the north and further residential properties adjoin the eastern boundary. The site will provide for around 125 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2025/26. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.115 The development will take its main vehicular access from Nags Head Lane and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.116 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Grade II listed Nags Head public house and its setting. This development should be of high quality design.
- 9.117 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Sow and Grow Nursery, Pilgrims Hatch

POLICY R07: SOW AND GROW NURSERY

Sow and Grow Nursery, Pilgrims Hatch is allocated for around 38 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Ongar Road;
- b. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified within the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;

- c. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of the Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden of South Weald Park and its setting; and
- d. provide sensitive landscaping along the southwestern boundary adjoining the allotments.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.118 This site is situated to the south west of Pilgrims Hatch on off Ongar Road (A128). Residential properties are situated to the north and on the opposite side of Ongar Road (A128). Allotments and agricultural fields adjoin the site to the west. The site will provide for around 38 homes, anticipated to be delivered in 2022/23. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.119 The development will take its main vehicular access from Ongar Road (A128) and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.120 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden of South Weald Park and its setting. This development should be of high quality design and will be required to provide appropriate landscaping and buffers to protect the amenity of the adjoining allotments and setting of the Historic Park and Garden at South Weald Park.
- 9.121 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land at Mascalls Lane, Warley

POLICY R08: LAND AT MASCALLS LANE

Land at Mascalls Lane, Warley is allocated for around 9 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Mascalls Lane; and
- b. provide appropriate landscaping along sensitive north, east and western boundaries adjoining existing residential dwellings.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

- 9.122 This site is situated to the south of Warley on land off Mascalls Lane. Existing residential properties adjoin the site on the north, east and western boundaries. The site will provide for around 9 homes, anticipated to be delivered in 2022/23.
- 9.123 The development will take its main vehicular access from Mascalls Lane and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.124 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land off Warley Hill, Warley

POLICY R09: LAND OFF WARLEY HILL

Land off Warley Hill, Warley is allocated for around 43 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Pastoral Way; and
- b. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of the Grade II listed Warley Hospital, Tower at Warley Hospital and Lodge to Warley Hospital and their settings; and;
- c. provide for sensitive landscaping throughout the site and consider the need for the retention of some existing trees on site where appropriate.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

9.125 This site is situated near the centre of Warley on land west of Warley Hill (B186) to the south of Warley on land off Mascalls Lane. Residential properties lie to the north east and north west of the site with established woodland adjoining the western boundary. The site will provide for around 43 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.

- 9.126 The development will take its main vehicular access from Pastoral Way. Development will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.127 The site forms part of the former Warley Hospital estate with nearby Grade II Listed Buildings situated to the north (Tower House and Lodge at Warley Hospital). Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Grade II listed Warley Hospital, Tower at Warley Hospital and Lodge to Warley Hospital and their settings. This development should be of high quality design.
- 9.128 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Brentwood Railway Station car park, Brentwood

POLICY R10: BRENTWOOD RAILWAY STATION CAR PARK

Brentwood Railway Station car park is allocated for around 200 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via St. James Road;
- b. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified within the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- c. provide public open space as required by Policy NE05; and
- d. ensure that the level of parking on site is sufficient to meet existing and future rail traveller needs.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.129 This site is situated in Brentwood on land west of Brentwood railway station. The site is bounded by the railway line to the south and there are residential dwellings situated to the north. The site will provide for around 200 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2029/30 and 2032/33. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.130 The development will take its main vehicular access from St James Road and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.131 With the site being centrally located opportunities to create improved connections and public realm enhancement, including the creation of public open space should be maximised.
- 9.132 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to allow for alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) to be prioritised.
- 9.133 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Westbury Road Car Park, Brentwood

POLICY R11: WESTBURY ROAD CAR PARK

Land off Westbury Road, Brentwood is allocated for around 45 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Westbury Road;

- b. be designed to a high standard to meet the objectives of the Town Centre Design Plan as part of a key opportunity area;
- c. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified within the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- d. any future development at R11 should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and the Grade II listed building at 120 High Street and their settings;
- e. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the historic core of Brentwood; and
- f. the retention of public parking spaces to be reconfigured and integrated with the new development, provided that the number of spaces to be included is sufficient to meet overall town centre public parking needs in combination with other public parking provision within the town centre.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, developments should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

9.134 This site is located within Brentwood Town Centre on land south of the High Street (A1023) and west of Kings Road. Residential properties adjoin the southern boundary and business uses lie to the east. The site will provide for around 45 homes, anticipated to be delivered in 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.

9.135 The development will take its main vehicular access from Westbury Road and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.

- 9.136 The site is situated in an important central location in within Brentwood Town Centre. Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Grade II listed building at 120 High Street, and the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and their settings.
- 9.137 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land at Hunter House, Brentwood

POLICY R12: LAND AT HUNTER HOUSE

Land at Hunter House is allocated for around 48 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Western Road;
- b. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified within the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- c. any future development at R12 should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and its setting; and
- d. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the historic core of Brentwood.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance

with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);

- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.138 This site is located within Brentwood Town Centre on land adjacent to Western Road, south of William Hunter Way and the western end of the High Street (A1023). The site is adjoined by residential dwellings and commercial premises on all boundaries. The site will provide for around 48 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2025/26 and 2026/27. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.139 The development will take its main vehicular access from Western Road and will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.140 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and its setting. This development should be of high quality design.
- 9.141 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Chatham Way car park, Brentwood

POLICY R13: CHATHAM WAY CAR PARK

Chatham Way car park, Brentwood is allocated for around 31 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Chatham Way;
- b. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections;

- c. retain as much public car parking as possible;
- d. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and its setting;
- e. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the historic core of Brentwood; and
- f. the retention of public parking spaces to be reconfigured and integrated with the new development, provided that the number of spaces to be included is sufficient to meet overall town centre public parking needs in combination with other public parking provision within the town centre.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.142 This site is located within Brentwood Town Centre on land between Chatham Way and Crown Street at the western end of the High Street (A1023). The site is adjoined by residential dwellings and commercial premises on all boundaries. The site will provide for around 31 homes, anticipated to be delivered in 2026/27. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.143 The development will take its main vehicular access from Chatham Way. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.144 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and its setting. This development should be of high-quality design.

- 9.145 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

William Hunter Way car park, Brentwood

POLICY R14: WILLIAM HUNTER WAY CAR PARK

William Hunter Way car park, Brentwood is allocated for residential-led mixed use development.

1. Amount and Type of Development

Development should provide:

- a. around 300 new homes of mixed size and type, including affordable housing; and
- b. retail, commercial and leisure floorspace sufficient to meet the needs of the new community.

2. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via William Hunter Way;
- b. be designed to a high standard to meet the objectives of the Town Centre Design Plan as part of a key opportunity area;
- c. be the subject of a comprehensive masterplan to inform detailed proposals as they come forward, to include full consideration of the sensitive site edges;
- d. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified in the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- e. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and its setting ;
- f. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the historic core of Brentwood; and
- g. the retention of public parking spaces to be reconfigured and integrated with the new development, provided that the number of spaces to be

included is sufficient to meet overall town centre public parking needs in combination with other public parking provision within the town centre .

3. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

4. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.146 This site is located within Brentwood Town Centre on land to the north of the High Street (A1023) along William Hunter Way. The site is adjoined by residential dwellings on the north, east and western boundaries with commercial premises to the south. The site will provide for around 300 homes, anticipated to be delivered in 2026/27. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements. In addition, retail use is expected to be delivered on site due to its prominent town centre location.
- 9.147 The development will take its main vehicular access from William Hunter Way. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.148 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Brentwood Town Centre Conservation Area and its setting. This development should be of high quality design.
- 9.149 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Wates Way Industrial Estate, Brentwood

POLICY R15: WATES WAY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Wates Way Industrial Estate, Brentwood is allocated for residential-led mixed use development.

1. Amount and Type of Development

Development should provide:

- a. around 46 new homes; and
- b. retail, commercial and leisure floorspace sufficient to meet the needs of the new community.

2. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Ongar Road;
- b. provide public open space as required by policy NE05; and
- c. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified in the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence.
- d. consideration of historic context for the area.

3. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

4. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.150 This site is located within Brentwood Town Centre on land off Ongar Road (A128). The site is adjoined by residential dwellings on the north eastern boundary with further residential and commercial units on the south east and south western boundaries. The site will provide for around 46 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements. In addition, retail/commercial use is expected to be delivered on site.
- 9.151 The development will take its main vehicular access from Ongar Road (A128). It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.152 With the site being centrally located opportunities to create improved connections and public realm enhancement, including the creation of public open space should be maximised.
- 9.153 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land off Doddinghurst Road, Pilgrims Hatch and Brentwood

POLICY R16: LAND OFF DODDINGHURST ROAD

Land off Doddinghurst Road, Pilgrims Hatch and Brentwood is allocated for around 200 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Doddinghurst Road;
- b. provide public open space as required by policy NE05;
- c. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified in the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- d. provide appropriate landscaping and buffers along sensitive boundary adjoining the A12; and
- e. provide improved bus service.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

- 9.154 This site comprises two parcels of land separated by the A12. The northern parcel is situated to the south of Pilgrims Hatch and the southern parcel is to the north of Brentwood. Both parcels adjoin existing residential dwellings on two boundaries. The site will provide for around 200 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2025/26. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.155 The development will take its main vehicular access from Doddinghurst Road. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.156 Opportunities to create improved connections should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised. New and enhanced pedestrian and cycle connections will be expected to be provided within the site and to the wider area.
- 9.157 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land at Priests Lane, Shenfield

POLICY R19: LAND AT PRIESTS LANE

Land at Priests Lane, Shenfield is allocated for around 75 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access points via Priests Lane;
- b. provide public open space as required by policy NE05 or a financial contribution towards other open space improvements within the borough;
- c. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified in the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence; and
- d. provide land for Endeavour School expansion; and
- e. provide replacement playing field provision in the form of an appropriate financial contribution being made towards new or enhanced playing field projects within the Borough.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. 'quietway' cycle routes connecting transfer hubs to schools in Brentwood Town Centre.

9.158 This site is located to the south of Shenfield on land off Priests Lane. The site adjoins the railway line on the south eastern boundary and residential dwellings on the north, east and

southern boundaries. The site will provide for around 75 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable housing in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.

- 9.159 The development will take its main vehicular access from Priests Lane. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.160 Opportunities to create improved connections should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised. New and enhanced pedestrian and cycle connections will be expected to be provided within the site and to the wider area.
- 9.161 The Endeavour School (a Special Educational Needs school) which adjoins the site to the south is seeking to expand to accommodate a 6th Form. Essex County Council welcomes this proposal and intends to commission some of the places for local children with an Education Health and Care Plan. The 6th form provision will enable local children to continue their education within their community and reduce travel time to specialist establishments elsewhere. The school does not currently have the available land to expand. Land adjoining the school within the development site should be utilised to accommodate the expansion.
- 9.162 The development of the site will result in the loss of land last used as Brentwood Ursuline School's detached playing fields and was also used by local football clubs. The Councils' Playing Pitch Strategy identifies deficiencies in playing pitch provision and recommends that the loss of this site be mitigated through the development of replacement facilities elsewhere in the Borough. Development of this site will therefore be expected to mitigate the loss of the playing fields through an appropriate financial contribution being secured towards the delivery of off-site playing field
- 9.163 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land South of Ingatestone

POLICY R21: LAND SOUTH OF INGATESTONE

Land south of Ingatestone, comprising former garden centre and A12 works site is allocated for around 161 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Roman Road;
- b. provide public open space as required by policy NE05;
- c. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified in the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- d. provide appropriate landscaping and buffers along sensitive boundary adjoining the A12 and railway line; and
- e. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the proximity to Roman Road.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes).

- 9.164 This site is located to the south of Ingatestone and north of Mountnessing on land between the railway line and Roman Road. Residential properties adjoin the site on the northern boundary. The site will provide for around 161 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2024/25. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.165 The development will take its main vehicular access from Roman Road. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.166 Opportunities to create improved connections should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised. New and enhanced pedestrian and cycle connections will be expected to be provided within the site and to the wider area.

- 9.167 The site lies within close proximity to a Roman Road so there is potential for archaeological remains to be present. A heritage assessment should be undertaken in accordance with Policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment.
- 9.168 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Land adjacent to the A12, Ingatestone

POLICY R22: LAND ADJACENT TO THE A12, INGATESTONE

Land adjacent to the A12, Ingatestone is allocated for around 57 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Roman Road;
- b. provide public open space as required by policy NE05;
- c. provide appropriate landscaping and buffers along sensitive boundary adjoining the A12; and
- d. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the proximity to Roman Road.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage..

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes).

- 9.169 This site is located to the south of Ingatestone on land between Roman Road and the A12. Residential properties adjoin the south east and south western boundaries. The site will

provide for around 57 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.

- 9.170 The development will take its main vehicular access from Roman Road. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.171 Opportunities to create improved connections should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised. New and enhanced pedestrian and cycle connections will be expected to be provided within the site and to the wider area.
- 9.172 The site lies within close proximity to a Roman Road so there is potential for archaeological remains to be present. A heritage assessment should be undertaken in accordance with Policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment.
- 9.173 As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area early consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Essex County Council) will be required to determine appropriate mitigation which should be incorporated into the overall design of the scheme.

Brizes Corner Field, Kelvedon Hatch

POLICY R23: BRIZES CORNER FIELD

Brizes Corner Field, Kelvedon Hatch is allocated for around 23 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Blackmore Road; and
- b. provide public open space as required by policy NE05.

2. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);

- 9.174 This site is located to the south west of Kelvedon Hatch on land off Blackmore Road. Residential properties adjoin the site on the north east and north western boundaries. The site will provide for around 23 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.175 The development will take its main vehicular access from Blackmore Road. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.

Land off Stocks Lane, Kelvedon Hatch

POLICY R24: LAND OFF STOCKS LANE

Land off Stocks Lane, Kelvedon Hatch is allocated for around 40 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Stocks Lane; and
- b. provide open space as required by policy NE05.

2. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);

- 9.176 This site is located to the south east of Kelvedon Hatch on land off Stocks Lane. Residential properties adjoin the north east and north western boundaries. The site will provide for around 40 homes, anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.177 The development will take its main vehicular access from Blackmore Road. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.

Land north of Woollard Way, Blackmore

POLICY R25: LAND NORTH OF WOOLLARD WAY

Land north of Woollard Way, Blackmore is allocated for around 40 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Redrose Lane or Nine Ashes Road;
- b. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified in the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- c. provide public open space as required by policy NE05; and
- d. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the historic settlement of Blackmore.

2. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes).

- 9.178 The site is located to the north of Blackmore on land off Redrose Lane and Woollard Way. Residential properties adjoin the site on the southern boundary. The site will provide for around 40 homes anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.179 The development will consider an appropriate main vehicular access via Redrose Lane or Nine Ashes Road. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.180 The site lies within close proximity to the historic settlement of Blackmore so there is potential for archaeological remains to be present. A heritage assessment should be undertaken in accordance with Policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment.

Land north of Orchard Piece, Blackmore

POLICY R26: LAND NORTH OF ORCHARD PIECE

Land north of Orchard Piece, Blackmore is allocated for around 30 new homes.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide vehicular access via Redrose Lane, Orchard Piece or Fingrith Hall Lane;
- b. provide good pedestrian and cycle connections to routes identified in the Brentwood Cycle Action Plan or other relevant evidence;
- c. provide public open space as required in policy NE05; and
- d. be accompanied by a heritage assessment taking account of archaeological potential for the historic settlement of Blackmore.

2. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes).

- 9.181 The site is located to the north of Blackmore on land off Redrose Lane and Orchard Piece. Residential properties adjoin the site on the southern boundary. The site will provide for around 30 homes anticipated to be delivered between 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will provide a mix of size and type of homes including affordable in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.
- 9.182 The development will consider an appropriate main vehicular access via Redrose Lane, Orchard Piece or Fingrith Hall Lane. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.183 The site lies within close proximity to the historic settlement of Blackmore so there is potential for archaeological remains to be present. A heritage assessment should be undertaken in accordance with Policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment.

Strategic Employment Allocations

Brentwood Enterprise Park

9.184 The site is located at a key strategic location at the junction of the M25 and A127. Most of the site comprises the former M25 works site and associated uses and comprises previously developed land.

POLICY E11: BRENTWOOD ENTERPRISE PARK

Land south east of M25 Junction 29 is allocated for around 25.85 ha of land for employment development (principally for offices, light industrial and research and development, B2 and B8 and other sui generis employment uses). Other ancillary supporting development within classes C1, E and F1 or other sui generis ancillary supporting development may be permitted as a means of supporting these principal employment uses.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. be accompanied by a high quality landscaping scheme (including a scheme of maintenance) for the site as a whole with the objective also to provide improved visual amenity between the site and adjoining Green Belt;
- b. be of a high quality in terms of its design and layout to reflect its status as a key gateway site;
- c. protect and where possible enhance the adjoining Local Wildlife Site (Hobbs Hole);
- d. preserve and where possible enhance the Public Right of Way through the site.

2. Infrastructure Requirements

Proposals should provide:

- a. access via M25 Junction 29 and/or Warley Street (B186) and associated slip roads;

- b. well-connected internal road layouts which allows good accessibility for bus services;
- c. new public transport or Demand Responsive Travel links with the surrounding area; and
- d. good walking and cycling connections within the site and to the surrounding area.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways (M25, J28 and J29) and Essex County Council (A127 and B186) in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes) unless, in the case of the Junction 29 mitigation and A127/B186 works, the applicant enters into a s.278 Agreement for its timely construction, if more appropriate;
- b. phased improvements to West Horndon Station in accordance with policy BE08 to increase its capacity and utility in line with anticipated demand generated by each of phase the development.

- 9.185 The site is located on land to the south of the A127 and east of the M25. Warley Street runs along the eastern boundary. Existing residential properties are situated to the east. The site will provide for at least 25.85 ha of land for employment use (principally use classes B1, B2, B8 and any associated employment generating sui generis uses). This employment allocation will make a considerable contribution towards the overall employment needs for the Borough. It is envisaged that due to the location of the site next to one of the Borough's key gateway, development on site should create a positive impression through high quality design and layout.
- 9.186 The development will be required to provide appropriate habitat mitigation, creation, and appropriate buffers to the Local Wildlife Site (Hobbs Hole).
- 9.187 The development has a number of potential access points including via the M25 Junction 29 and Warley Street (B186). It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.188 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised.

Employment Allocations

Childerditch Industrial Estate

POLICY E12: CHILDERDITCH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Land at Childerditch Industrial Estate is allocated for around 20.54 ha of land for employment development which may comprise offices, light industrial, research and development (within Class E), B2, B8 or sui generis employment uses. Other ancillary supporting development may be permitted as a means of supporting these principal employment uses.

1. Development Principles

Proposals for development (including the redevelopment of existing developed areas) should:

- a. include appropriate landscaping treatment to improve visual amenity on site, and safeguard and where possible and appropriate, enhance the visual amenity of the adjoining green belt;
- b. provide access to the site via the eastbound A127;
- c. make provision for improved walking and cycling links within the site and to the surrounding area;
- d. provide new public transport or Demand Responsive Travel links with the surrounding area; and
- e. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of the Grade II* listed Registered Park and Garden of Thorndon Hall, and the Thorndon Park Conservation Area and their settings.

2. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be necessary and reasonably required by National Highways (M25, J28 and J29) and Essex County Council (A127 and B186) in accordance with policies MG05 and

BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);

- b. phased improvements to West Horndon Station in accordance with policy BE08 to increase its capacity and utility in line with anticipated demand generated by each of phase the development.

- 9.189 The site is located on land to the north of the A127 on land off Childerditch Hall Drive. A number of residential dwellings lie to the west of the site. The site will provide for 20.54 ha of land for employment use (principally use classes B1, B2, B8 and any associated employment generating sui generis uses).
- 9.190 The development will take its main vehicular access from the eastbound carriageway of the A127. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.191 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised.
- 9.192 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Grade II* listed Registered Park and Garden of Thorndon Hall, and the Thorndon Park Conservation Area and their settings. This development should be of high quality design.
- 9.193 The proposed development area is at potential risk of flooding from surface water as shown on the Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Maps. Any development within this area should be directed away from areas of existing flooding and, where possible, should try to have a positive impact on existing areas of flood risk downstream of the development. It should however be ensured that any development within this area complies with flood risk mitigation measures outlined in the Essex SuDS guide.

Codham Hall Farm

POLICY E10: CODHAM HALL FARM

Land at Codham Hall Farm, north east of M25 Junction 29 is allocated for around 9.6 ha of land for employment development which may comprise offices, light industrial, research and development (within Class E), B2, B8 or sui generis

employment uses. Other ancillary supporting development may be permitted as a means of supporting these principal employment uses.

1. Development Principles

Proposals for development (including the redevelopment of existing developed areas) should:

- a. provide access via M25 Junction 29 and Warley Street (B186);
- b. protect and where possible enhance the adjoining Local Wildlife Site (Codham Hall Wood);
- c. preserve and where possible enhance the Public Right of Way through the site;
- d. provide good walking and cycling connections within the site and to the surrounding area; and
- e. be accompanied by an appropriate landscaping treatment scheme for the site as a whole to improve visual amenity on site, and safeguard and where possible and appropriate, enhance the visual amenity of the adjoining green belt.

2. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. necessary off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways (M25, J28 and J29) and Essex County Council (A127 and B186) in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes) unless, in the case of the A127/B186 works, the applicant enters into a s.278 Agreement for its timely construction, if more appropriate;
- b. phased improvements to West Horndon Station in accordance with policy BE08 to increase its capacity and utility in line with anticipated demand generated by each of phase the development.

9.194 The site is located on land to the north of the A127 and east of the M25. The site will provide for 9.6ha of employment land (principally use classes B1, B2, B8 and any associated employment generating sui generis uses).

- 9.195 The development will take its main vehicular access via the existing arrangement directly onto Junction 29 of the M25. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.196 The development will be required to provide appropriate habitat mitigation, creation, and appropriate buffers to the Local Wildlife Site (Codham Hall Wood).
- 9.197 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised.
- 9.198 The proposed development area is at potential risk of flooding from surface water as shown on the Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Maps. Any development within this area should be directed away from areas of existing flooding and, where possible, should try to have a positive impact on existing areas of flood risk downstream of the development. It should however be ensured that any development within this area complies with flood risk mitigation measures outlined in the Essex SuDS guide.

East Horndon Hall

POLICY E13: EAST HORNDON HALL

Land at East Horndon Hall is allocated for around 5.5 ha of land for employment development which may comprise offices, light industrial, research and development (within Class E), B2, B8 or sui generis employment uses. Other ancillary supporting development may be permitted as a means of supporting these principal employment uses.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide access via Old Tilbury Road;
- b. provide good walking and cycling connections within the site and the surrounding area; and
- c. any future development should sustain and where possible enhance the significance of East Horndon Hall and All Saints Church and their settings.

2. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards:

- a. necessary off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways (M25, J28 and J29) and Essex County Council (A127 and B186) in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes);
- b. phased improvements to West Horndon Station in accordance with policy BE08 to increase its capacity and utility in line with anticipated demand generated by each of phase the development.

- 9.199 The site is located on land to the east of West Horndon, south of the A127 and west of Tilbury Road (A128). Some residential properties are situated to the east and south of the site. The site will provide for 5.5ha of employment land (principally use classes B1, B2, B8 and any associated employment generating sui generis uses).
- 9.200 Opportunities to create sustainable links with the strategic housing allocation of Dunton Hills Garden Village and West Horndon station should be maximised.
- 9.201 The development will take its main vehicular access from the Old Tilbury Road. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.
- 9.202 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised.
- 9.203 Development of this site will need to sustain and, where opportunities arise, enhance the Grade II listed East Horndon Hall and All Saints Church and their settings. This development should be of high quality design.
- 9.204 The proposed development area is at potential risk of flooding from surface water as shown on the Environment Agency surface water flooding maps. Any development within this area should be directed away from areas of existing flooding and, where possible, should have a positive impact on existing areas of flood risk downstream of the development. It should be ensured that any development within this area complies with flood risk mitigation measures outlined in the Essex SuDS guide.

Land adjacent to A12 and Slip Road, Ingatestone

POLICY E08: LAND ADJACENT TO A12 AND SLIP ROAD, INGATESTONE

Land adjacent to A12 and slip road, Ingatestone is allocated for around 2.06 ha of land for employment development which may comprise offices, light industrial, and research and development (within Class E), B2, B8 or sui generis employment uses. Other ancillary supporting development may be permitted as a means of supporting these principal employment uses.

1. Development Principles

Proposals should:

- a. provide access via Roman Road (B1002) with highway improvements;
- b. provide good walking and cycling connections within the site and the surrounding area.

2. Drainage

As the site is located within a Critical Drainage Area, development should minimise and mitigate surface water runoff in line with Policy BE05 Sustainable Drainage.

3. Infrastructure Contributions

Applicants will also be required to make necessary financial contributions via planning obligations towards off-site highway infrastructure improvements as may be reasonably required by National Highways (M25, J28 and J29) and Essex County Council in accordance with policies MG05 and BE08 (the planning obligation will determine the level and timing of payments for these purposes).

- 9.205 The site is located on land to the south west of Ingatestone between the A12 and southbound off slip from the A12. Some residential properties are situated to the east and south of the site. The site will provide for 2.06ha of employment land (principally use classes B1, B2, B8 and any associated employment generating sui generis uses).
- 9.206 The primary purpose of the allocation is to deliver jobs for the area and so consideration will be given to other uses that enable job opportunities, taking account of market needs.
- 9.207 The development should achieve safe and suitable access(es) for all highway users, including pedestrians and cyclists. This will need to be undertaken in consultation with Essex County Council as the Highway Authority, and National Highways who control the A12 and

its slip roads. It will be expected to adequately mitigate its likely impacts on the performance of the local and strategic road network.

- 9.208 Opportunities for sustainable transport modes should be maximised to create a development where alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) are prioritised.
- 9.209 The site falls within the Mountnessing CDA. Any development within this area should where possible try to have a positive impact on existing areas of flood risk downstream of the development. Early engagement with the LLFA in this area is critical to ensure that existing and potential flood risk is properly managed.

Appendix 1



Local Development Plan Housing Trajectory

	New Homes	HELAA Ref.	Policy Ref	Plan Period																
				Year 1 2016/17	Year 2 2017/18	Year 3 2018/19	Year 4 2019/20	Year 5 2020/21	Year 6 2021/22	Year 7 2022/23	Year 8 2023/24	Year 9 2024/25	Year 10 2025/26	Year 11 2026/27	Year 12 2027/28	Year 13 2028/29	Year 14 2029/30	Year 15 2030/31	Year 16 2031/32	Year 17 2032/33
Completions (2016/17 - 2020/21)	977			150	213	246	200	168												
Extant permissions (as at 1st April 2021) and minus non-implementation discount (10% of permission supply)	1036								155	261	230	210	180							
Windfall	434													62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Local Plan Allocations																				
Brownfield Land within Brentwood Urban Area / Settlement Boundary																				
Ford Headquarters and Council Depot, Warley - northern and southern site	133	081 / 117A / 117B	R04							25	50	58								
Brentwood Railway Station Car Park	200	002	R10														100	100		
Westbury Road Car Park, Westbury Road, Brentwood	45	039	R11								45									
Land at Hunter House, Western Road, Brentwood	48	041	R12										24	24						

	New Homes	HELAA Ref.	Policy Ref	Plan Period																		
				Year 1 2016/17	Year 2 2017/18	Year 3 2018/19	Year 4 2019/20	Year 5 2020/21	Year 6 2021/22	Year 7 2022/23	Year 8 2023/24	Year 9 2024/25	Year 10 2025/26	Year 11 2026/27	Year 12 2027/28	Year 13 2028/29	Year 14 2029/30	Year 15 2030/31	Year 16 2031/32	Year 17 2032/33		
Chatham Way / Crown Street Car Park Brentwood	31	040	R13												31							
William Hunter Way	300	102	R14												300							
Wates Way Industrial Estate, Ongar Road, Brentwood	46	003	R15							23	23											
Brownfield Land within Brentwood Urban Area / Settlement Boundary Total	803									48	118	58	24	355				100	100			
Greenfield Land within Brentwood Urban Area / Settlement Boundary																						
Land at Priests Lane, Brentwood	75	044 / 178	R19							30	45											
Greenfield Land within Brentwood Urban Area / Settlement Boundary Total	75									30	45											
Brownfield Land within settlement boundary – Other Locations																						
West Horndon Industrial Estates	580	020 / 021 /152	R02												80	75	95	100	100	65	65	
Brownfield Land within settlement boundary – Other Locations	580														80	75	95	100	100	65	65	
Green Belt Land – Edge of Brentwood Urban Area																						
Land north of Shenfield	825	034 / 158 / 235 / 087 / 263 / 276	R03									50	100	125	125	125	125	100	75			
Land East of Nags Head Lane, Brentwood	125	032	R06							25	25	50	25									
Sow and Grow Nursery, Ongar Road, Pilgrims Hatch	38	010	R07							38												

	New Homes	HELAA Ref.	Policy Ref	Plan Period																
				Year 1 2016/17	Year 2 2017/18	Year 3 2018/19	Year 4 2019/20	Year 5 2020/21	Year 6 2021/22	Year 7 2022/23	Year 8 2023/24	Year 9 2024/25	Year 10 2025/26	Year 11 2026/27	Year 12 2027/28	Year 13 2028/29	Year 14 2029/30	Year 15 2030/31	Year 16 2031/32	Year 17 2032/33
Land Adjacent to Carmel, Mascalls Lane, Warley	9	027	R08							9										
Land west of Warley Hill, Pastoral Way, Warley	43	083	R09							20	23									
Land off Doddinghurst Road, either side of A12	200	023A / 23B	R16							50	50	50	50							
Green Belt Land – Edge of Brentwood Urban Area Total	1,240									142	148	200	200	125	125	125	100	75		
Green Belt Land – Edge of Ingatestone																				
Land south of Ingatestone, Ingatestone	161	128 / 106	R21							50	60	51								
Land Adjacent to Ingatestone By-pass	57	079A	R22							17	40									
Green Belt Land – Edge of Ingatestone Total	218									67	100	51								
Green Belt Land – Larger Villages																				
Brizes Corner Field, Blackmore Road, Kelvedon Hatch	23	194	R23							12	11									
Land off Stocks Lane, Kelvedon Hatch	40	075B	R24							20	20									
Land north of Woollard Way, Blackmore	40	077	R25							20	20									
Land south of Redrose Lane, north of Orchard Piece, Blackmore	30	076	R26							10	20									
Green Belt Land – Larger Villages Total	133									62	71									
Strategic Allocation – Dunton Hills Garden Village																				

	New Homes	HELAA Ref.	Policy Ref	Plan Period																
				Year 1 2016/17	Year 2 2017/18	Year 3 2018/19	Year 4 2019/20	Year 5 2020/21	Year 6 2021/22	Year 7 2022/23	Year 8 2023/24	Year 9 2024/25	Year 10 2025/26	Year 11 2026/27	Year 12 2027/28	Year 13 2028/29	Year 14 2029/30	Year 15 2030/31	Year 16 2031/32	Year 17 2032/33
Dunton Hills Garden Village	1,650	200	R01											150	250	250	250	250	250	250
Strategic Allocation – Dunton Hills Garden Village Total	1,650													150	250	250	250	250	250	250
Allocation Total	4,699									349	482	309	224	710	450	470	550	525	315	315
Total Housing Provision	7,146			150	213	246	200	168	155	610	712	519	404	772	512	532	612	587	377	377
Housing requirement by year	7,752			300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	984	984	984
Performance against requirement within individual year				-150	-87	-54	-100	-132	-145	310	412	119	4	372	112	132	212	-397	-607	-607
Housing provision cumulative total				150	363	609	809	977	1,132	1,742	2,454	2,973	3,377	4,149	4,661	5,193	5,805	6,392	6,769	7,146
Housing requirement cumulative total				300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,800	3,200	3,600	4,000	4,400	4,800	5,784	6,768	7,752
Cumulative total deficit/suplus				-150	-237	-291	-391	-523	-668	-358	54	173	177	549	661	793	1005	608	1	-606

5 year supply calculations

Five year supply calculation at adoption (2021/22) Includes 20% buffer from Housing Delivery Test and accounts for deficit (446) from start of plan period to year before adoption (2016/17 to 2020/21) which has been annualised over the remainder of the plan period (12 years) (2021/22 to 2032/33) (Liverpool approach)	Total supply 2021/22 to 2025/26	2,400
	Local Plan annual housing requirement (2021/22 to 2025/26)	1,700
	Deficit (2016/17 to 2020/21) ÷ 12 years x 5 years	-218
	Housing Delivery Test 20% buffer (Local Plan annual requirement + deficit)	384
	Total five year requirement (with undersupply + 20% buffer)	2,302
	Annual five year requirement (Total requirement ÷ 5 years (rounded))	460
	Five year supply (years) = Total supply ÷ Annual five year requirement	5.21

Appendix 2



Strategic and non-strategic policies and their relationship to the Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective	Strategic Policies	Non-Strategic Policies
SO1: Managing Growth Sustainably	<p>Delivering Sustainable Patterns of Growth</p> <p>Strategic Policy MG01: Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Strategic Policy MG02: Green Belt</p>	<p>Cross-cutting Development Management</p> <p>Policy MG03: Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>Policy MG04: Health Impact Assessments (HIAs)</p> <p>Policy MG05: Developer Contributions</p> <p>Policy MG06: Local Plan Review</p>
SO2: Deliver a Healthy and Resilient Built Environment:	<p>Sustainable Design of Buildings and Infrastructure</p> <p>Strategic Policy BE01 Carbon Reduction, and Renewable Energy</p> <p>Communications Infrastructure</p> <p>Strategic Policy BE06: Communications Infrastructure</p> <p>Transport Infrastructure</p> <p>Strategic Policy BE08: Strategic Transport Infrastructure</p> <p>Strategic Policy BE09: Sustainable Means of Travel and Walkable Streets</p> <p>Design & Place-making (Buildings and Public Realm)</p> <p>Strategic Policy BE14: Creating Successful Places</p>	<p>Sustainable Design of Buildings and Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy BE02: Water Efficiency and Management</p> <p>Policy BE03: Establishing Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Infrastructure Network</p> <p>Policy BE04: Managing Heat Risk</p> <p>Policy BE05: Sustainable Drainage</p> <p>Communications Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy BE07: Connecting New Developments to Digital Infrastructure</p> <p>Transport Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy BE10: Sustainable Passenger Transport</p> <p>Policy BE11: Electric and Low Emission Vehicle</p> <p>Policy BE12: Mitigating the Transport Impacts of Development</p> <p>Policy BE13: Parking Standards</p> <p>Design & Place-making (Buildings and Public Realm)</p>

Strategic Objective	Strategic Policies	Non-Strategic Policies
	<p>Heritage Strategic Policy BE16: Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment</p> <p>Variety and Quality of Homes Strategic Policy HP01: Housing Mix</p>	<p>Policy BE15: Planning for Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Heritage Policy BE17: Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Variety and Quality of Homes Policy HP02: Protecting the Existing Housing Stock Policy HP05: Affordable Housing Policy HP03: Residential Density Policy HP04: Specialist Accommodation Policy HP06: Standards for New Housing</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Provision Policy HP07: Regularising Suitable Existing Traveller Sites Policy HP08: Safeguarding Permitted Sites POLICY HP09: Sub-Division of Pitches or Plots POLICY HP10: Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople on Windfall sites</p>
SO3: Deliver Sustainable Communities with Diverse Economic & Social-cultural Opportunities for All	<p>Economy and Jobs Strategic Policy PC01: Safeguarding Employment Land</p> <p>Retail Strategic Policy PC03: Retail and Commercial Leisure Growth Strategic Policy PC04: Retail Hierarchy of Designated Centres</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Strategic Policy PC10: Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities</p>	<p>Economy and Jobs Policy PC02: Supporting the Rural Economy</p> <p>Retail Policy PC05: Brentwood Town Centre Policy PC06: Mixed Use Development in Designated Centres Policy PC07: Primary Shopping Areas Policy PC08: Non-centre Uses Policy PC09: Night-Time Economy</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Policy PC11: Education Facilities</p>
SO4: Deliver Beautiful, Biodiverse, Clean and a Functional Natural Environment	<p>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Strategic Policy NE01: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment Strategic Policy NE02: Green and Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>Clean and Safe Environment Strategic Policy NE08: Air Quality Strategic Policy NE09: Flood Risk</p>	<p>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Policy NE03: Trees, Woodlands, Hedgerows Policy NE04: Thames Chase Community Forest Policy NE05: Open Space and Recreation Provision Policy NE06: Allotments and Community Food Growing Space Policy NE07: Protecting Land-for Gardens</p> <p>Clean and Safe Environment Policy NE10: Contaminated Land and Hazardous Substances Policy NE11: Floodlighting and Illumination</p>

Appendix 3



Monitoring Framework

This section Deals with how the Council will monitor the Local Plan's success in meeting the challenges and opportunities set out in the planning policies to ensure effective delivery of the Plan.

This will be done through the monitoring of the indicators set out in the tables below on an annual basis which will be published through the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR will be used to report the performance of the Local Plan as well as recommending any actions required to ensure the delivery of the Plan.

Table 1: Monitoring Framework. Broad parameters for monitoring policy implementation.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
Chapter 4: Managing Growth						
MG01	Spatial Strategy	7,752 new homes over the Plan period as a running total	Planning permissions	Achieve 7,752 new residential dwellings (net) over the Plan period 2016-2033. Target to also include the number of housing expected to be developed on an annual basis from the Housing Trajectory.	80% or less of the running total of the Housing Trajectory is achieved over a three-year period.	Review the housing trajectory and assess reasons why developments are not coming forward as expected. If the five-year housing supply is not being achieved, then consider whether the policy requirements need to be reviewed as part of a full or focused review and, if necessary, consider undertaking a call for sites to include additional sites to help improve delivery of new homes.
		13 new gypsy and traveller pitches to be delivered over the plan period		13 new pitches to be delivered at the following sites (as identified in HP07): Oaktree Farm (7 pitches) Hunters Green (1 pitch) DHGV (5 pitches)	Failure to meet 13 new pitches over the Local Plan period.	Refresh the HELAA and/or SHLAA to identify new gypsy and traveller pitches to meet the borough's needs. Consider whether the policy requirements need to be reviewed as part of a full or focused review.
		46.64 ha of employment land over the Plan period		A minimum of 33.76 ha (or 2.81 ha per year) (net) of employment land provision over the remaining Plan period 2021-2033	80% or less over a five year period of the minimum employment land need (2.81 ha per year)	Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved. Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
				(Based on the identified needs range of 33.76 - 45.96 ha)		Consider whether the policy requirements need to be reviewed as part of a full or focused review.
		1,604 sqm (net) of comparison retail floorspace 4,438 sqm (net) of convenience floorspace		1,604 sqm (or approximately 94sqm per year) (net) of comparison retail floorspace over the Plan period 4,438 sqm (or approximately 261 sqm per year) (net) of convenience floorspace over the Plan period	80% or less over a three year period of the average annual net comparison retail floorspace 80% of less over a three year period of the average annual net convenience floorspace	Assess the reasons why net comparison retail floorspace and/or net convenience floorspace is not being achieved. Consider a refresh of the Retail Needs Assessment. Consider whether the policy requirements need to be reviewed as part of a full or focused review.
MG05	Developers Contribution	Strategic Transport Infrastructure requirements as identified in the individual site allocation policies and the most up to date IDP Part B.	Planning permission	Appropriate level of funding collected based on the requirements set out in the most up to date IDP Part B for providing the required strategic transport infrastructure.	Failure to deliver a project that then results in a delay to the delivery of development sites allocated in the plan	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
Chapter 5: Resilient Built Environment						
BE08	Strategic Transport Infrastructure	Strategic Transport Infrastructure requirements as identified in the individual site allocation policies and the most up to date IDP Part B.	Planning permission	Appropriate level of funding collected based on the requirements set out in the most up to date IDP Part B for providing the required strategic transport infrastructure.	Failure to deliver a project that then results in a delay to the delivery of development sites allocated in the plan	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
BE09	Sustainable Means of Travel and Walkable Streets	Develops provide an appropriate level of sustainable transport infrastructure as required by the policy	Planning permission	<p>Developments provide access to appropriate sustainable travel infrastructure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking; Cycling; and Access to public transport <p>No net loss of existing pedestrian and cycle paths</p> <p>Where appropriate access to car pools, car sharing, community buses and cycle schemes</p>	<p>Developments do not provide appropriate walking and cycle paths and access to public transport.</p> <p>A loss to the existing pedestrian and cycle paths as a result of development.</p>	Assess why pedestrian and/or cycle paths are not included within developments or why there is a net loss of pedestrian / cycle paths. Consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
BE11	Electric and Low-Emission Vehicles	Provide sufficient occupier and visitor access to electric vehicle charging points	Planning Permission	All development include electric charging points wherever possible	80% of all new developments do not provide access to electric vehicle charging points in line with the most up to date Government guidance and/or Council strategy, whichever is greater.	Assess why electric vehicle charging points are not being included in developments. Consider whether the policy should be reviewed to set minimum standards for electric vehicle charging points to ensure uptake.
BE13	Parking Standards	Provide the required amount of parking as determined by the most up to date Essex Parking Standards	Planning Permission	All developments adhere to the Essex Parking Standards as required by the most up to date parking standards Design and Good Practice document.	Not all developments provide the minimum level of parking spaces as required by the most up to date Essex Parking Standards guidance	Assess why not all developments meet the most up to date Essex Parking Standards Design and Good Practice requirements. Consider if a further review of the policy is required.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		<p>No net loss of parking spaces for the Brentwood Town Centre development sites:</p> <p>R11: 97 R12: 48 R13: 122 R14: 371</p> <p>Total current parking spaces totaling: 638</p>	Planning Permission	No net loss of Town Centre car parking places.	R10, R11, R12, R13, and R14 total parking places are less than 80% of the original available parking spaces.	Assess why there was a net loss of parking within Brentwood Town Centre. Consider if a further review of the policy is required.
BE16	Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment	National Heritage Risk Register	Planning permission	<p>Sites R01, R02, R06, R22, E12, and E13 to provide a Heritage Statements as required by the site specific policy requirements.</p> <p>Reduction in the number of heritage assets on the Historic England's 'At Risk' register. Reduction in the number of heritage assets considered to be 'at risk' on the local list of heritage assets once established.</p>	<p>Heritage Statements are not provided for all development sites required to do so as stated within the individual site policies.</p> <p>Identification of a heritage asset newly listed on the 'at risk' register. Periodic increase in the number of heritage assets on the 'at risk' register in the borough. Identification of a locally listed heritage asset that could be at risk through periodic review.</p>	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether the policy is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
Chapter 6: Housing Provision						
HP01	Housing Mix	Proposals of 10 or more to meet M4(2) or M4(3) Building Regulations	Planning permission	All developments of 10 or more dwellings meet the minimum requirement of M4(2) Building Regulation standards	5% of M4(3) Building Regulation standards for 80% of developments of 60 or more are not met.	Assess reasons why M4(3) Building Regulations are not being met. If this requirement is not being met due to viability reassess viability. Consider whether the policy requirements need to be reviewed as part of a full or focused review.
		Developments of 60 or more to meet 5% M4(3) Building Regulation		All developments of 100 or more provide 5% Self and Custom Build homes.		
HP04	Specialist Accommodation	Appropriate level of Specialist Accommodation is provided as indicated in the Council's 'Specialist Accommodation Report'	Planning Permission	Appropriate level and type of Specialist Accommodation is provided as indicated in the Council's most up to date Specialist Accommodation Report and other relevant evidence base.	80% of the required Specialist Accommodation is provided over the plan period.	Assess why the Specialist Accommodation requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment and review the policy requirements.
HP05	Affordable Housing	All developments of 10 or more to provide 35% affordable housing	Planning Permission	All developments of 10 or more to provide 35% affordable housing as required by the policy	80% of all developments of 10 or more dwellings to provide 35% affordable housing	Assess why the affordable housing requirements are not being met. If concerns around viability, update the Viability Assessment and review the policy requirements.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Tenure split to be 86% Affordable / Social Rent and 14% of other forms of affordable housing.		Appropriate tenure split as required by the policy.	80% of all developments 10 or more to provide 86% affordable / social rent and 14% of other forms of affordable housing	Assess why the tenure split is not being achieved. If concerns around viability, update the viability assessment. If the needs of the borough have changed, then consider updating the housing evidence and updating the policy to reflect the new housing tenure split.
HP08	Safeguarding Permitted Sites	Gypsy and Traveller pitches listed in criteria B of the policy are granted permanent planning permission	Planning Permission	All Gypsy and Traveller sites and associated pitches are granted planning permission over the plan period.	80% or less of the Gypsy and Traveller sites identified in the policy are granted planning permission	Consider undertaking a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment to determine if the needs within the borough have changed. Consider reviewing the policy.
HP10	Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople on Windfall Sites	New Gypsy and Traveller sites come forward during the plan period on windfall site.	Planning Permission	All gypsy and traveller windfall sites come forward in line with the policy requirements. Those that are granted permission on greenbelt sites have clearly demonstrated very special circumstances.	Gypsy and Traveller sites are granted permission on appeal.	Assess the justifications for gypsy and traveller sites being granted on appeal. Consider updating the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment and reviewing policies HP07: Provision for Gypsy and Traveller through to HP10: Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople on Windfall Sites. Amend these policies where needed.
Chapter 7: Prosperous Communities						
PC03	Retail and Commercial Growth	Retail floorspace requirements met in line with policy MG01.	Planning Permission	Appropriate level of retail floorspace provided as indicated within policy MG01 and site policies R01, R02, R14, and R15	80% or less of the policy required retail floorspace is achieved in accordance with the site specific policies.	Assess the reasons why retail floorspace is not being achieved.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Retail floorspace to be provided as part of the following mix-use developments Dunton Hills Gadren Village (R01) Land at West Horndon Industrial Estate (R02) William Hunter Way Car Park (R14) Wates Way Industrial Estate (R15)				Consider a refresh of the Retail Needs Assessment. Consider whether the policy requirements need to be reviewed as part of a full or focused review.
PC10	Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities	Maintaining the existing level of Community Facilities.	Planning Permission	No net loss of existing community facilities, include those registered as Assets of Community Value (ACV).	The loss of a community facility to an alternative use.	Assess why the community facility was lost (i.e. there was no longer a need for the facility). Consider updating the Council's Built Facilities Strategy. Consider reviewing the policy.
Chapter 8: Natural Environment						
NE01	Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Biodiversity net gains	Planning permission	Achieve biodiversity net gains	New developments are unable to achieve biodiversity net gains.	Assess why biodiversity net gains are not able to be achieved on site(s). Consider a review of how the policy has been applied, and whether the policy should be reviewed.
		Sites within the RAMS Zone of Influence make appropriate contribution toward mitigation.		Sites within the RAMS Zone of Influence make appropriate contribution towards mitigation as required by the policy and		New developments not making appropriate contributions towards mitigations as required by the RAMS Strategy

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
				the most up to date evidence.		changes to the policy wording are required.
		No impacts on SSSI's or Sites of Local Importance		No impacts from developments, either individually or in combination, on SSSI's or Sites of Local Importance	Unacceptable environmental impacts on SSSI's and/or Sites of Local Importance as a result of an individual development or a combination of developments.	Assess reasons why unacceptable environmental impacts on SSSI's and/or Sites of Local Importance have occurred. Consider reviewing the policy wording.
NE02	Green and Blue Infrastructure	Maximise opportunities for improving Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI)	Planning Permission	Existing Green and Blue Infrastructure are protected and enhanced where possible	Adverse impact to green and blue infrastructure as a result of development. Lack of appropriate specification and maintenance plans for the proposed green and blue Infrastructure through the life of the development.	Assess the reasons why appropriate protect and/or enhancement to Green and Blue Infrastructure was not achieved. Consider reviewing the policy wording.
		Development adjacent to water course or water body, do not have any adverse on the function or quality of the Blue Infrastructure.		No adverse impacts on water quality as a result of those developments located near water courses and/or water bodies.	Adverse impact on water courses and/or water bodies as a result of development.	Assess reasons why adverse impacts to water courses and water bodies. Consider reviewing the policy wording.
NE08	Air Quality	Developments do not create an unacceptable risk to Air Quality. All development types listed within the policy, criteria C are required to submit an Air	Planning Permission	All developments required by the policy submit an Air Quality Assessment which clearly demonstrates no risk to air quality.	Planning permission is granted to developments where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Air Quality Assessment has 	Assess reason why planning permission was granted to a development which did not meet the requirements of the policy. Consider whether a review of the policy wording is required.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Quality Assessment as part of the planning application process.			not submitted; and/or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An unacceptable impact on air quality is identify 	
Chapter 9: Site Allocations						
R01	Dunton Hills Garden Village	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of 1,650 new homes, providing 35% affordable housing 5% self and Custom build homes Delivery of three care homes of around 80 bed spaces each Minimum of 5 new Gypsy and Traveller pitches 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,950 new dwellings 577 affordable housing Approximately 82 self and custom build homes Three, 80-bed care homes Five gypsy and traveller pitches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the full identified housing of 1,650 new dwelling over the plan period Deliver the full 35% affordable housing requirement (approximately 577) Deliver 5% Self and Custom Build homes (approximately 82 dwellings) Three, 80 bed care homes 5 Gypsy and Traveller pitches to be provided within the first five years of development coming forward 	Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment. Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		<p>Employment:</p> <p>5.5 ha of employment land of E use class</p>		A minimum of 5.5 ha employment land provision over the remaining Plan period 2021-2033	Less than 90% of employment land is provided as identified within the policy.	<p>Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved.</p> <p>Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.</p>
		<p>Infrastructure:</p> <p>Delivery of at least one secondary school with sufficient capacity to co-locate early years and childcare nursery facilities</p>		At least one secondary school and co-located early years and childcare nursery facilities	Secondary school and early years and childcare nursery not provided	<p>Assess why the Secondary school, early years, and/or childcare facilities have not been provided.</p> <p>Consider whether a review of the viability assessment is needed.</p> <p>Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.</p>
		<p>Environment and Heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 50% of the site is green and blue infrastructure National Heritage Risk Register 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of the site is green and blue infrastructure Heritage Statement included with application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 50% of the site is not green and blue infrastructure as required by the policy Heritage Statement not included in application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess why 50% of the site was not green and blue infrastructure as required by the policy. Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
						Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R02	Land at West Horndon Industrial Estate	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver 580 new dwelling 35% affordable housing 5% Self and Custom Build homes 60-bed residential care home or appropriate specialist accommodation 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the full 580 new dwelling Provide 35% affordable housing (approximately 203 dwellings) Provide 5% Self and Custom Build homes (approximately 29 new dwellings) One 60-bed care home or other appropriate specialist accommodation to meet the needs of the borough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 90% of the full identified housing requirement is met Less than 90% of the affordable housing requirement is met Less than 90% of the Self and Custom Build requirement is met 60-bed care home or other appropriate specialist accommodation is not met. 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.</p>
		Employment: Around 2 ha of employment land with an appropriate mix of retail, commercial, and leisure floorspace		A minimum of 2 ha employment land provision over the remaining Plan period 2021-2033	Less than 90% of employment needs are provided	<p>Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved.</p> <p>Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.</p>

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Environment and Heritage: Preparation of a Heritage Statement		Heritage Statement including in application	No Heritage Statement included in application	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R03	Land North of Shenfield	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 825 new homes • 35% affordable housing • 5% self and custom builds • 60 bed residential care home 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 825 new dwelling • 288 affordable dwellings • 41 self and custom build dwellings • 60 bed residential care home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 825 new dwelling are provided • 90% of less of the affordable housing is provided • Less than 90% self and custom build homes are provided • Care home or appropriate mix of specialist accommodation to be meets not provided. 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.</p>
		Employment: 2ha of employment land		2ha of employment land	Less than 90% of the required employment land is provided	<p>Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved.</p> <p>Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.</p>

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide vehicle access off Chelmsford Road and Alexander Lane Provide multi-function green infrastructure, including maintaining the provision of the existing playing field on site. 2.1 ha of land for primary school and early years and childcare nursey. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle access off Chelmsford Road and Alexander Lane Existing Green and Blue Infrastructure are protected and enhanced where possible. No loss of the existing playing field currently on site Provide primary school, early years and childcare nursey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of two vehicle access points into the site are provided agreed with ECC Adverse impact to green and blue infrastructure as a result of development. Lack of appropriate specification and maintenance plans for the proposed green and blue Infrastructure through the life of the development. Required educational facilities not provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs. Assess the reasons why appropriate protect and/or enhancement to Green and Blue Infrastructure was not achieved. Consider reviewing the policy wording for policy BE16 Green and Blue Infrastructure. Assess the reasons why the policy required educational facilities were not provided.
R04	Ford Headquarters and Council Depot	<p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 133 new homes 35% affordable housing 5% Self and Custom Build 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 133 new dwelling 46 affordable dwellings 6 self and custom build dwellings 60-bed residential care home or other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 133 new dwelling are provided 90% of less of the affordable housing is provided Less than 90% self and custom build 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to</p>

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60-bed residential care home or appropriate mix of specialist accommodation 		appropriate specialist accommodation	<p>homes are provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care home or other appropriate specialist accommodation is not provided. 	ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.
		<p>Employment:</p> <p>2ha of employment land</p>		2ha of employment land	Less than 90% of the employment land is provided	<p>Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved.</p> <p>Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.</p>
		<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Vehicle access off Eagle Way and The Drive Provide multi-functional green infrastructure Provide appropriate financial contribution towards infrastructure improvements as set out in the Council's IDP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle access off Eagle Way and The Drive multi-functional green infrastructure Appropriate financial contribution towards other infrastructure improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of two vehicle access points into the site are provided agreed with ECC Adverse impact to green and blue infrastructure as a result of development. Lack of appropriate specification and maintenance plans for the proposed green and blue Infrastructure through the life of the development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs. Assess the reasons why appropriate protect and/or enhancement to Green and Blue Infrastructure was not achieved. Consider reviewing the policy wording for policy NE02: Green and Blue Infrastructure

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Heritage: Grade II listed Blenheim House and the Chapel of Royal Anglian and Essex Regiments		No negative impact on the Grade II listed Blenheim House and the Chapel of Royal Anglian and Essex Regiments	Negative impacts occur on the listed building within the area as a direct result of development.	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R06	Land off Nags Head Lane	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 125 new dwelling 35% affordable housing 5% Self and Custom Build 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 125 new dwellings 43 affordable dwellings 6 Self and Custom Build dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 125 new dwelling are provided 90% of less of the affordable housing is provided Less than 90% self and custom build homes are provided 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.</p>
		Infrastructure: Provision for public open space		Provide multi-functional green infrastructure	Adverse impact to green and blue infrastructure as a result of development. Lack of appropriate specification and maintenance plans for the proposed green and blue Infrastructure through the life of the development.	Assess the reasons why appropriate protect and/or enhancement to Green and Blue Infrastructure was not achieved. Consider reviewing the policy wording for policy NE02 Green and Blue Infrastructure

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register		Heritage Statement submitted with application	No Heritage Statement is submitted with the application	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R07	Sow and Grow Nursery	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 new homes 35% affordable housing 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 new dwellings 13 affordable dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 38 new dwellings 90% or less affordable housing 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.</p>
		Infrastructure: Appropriate developers contribution as set out in the Council's IDP towards highway infrastructure		Appropriate developers contribution as set out in the Council's IDP towards highway infrastructure	Insufficient developers contribution made as required by policy	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
		Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register		No adverse impacts of Grade II listed Park and Garden of South Weald Park	Adverse impacts on the Grade II listed Park and Garden of South Weald as a result of the development.	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16: Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets,

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
						and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R08	Land at Mascalls Lane	Housing: 9 new dwellings	Planning Permission	9 new dwellings	Less than 9 new dwelling	Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.
		Infrastructure: Appropriate financial contribution as determined by the Council's IDP		Appropriate financial contribution	No financial contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
R09	Land of Warley Hill	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 new dwellings 35% affordable housing 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 new dwellings 15 affordable dwelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 43 new dwellings Less than 90% affordable housing 	Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment. Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.
		Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register		No negative impacts of the Grade II listed Warley Hospital, Tower at Warley Hospital and Lodge to Warley Hospital	Adverse impacts on the Grade II listed buildings as a result of the development.	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16: Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets,

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
						and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R10	Brentwood Railway Station	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 new dwellings • 35% affordable housing • 5% Self and Custom Build dwellings 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 new dwellings • 70 affordable dwelling • 10 self and custom build dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 200 new dwellings • 90% or less affordable housing • 90% or less self and custom builds 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.</p>
		Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate parking for future rail traveler needs • Developers contribution as required by the Council's IDP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate parking for future rail traveller needs • Appropriate developers contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient parking provided • Insufficient developers contribution made as required by policy 	<p>Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.</p>
R11	Westbury Road Car Park	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 new dwelling • 35% affordable housing 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 new dwellings • 15 affordable dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 45 dwellings • 90% or less affordable housing 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs.</p>

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP No net loss of Town Centre parking – 638 parking spots 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient developers contribution 638 car parking places for the Town Centre allocate sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient developers contribution Loss of Town Centre parking as a result of development 	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
		<p>Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register</p>		Heritage Statement	No Heritage Statement	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R12	Land at Hunter House	<p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 new dwelling 35% affordable dwellings 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 new dwellings 16 affordable dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 48 dwellings 90% or less affordable housing 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developers contribution to Highway 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient developers contribution 638 car parking places for the Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient developers contribution Loss of Town Centre parking as a 	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		<p>improvements as required by the IDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net loss of Town Centre parking – 638 parking spots 		Centre allocate sites	result of development	of meeting the infrastructure needs.
		<p>Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register</p>		Heritage Statement	No Heritage Statement	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the ‘at risk’ heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R13	Chatham Way Car Park	<p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 new dwellings 35% affordable housing 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 new dwellings 10 affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 31 dwellings 90% or less affordable housing 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP No net loss of Town Centre parking – 638 parking spots 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient developers contribution 638 car parking places for the Town Centre allocate sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient developers contribution Loss of Town Centre parking as a result of development 	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register		Heritage Statement	No Heritage Statement	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16: Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R14	William Hunter Way Car Park	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 new dwellings • 35% affordable housing • 5% Self and Custom Build dwelling 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 new dwellings • 105 affordable housing • 15 self and custom build 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 300 dwellings • 90% or less affordable housing • 90% or less self and custom build 	Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment. Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs
		Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP • No net loss of Town Centre parking – 638 parking spots 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient developers contribution • 638 car parking places for the Town Centre allocate sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient developers contribution • Loss of Town Centre parking as a result of development 	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
		Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register		Heritage Statement	No Heritage Statement	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16: Conservation and Enhancement of Historic

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
						Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R15	Wates Way Industrial Estate	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46 new dwellings 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46 new dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 80 dwellings 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		Infrastructure: <p>Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP</p>		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
R16	Land off Doddinghurst Road	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 new dwellings 35% affordable 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 new dwellings 70 affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 200 dwellings 90% or less affordable housing 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		Infrastructure: <p>Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP</p>		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
						of meeting the infrastructure needs.
R19	Land at Priests Lane	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 new dwellings 35% affordable 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 new dwellings 26 affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 75 dwellings 90% or less affordable 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement playing field Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement playing field Sufficient developers contribution 	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
R21	Land South of Ingatestone	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 161 new dwellings 35% affordable 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 161 new dwellings 56 affordable dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 161 dwellings 90% or less affordable 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
		Environment and Heritage: National Rik Register		Heritage Statement submitted with application	No Heritage Statement submitted with application	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R22	Land adjacent to the A12, Ingatestone	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 new dwellings 35% affordable dwellings 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 new dwellings 20 affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 57 dwellings 90% or less affordable 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Environment and Heritage: National Rik Register		Heritage Statement submitted with application	No Heritage Statement submitted with application	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the ‘at risk’ heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16 Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
R23	Brizes Corner Field	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 new dwellings • 35% affordable 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 new dwellings • 8 affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 23 new dwellings • 90% or less affordable 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
R24	Land off Stocks Lane	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 new dwellings • 35% affordable 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 new dwellings • 14 affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 40 dwellings • 90% or less affordable 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to</p>

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
						ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
R25	Land North of Wollard Way	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 new dwellings 35% affordable 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 new dwellings 14 affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 40 dwellings 90% or less affordable 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs</p>
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
R26	Land North of Orchard Piece	Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 new dwellings 35% affordable 	Planning Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 new dwellings 10 affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 30 dwellings 90% or less affordable 	<p>Assess why the housing requirements are not being met. If there are viability concerns, update the Viability Assessment.</p> <p>Consider whether a call for site should be undertaken and additional sites allocated to</p>

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
						ensure the borough can meet its identified housing needs
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
E11	Brentwood Enterprise Park	Employment: 25.85 ha of employment	Planning Permission	25.85 employment – B2, B8, and sui generis	90% or less employment	Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved. Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements and early years child care as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
E12	Childerditch Industrial Estate	Employment: 20.64 ha of employment land	Planning Permission	24.64 employment – Class E, B2, B8, and sui generis	90% or less employment	Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved. Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements and		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		early years child care as required by the IDP				of meeting the infrastructure needs.
		Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register		Heritage Statement submitted with application	No Heritage Statement is submitted with application	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16: Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
E10	Codham Hall Farm	Employment: 9.6 ha of employment	Planning Permission	9.6 ha employment – Class E, B2, B8 or sui generis uses	90% or less employment	Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved. Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements and early years child care as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
E13	East Hordon Hall	Employment: 9.6 ha employment	Planning Permission	9.6 ha employment – Class E, B2, B8, or sui generis	90% or less employment	Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved. Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.

Plan Policy	Policy Name	Indicator	Delivery Mechanism	Target	Trigger for action	Action
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements and early years child care as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.
		Environment and Heritage: National Risk Register		Heritage Statement submitted with application	No Heritage Statement submitted with application	Consider how the Council can contribute to measures to improve the condition of the 'at risk' heritage assets. Consider whether policy BE16: Conservation and Enhancement of Historic Environment is contributing to the neglect of the heritage assets, and if so, consider whether the policy should be reviewed.
E08	Land Adjacent to A12 and Slip Road, Ingatestone	Employment: 2.06 ha employment	Planning Permission	2.06 ha employment – Class E, B2, B8, or sui generis	90% or less employment	Assess the reasons why employment land provision is not being achieved. Consider a refresh the HELAA to identify additional employment sites to meet job growth.
		Infrastructure: Developers contribution to Highway improvements and early years child care as required by the IDP		Sufficient developers contribution	Insufficient developers contribution	Work with lead organisations and developers to unblock delivery of infrastructure projects. If necessary review alternative ways of meeting the infrastructure needs.

Appendix 4



Schedule of plans and policies which will be superseded by the new Plan

In accordance with Regulation 8 (5) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the following Development Plan Documents and Policies will be superseded by the Local Plan:

Table 1: Schedule of Superseded Documents

Superseded Development Plan Document	Date Adopted
Brentwood Replacement Local Plan 2005	August 2005

Table 2: Schedule of Superseded Policies

Superseded Replacement Local Plan 2005 Policies
CP1 General Development Criteria
CP2 New Development and Sustainable Development Choices
CP3 Transport Assessments
CP4 The Provision of Infrastructure and Community Facilities
H3 Community Uses in Residential Development
H4 Mixed Use Development
H5 Changes of Use of Upper Floors
H6 Small Unit Accommodation
H7 Single Storey Dwellings
H8 Conversions
H9 Affordable Housing on Larger Sites
H10 Affordable Rural Housing

Superseded Replacement Local Plan 2005 Policies

H11 Supported Accommodation
H12 Residential Homes
H14 Housing Density
H15 Hutton Mount
H16 Lifetime Homes
H17 Dormer Windows
E1 Areas Allocated for General Employment
E2 Areas Allocated for Office Purposes
E4 Sites for Additional Employment Land
E5 Land Adjacent to Council Depot, Warley
E6 Childerditch Industrial Park, Warley
E8 Employment Development Criteria
S1 New Major Retail Developments
S3 Petrol Filling Retail Developments
S4 Non-Retail Uses within Local Shopping Centres and Parades
T1 Travel Plans
T2 New Development and Highway Considerations
T3 Traffic Management
T5 Parking - General
T6 Public Car Parking Strategy
T7 Off Street Public Car Parking
T8 On-Street Parking
T9 Commuter Car Parking
T10 Access for Persons with Disabilities
T11 Bus Services
T12 Rail Services
T13 Taxis
T14 Cycling
T15 Pedestrian Facilities
GB1 New Development
GB2 Development Criteria
GB3 Settlements Excluded from the Green Belt
GB4 Established Areas of Development
GB5 Extensions to Dwellings
GB6 Replacement Dwellings
GB7 Garages, Swimming Pools/Enclosures and Outbuildings
GB8 Extensions to Gardens
GB9 Havering Grove
GB10 Subdivision of Dwellings
GB11 Temporary Siting of Mobile Homes
GB12 Permanent Dwellings for Agricultural Dwellings
GB13 Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions
GB14 Agricultural Buildings
GB15 Re-Use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings for Small-Scale Employment, Tourism, Leisure, and Community Uses
GB16 Residential Conversions

Superseded Replacement Local Plan 2005 Policies

GB17 Conversion or Change of Use of Listed Buildings
GB18 Existing Inappropriate Development Sites
GB19 Farm Shops and Retailing
GB22 Outdoor Facilities
GB23 Ancillary Buildings
GB25 Riding Schools and Livery Stables
GB26 Other Stables
GB27 Access to Countryside
LT1 Strategic Public Open Spaces
LT2 Development of Existing Urban Open Spaces
LT3 Areas Deficient in Open Space
LT4 Provision of Open Space in New Development
LT5 Displacement of Open Land Uses
LT6 The Brentwood Centre
LT8 Use of Redundant Institutional, Recreational and Community Buildings
LT9 Highwood Hospital Site
LT10 Changes of Use or New Buildings for Institutional Purposes
LT11 Retention of Existing Local Community Facilities
LT15 Hotel Accommodation in the Urban Area
LT16 Bed & Breakfast and Self-catering Accommodation
LT19 Accessibility to Premises to which the Public are Admitted and to Employment Generating Developments
C3 County Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Other Habitats and Natural Features of Local Value
C4 Management of Woodlands
C5 Retention and Provision of Landscaping and Natural Features in Development
C6 Tree Preservation Orders and Works to Preserved Trees
C7 Development Affecting Preserved Trees, Ancient Woodland and Trees in Conservation Areas
C8 Special Landscape Areas
C9 Ancient Landscapes and Historic Parks and Gardens
C10 Protected Lanes
C11 Thames Chase Community Forest
C12 Landscape Improvements
C14 Development Affecting Conservation Areas
C15 Listed Buildings – Demolitions, Alterations or Extensions
C16 Development within the Vicinity of a Listed Building
C17 Change of use of a Listed Building
C18 Ancient Monuments
C19 Secured by Design
C20 Shop Fronts
C21 Illuminated Advertisements
C22 Signs within Conservation Areas or on Listed Buildings
C23 Externally Illuminated Hanging Signs
C24 Non-Illuminated Advertisements
C25 Floodlighting and Other Forms of Illumination

Superseded Replacement Local Plan 2005 Policies

IR2 Telecommunications

IR3 Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

IR4 Recycling Facilities

IR5 Energy and Water Conservation and the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy in New Development

IR6 Renewable Energy Schemes

PC1 Land Contaminated by " Hazardous Substances

PC4 Noise

PC5 Traffic Noise

PC6 Transport Pollution

PC7 Areas of Poor Air Quality

TC1 Vacant and Redevelopment Sites within Residentially Allocated Areas

TC2 Residential Replacement

TC3 Mixed Use Development

TC4 Use of Upper Floors

TC5 Type of Accommodation

TC6 Small Scale Shops

TC7 Non-Retail uses

TC8 Professional/Financial Services

TC9 The Telephone Exchange

TC10 Site of the William Hunter Way Car Park

TC11 Traffic in the High Street

TC12 Landscaping in the Town Centre

TC13 Pedestrian Areas

TC14 Advertisements and Shop Fronts

TC15 Shop Fronts Facing William Hunter Way

TC16 Non-Illuminated Advertisements Fronting William Hunter Way

TC19 Medical/Health Uses

APP1 Extracts from the adopted Essex Design Guide for Residential and Mixed Use Areas

APP2 Vehicle Parking Standards

APP3 Advertisements and Shop Front Guidance: Additional Advice to Applicants

APP4 Access for Disabled Persons

APP5 Miscellaneous Residential Design Guidance

Appendix 5



Glossary

ABBREVIATIONS

ACV	Assets of Community Value
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report
AQMAs	Air Quality Management Areas
ASELA	Association of South Essex Local Authorities
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CDA	Critical Drainage Area
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
DH	District Heating and cooling systems
DM	Development Management
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
ECC	Essex County Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELR	Employment Land Review
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
FTTP	Fibre to the Premises (broadband)
GBI	Green and blue infrastructure
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment
HCA	Homes and Community Agency
HELAA	Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment
HRA	Habitat Regulation Assessment
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
JSP	(South Essex) Joint Strategic Plan

LAA	Local Area Agreement
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LCAP	Landscape Conservation Action Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OAHN	Objective Assessment of Housing Need
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PPG	Planning practice guidance
PPTS	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites
RAMS	Recreational disturbance Avoidance Mitigation Strategy
SA/SEA	Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan Note: This abbreviation is sometimes used for Site Waste Management Plans.

GLOSSARY

Affordable housing	Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing which is provided to specific eligible households whose housing needs are not met by the market housing on offer (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers). Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.
Ancient woodland	An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).
Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Biophilic design	Biophilic Design responds to the well documented knowledge that humans have an innate connection to nature and natural processes. It offers an approach to creating buildings and spaces that respond to our human needs – thereby making design ‘human-scale’. Incorporating biophilic design principles to the design of places and buildings not only means integrating nature (green infrastructure) into design proposals, but also incorporating natural analogues into the design of the built elements; these can include using elements that use references to, representations of, or mimic aspects of nature such as natural materials, colours, textures, natural geometries (fractals and curves), organic forms and patterns.
Brownfield sites	Land which is or has been previously developed as opposed to greenfield land which has never been developed. See ‘previously developed land’.
Climate change adaptation	Adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.
Climate change mitigation	Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Community forest	An area identified through the England Community Forest Programme to revitalise countryside and green space in and around major conurbations.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A mechanism by which charging authorities can set a standard charge on specified development in their area to pay for the new infrastructure required to support growth.
Community Right to Build Order	An Order made by the local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a site-specific development proposal or classes of development.
Conservation	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Critical Drainage Areas (CDA)	A discrete geographical area (usually a hydrological catchment) where multiple or interlinked sources of flood risk cause flooding during a severe rainfall event thereby affecting people, property or local infrastructure. The CDA comprises the upstream contributing catchment, the influencing drainage catchments, surface water catchments and, where appropriate, a downstream area if this can have influence on CDA.
Curtilage	The area, usually enclosed, encompassing the grounds and buildings immediately surrounding a home that is used in the daily activities of domestic life.
Decentralised energy	Local renewable and local low-carbon energy sources that generate energy close to where it will be used, rather than at a large plant elsewhere and be sent through the national grid. This local generation reduces transmission losses and lowers carbon emissions. Examples are combined heat and power (CHP) plants and district heating (DH) schemes.
Deliverable	To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years. Sites that are not major development, and sites with detailed planning permission, should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within five years (e.g. they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans). Sites with outline planning permission, permission in principle, allocated in the development plan or identified on a brownfield register should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that this housing will be completed on site within five years.
Design and build with nature	Sometimes also referred to as 'nature-based solutions' it calls on design and building approaches to account for natural systems and ecosystem services, and to harness these natural processes to create smart and sustainable infrastructure to manage resources and climate impacts (such as sustainable urban drainage, passive heating and cooling, energy efficiency and waste management, etc). The approach is gaining traction with a number of guides starting to emerge ⁷³
Design code	A set of illustrated design requirements that provide specific, detailed parameters for the physical development of a site or area. The graphic and written components of the code should build upon a design vision, such as a masterplan or other design and development framework for a site or area.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Developable	To be considered developable, sites should be in a suitable location for housing development with a reasonable prospect that they will be available and could be viably developed at the point envisaged.
Duty to Co-operate	This is a legal duty that requires Local Planning Authorities and other prescribed public bodies to 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to develop strategic policies. It is a statutory test and a key issue when assessing the soundness of Local Plans.
Employment land review	Assesses the likely demand for, and supply of, land for employment uses including land currently in use for employment purposes; land currently allocated for employment purposes; and land with the potential to be suitable for employment purposes.
Environmental impact assessment	A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.
Five-year housing land supply	The new Local Plan must ensure that enough homes are provided and identify enough land to maintain a steady supply of housing over the plan period. This is commonly called maintaining a five-year housing land supply.
Green and blue infrastructure	Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) can be summarised as a network of multi-functional green space, both new and existing, both rural and urban, which supports the natural and ecological processes and is integral to the health and quality of life of sustainable communities. Green and Blue Infrastructure also encompasses river systems and coastal environments (these are sometimes also refer to as Blue Infrastructure). The Local Plan uses Green-Blue Infrastructure (GBI) and Green Infrastructure (GI) interchangeably).

⁷³ Building with Nature (2017). Available at: <https://www.buildingwithnature.org.uk/>

	<p>Component elements of Green and Blue Infrastructure include natural and semi-natural green spaces such as parks, private gardens, agricultural fields, hedges, trees, woodland, green roofs, green walls, rivers and ponds. The term covers all land containing these features, regardless of its ownership, condition or size.</p> <p>Green and Blue Infrastructure in the widest sense will be accepted in line with key institutional definitions including Natural England⁷⁴, Landscape Institute, Green Infrastructure Partnership⁷⁵, Ecosystems Knowledge Network⁷⁶</p>
Green Belt	A national planning policy designation given to land. Green Belts were designated to stop the uncontrolled growth of large cities and towns. The Green Belt can include both greenfield and brownfield (previously developed) sites in areas with both good and poor landscape value.
Green Belt assessment	An assessment of the Green Belt to determine the strategic role of the Green Belt in the District, whether the Green Belt fulfils its purpose as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Greenfield sites	Land that has not been previously developed or undeveloped pieces of land. Greenfield sites are typically outside existing built-up areas, but areas such as open spaces and residential gardens are considered greenfield regardless of where they are located.
Gypsy and Traveller Pitch / Plot	Area of land on a site/development generally home to one household. Can be varying sizes and have varying caravan numbers. Pitches refer to Gypsy and Traveller sites and Plots to Travelling Showpeople yards.
Gypsy and Traveller Site	An area of land on which Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are accommodated in caravans/chalets/vehicles. Can contain one or multiple pitches/plots.
Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	The Habitat Regulation Assessment forms part of the Local Plan evidence base. The Habitat Regulation Assessment is a statutory requirement under the Conservation (Natural Habitats) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Habitat Regulations Assessment Regulations 2006. An HRA is required for a plan or project which, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of a European site (one that forms part of the Natura 2000 (N2K) network), plus Ramsar sites (collectively 'international sites').
Harmonic design	Refers to composition of design elements such as balance, pattern, repetition, proportion, scale, rhythm, right amount of variety and detail, unity, etc, that come together to create a space that affords healthy functional qualities; different combinations will create spaces that are calming, versus spaces that afford social interaction and activity, without being overpowering and jarring.
Healthy-by-design	Healthy by Design promotes the ethos of incorporating healthier design considerations into masterplanning and place-making decisions. It is a process which ensures that all elements known to promote health and wellbeing are given due consideration when designing places and buildings to avoid adverse health impacts. There are numerous guides on how to delivery healthy environments, including a selection promoted by Public Health England ⁷⁷ .
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 assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)	The HELAA is a technical study which is used to assist in the monitoring of whether there is an adequate supply of deliverable housing land. It informs planning process in terms of identifying land that is suitable, available and achievable for housing and economic development uses over the Plan period. It identifies sites and broad locations with potential for development, assesses their development potential and assesses their suitability for development and the likelihood of that development coming forward.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure means any structure, building, system facility and/or provision required by an area for its social and/or economic function and/or well-being.

⁷⁴ Natural England (2014) Green Infrastructure Guidance. Available at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35033>

⁷⁵ Green Infrastructure Partnership Resource Library <https://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/category/green-infrastructure-partnership>

⁷⁶ Ecosystems Knowledge Network Resources. <https://ecosystemsknowledge.net/resources/tools-guidelines/green-infrastructure>

⁷⁷ Guidance on Healthy Places <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/phe-healthy-places>

	Any structure, building, system facility and/or provision required by an area for its social and/or economic function and/or wellbeing including (but not exclusively): footways, cycleways and highways; public transport; drainage, SuDs and flood protection; waste recycling facilities; education and childcare; healthcare; sports, leisure and recreation facilities; community and social facilities; cultural facilities, including public art; emergency services; green infrastructure; open space; affordable housing; live/work units and lifetime homes; broadband and facilities for specific sections of the community such as youth or the elderly.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)	This document forms part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. It assesses the infrastructure capacity and needs of Brentwood, and provides an overview of the way infrastructure is planned and the agencies involved in its delivery. It also looks at costs and likely funding mechanisms for infrastructure, and forms the basis for assessing contributions that would be sought to meet the needs of new development.
Landscape Character Assessment	An assessment which describes the main types of landscape in an area and gives advice about the management and planning of the landscape.
Listed Building	A building is listed, on the National Heritage List for England, when it is of special architectural or historic interest considered to be of national importance.
Living landscapes	Key areas of landscape identified by Essex Wildlife Trust, which form ecological networks that allow wildlife to move through them and increase their resilience to threats such as climate change, floods drought, sea-level rise and development pressure. These areas are promoted for nature conservation, wildlife habitats, public enjoyment and adaptation to climate change.
Main town centre use	Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).
Major development	For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m ² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.
Market housing	Private rented and housing for sale where prices are set in the open market.
Mineral Consultation Area	A geographical area based on a Mineral Safeguarding Area, where the district or borough council should consult the Mineral Planning Authority for any proposals for non-minerals development.
Minerals Safeguarding Area	An area of land overlying or in the immediate vicinity of a mineral resource that is defined on a map and is recognised through policy as an area that needs consideration if a non-mineral development is submitted for determination.
Multi-functional green space	Multi-functional refers to the ecosystem services that Green Infrastructure provides to tackle impacts of climate change, flood risk, water management, heat risk, food supply, providing efficient and renewable energy and creating comfortable, attractive places in which to live.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	A document that sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
Natural play area	Natural play areas are outdoor spaces designated for adventure play that are made of natural materials and incorporate natural components such as plants, logs, water, sand, mud, boulders, hills and trees. Natural Play does not just mean leaving a few logs on the ground, but is a combination of integrating quality structured play equipment in a natural context as well as interweaving nature and natural elements to create spaces where children can use their imagination to play thereby giving a wide range of play and learning experiences. Refer to guides by the National Trust, Woodland Trust as well as Play England.
Neighbourhood plans	A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
Non-designated heritage asset	Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not statutorily recognised (i.e. they are not listed, not within a Conservation Area and not part of a Scheduled Monument).
Older people	People over or approaching retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to the very frail elderly; and whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing through to the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

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.
Permitted development rights	Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application to a local planning authority, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.
Planning condition	A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.
Planning obligation	A legal agreement entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	Guidance on best practice for implementing the Government's planning policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Policies map	A Ordnance Survey based map showing where policies and designations within the Local Plan apply.
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 was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as 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.
Protected lane	Lanes identified as being of special historic or landscape value in the countryside.
Quietway cycle routes	Continuous, high-quality and well-signed cycle routes using mainly less-trafficked or traffic-free routes, such as side streets, parks and waterways.
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance, originally designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
Registered Parks and Gardens	Sites included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest compiled and maintained by English Heritage, which make a significant contribution to the diversity of the local and/or national landscape and/or which are of particular historical importance.
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).
Self-build and custom-build housing	Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual. Such housing can be either market or affordable housing. A legal definition, for the purpose of applying the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), is contained in section 1(A1) and (A2) of that Act.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Land notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as an ecosystem of flora and/or fauna considered by Natural England to be of significant national value and interest to merit its conservation and management.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	This provides an overview of flood risk from all sources within a defined area and provides general guidance on flood risk and issues associated with flooding for the area being studied.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	A technical study which identifies sites with development potential for housing and assesses their developability, deliverability and capacity.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	A technical study prepared for the Council which assesses the overall state of the housing market and advises on future housing policies used to inform the Council's Housing Strategy.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	This is a natural approach to managing drainage by slowing down and reducing the quantity of surface water run-off from a developed area to manage downstream flood risk and reducing the risk of the runoff causing pollution.
Sui generis	Planning uses falling outside the standard use classes, which can include betting offices, theatres, hostels, scrap yards, petrol stations, nightclubs, launderettes, casinos.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Documents which add further detail to the policies in the development plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.
Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)	Plan produced by the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) that outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location. These plans focus on areas of highest surface water flood risk and consider flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater and runoff from land, small water courses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall. Note: This abbreviation is sometimes used for Site Waste Management Plans.
Sustainable Transport Modes	Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.
Universal design	Universal Design is the design of buildings, products or environments to be aesthetic and usable to the greatest extent possible by everyone and therefore accessible to all people, regardless of age, disability or other factors. Detailed guidance can be found on the website for Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD), by the National Disability Authority (NDA) Ireland ⁷⁸ .
Use Class	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes' e.g. A1 Shops, B1 Business and D1 Non-Residential institutions. Planning permission is generally required to change from one use class to another, although there are some exceptions.
Wider determinants of health	Wider Determinants of Health draws attention to the broad range of individual, social, economic and environmental factors which influence our health ⁷⁹ . An understanding of the wider determinants of health ensures we take a holistic approach to planning and designing places. It acknowledges that healthy, cohesive communities are the result of not just places with accessible health care and green spaces, but also where the social, cultural and economic wellbeing factors are also in place to allow individuals to achieve their full potential, thereby bringing about the total wellbeing of their community. Therefore, it is important to ensure access to facilities like jobs and community spaces is fundamental to place-making. For more details, view Government guidance ⁸⁰ .

⁷⁸ Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD) by the National Disability Authority (NDA)
<http://universaldesign.ie/>

⁷⁹ Public Health England (2017). Chapter 6: Social Determinants of Health

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-profile-for-england/chapter-6-social-determinants-of-health>

⁸⁰ Wider Determinants of Health - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/wider-determinants-of-health-may-2018-update>



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