



Public Document Pack

Uttlesford District Council

Chief Executive: Peter Holt

Local Plan Leadership Group

Date: Wednesday, 4th October, 2023
Time: 7.00 pm
Venue: Council Chamber - Council Offices, London Road, Saffron Walden,
CB11 4ER

Chair: Councillor G Bagnall
Members: Councillors C Criscione, J Evans, R Freeman, R Gooding,
J Loughlin, R Pavitt (Vice-Chair), N Reeve and M Tayler

Public Participation

At the start of the meeting there will be an opportunity for up to 10 members of the public to ask questions and make statements subject to having given notice by 2pm the working day before the meeting. Each speaker will have 4 minutes to make their statement. Please write to committee@uttlesford.gov.uk to register your intention to speak with Democratic Services.

Members of the public who would like to watch the meeting live can do so [here](#). The broadcast will be made available as soon as the meeting begins.

AGENDA

PART 1

Open to Public and Press

1 Apologies for Absence and Declarations of Interest

To receive any apologies and declarations of interest.

2 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

3 - 10

To consider the minutes of the previous meeting.

3 Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 - 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation

11 - 314

To consider the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) document.

For information about this meeting please contact Democratic Services

Telephone: 01799 510369, 510548, 510410 or 510460

Email: Committee@uttlesford.gov.uk

General Enquiries

Council Offices, London Road, Saffron Walden, CB11 4ER

Telephone: 01799 510510

Fax: 01799 510550

Email: uconnect@uttlesford.gov.uk

Website: www.uttlesford.gov.uk

Public Document Pack Agenda Item 2

**LOCAL PLAN LEADERSHIP GROUP held at COUNCIL CHAMBER -
COUNCIL OFFICES, LONDON ROAD, SAFFRON WALDEN, CB11 4ER, on
WEDNESDAY, 26 JULY 2023 at 7.00 pm**

Present: Councillor G Bagnall (Chair)
Councillors C Criscione, J Evans, R Freeman, R Gooding,
J Loughlin, R Pavitt, N Reeve and M Tayler

Officers in attendance: D Hermitage (Director of Planning), A Maxted (Interim Planning
Policy Manager) and C Shanley-Grozavu (Democratic Services
Officer)

Public
Speakers: A Dodsley and V Thompson

1 **PUBLIC SPEAKERS**

Mr Vincent Thompson and Mr Andy Dodsley addressed the meeting.

Copies of their statements have been appended to the minutes.

2 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no apologies for absence or declarations of interest.

3 **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as a correct record.

The Chair welcomed the new members to the Local Plan Leadership Group (LPLG). He highlighted that this was the first meeting of the Municipal year and explained that there had been a delay for a meeting to be convened due to May's Local Election and the subsequent requirement for Cabinet to approve the new membership.

In response to comments made by the Public Speakers, the Chair explained that there were plans for further workshops during the summer which would consider commercially sensitive data. The Director of Planning highlighted that the Local Government Association, who had advised the Council on the governance arrangements for the Local Plan, had said that there would be a number of occasions when the LPLG would have to meet in private.

Mr Dodsley clarified that his concerns were around the lack of published evidence, rather than the group meeting in private.

Councillor Criscione made a statement regarding his own personal interests, a copy of which has been attached to the minutes.

LOCAL PLAN UPDATE

The Interim Interim Planning Policy Manager provided an update on the progress of the Local Plan.

It was confirmed that the public consultation for the Regulation 18 Local Plan would be held in Autumn 2023. Following this, officers would consider the comments and make any necessary changes to the documentation before the public consultation for the Regulation 19 Local Plan commenced in Summer 2024. The actual plan submission was not scheduled until the end of 2024, and all comments received in the latter consultation would be presented to the Planning Inspectorate.

In response to questions from members, officers clarified the following:

- The Secretary of State had set a deadline of 30th June 2025 for Councils to submit their Local Plans under the current system. Whilst officers did not yet know if the new proposals may or may not be beneficial to Uttlesford, they were reluctant to delay the Plan further as this would result in more years of further speculative development.
- The preferred sites and spatial strategy would be finalised and shared with LPLG members in the next six weeks, and they would have an opportunity to discuss this at one of the two upcoming workshops. Officers proposed not to make this information public until it was complete, as there were risks to releasing information fragmentally.
- The methodology for the Site Selection process had previously been presented to, and agreed by, the LPLG in a public meeting in November 2022.
- The current Housing targets was based on 2014 census data and would continue to be unless the 2021 data was published before the start of the consultations.
- Whilst officers outlined the benefits to having an over-supply on the housing allocation, there was a greater need to ensure that the plan had the right policies to address the district's needs and for protection from speculative or inappropriate development.
- There was a mix of technical studies and supporting evidence which would be published alongside the consultation to assist with the understanding of what had informed the process. These studies were also used to test the viability of the draft plan in order to demonstrate sound evidence and that the policies were deliverable as a whole.
- The Regulation 18 document would look as much like a full draft plan as possible. There was a shared belief that the more information people were able to access, the more they were able to comment on the full proposals.
- Once the Regulation 19 Local Plan was published, the Council could only suggest minor modifications, subject to agreement through the governance process.
- The Supplementary Planning Documents would sit alongside the Local Plan as an additional tool for the Planning Committee to assess applications with. They would be refreshed to support the new Local Plan, but cannot themselves create new policy.

- Due to length of time without an up-to-date Local Plan, many Council policies did not currently support national standards, such as room sizes. When adopted, the new Local Plan would set out these updates and include the most recent standards
- Officers would work with infrastructure providers on the required infrastructure for the allocated sites. It was noted that any proposed development in existing settlements would more likely benefit the whole settlement in addressing the infrastructure deficit caused by speculative development.
- The Green Belt was national policy, but Local Authorities had the ability to adjust the boundaries if necessary. Officers were not recommending that this was done in Uttlesford.
- The Countryside Protection Zone (CPZ) was developed by Local Authority under the old local plan. It was up to the council to decide if they wish to maintain it. The Chair stated it was LPLG's request to retain the current CPZ.
- Whilst it is also important to consider the longer-term direction of the district, the main focus was on the emerging Local Plan and how it addresses the current profile of the district.

Members raised concerns about the possible lack of transparency by holding meetings in private and not releasing evidence until the publication of Regulation 18. Officers explained that they were trying to find a balance in progressing a plan quickly, but also factoring in the Council's interests and aspirations, along with a need to address the infrastructure deficit.

Moreover, the Local Plan team were working towards a consultation where everything would be made public so that stakeholders would have at least six weeks to consider all the information and make a meaningful contribution towards the process with their comments.

The Local Plan Leadership Group requested to see drafts of the policies and evidence, even if they were not ready for publication, in order to start to identify any gaps.

The update was noted.

5 **UTTLESFORD DESIGN CODE**

The Director of Planning presented an update on the draft Uttlesford Design Code.

Members commended the draft code and gave thanks to the outgoing Principal Urban Designer for their work on the project.

During discussion, it was noted that the Code would sit amongst the Council's other SPDs and be supported by the National Design Code. Furthermore, it set a minimum standard for all new development and offered an additional level of protection against poor design, such as the examples outlined within the document.

Members requested that Essex Highways engage with the Council on the Code to achieve the connectivity and safety required on district's transport network.

The Chair requested that any further questions or comments be forwarded to the Local Plan Team.

The report was noted.

Meeting ended 21:11

PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Mr Vincent Thompson

“Good evening. It is good to see LPLG back in action again after a long break. The priority is, of course, to ensure that this time, at the third attempt, the draft Local Plan is successful. Hence the need to ensure that the evidence base is robust.

My congratulations to our new Director of Planning for rebuilding the planning team so rapidly. We wish them well over the next few busy months prior to the issue of the draft Plan.

Landscape & Heritage are of course fundamental to the Uttlesford District. The shortcomings of the papers published to date have been highlighted, notably by Cllr Haynes. My own concerns, as expressed to the LPLG meeting of 28 October 2021 and reiterated in a formal letter from our lawyers, Richard Buxton to the Chief Executive dated 8 December 2021, was that the granularity of both meant that they failed in the basic objective of ‘informing the Plan’. Hopefully, our refreshed Planning Department will address these shortcomings and make revised documents available.

I welcome the addition to the Planning Team of a Conservation Officer and look forward to the arrival of an Ecologist as too the report covering compulsory Biodiversity Net Gain due in the Autumn.

Hopefully, this will address one element of the evidence base which I think is lacking. I refer to Nature Recovery Strategies, an area of increasing importance both at the national level with The Environmental Improvement Plan (highlighted in my email to the Planning Director of 3 February 2023), and at the local level with the formation of the Essex Local Nature Partnership.

This requires an understanding of the geology, topography, and ecology north into Cambridgeshire and down to Epping Forest. Members will be aware that the Essex Forest ran from Epping to Thaxted. Though severely damaged by the grubbing of Hainault Forest in the mid nineteenth century and the building of an airfield on Easton Park in World War II, the fundamentals remain with Hatfield Forest and Easton Park providing the key links.

Our Eco report on Easton Park published in March 2022 proposed a Nature Recovery Network from Thaxted to Hatfield Forest via the Chelmer Valley and Tilty and incorporating a restored Easton Park. This could be extended down to Epping, possibly with support from the City of London, owners of Epping Forest. So, once the Ecologist is on board, might I suggest that Nature Recovery Strategy should be a priority lest troublesome parties, such as myself, highlight the lack post Reg 18.”

Mr Andy Dodsley

“In a Dunmow Broadcast article last week, Councillor Evans was quoted as saying that the Local Plan Leadership Group was in place to scrutinise and inform the suite of evidence necessary to inform the local plan making process.

With only one previous LPLG meeting this year, I was looking forward to tonight’s meeting to see some of the outputs from the work that we are assured has been going on over the last year.

Imagine my disappointment when I saw from the agenda that all we are going to get tonight is a verbal update on Local Plan progress.

In the same Dunmow Broadcast article, Councillor Evans stated that the LPLG “meets to consider a wide range of technical studies and evidence, and then makes informed recommendations to the council’s cabinet”.

Where are the wide range of technical studies and evidence? Where are the heritage and landscape assessments? The transport studies? The site assessments? The sustainability appraisals?

Not one study or piece of evidence has been put before this group in the last 12 months. The council is now fast approaching the same scenario we saw last June when key evidence base documents had not been seen by LPLG just 7 days before the Regulation 18 recommendations were due to go to cabinet.

You are probably fed up with me banging on about this – many of you will have heard me talk about this before. I make no apologies for this - The Regulation 18 publication date of 27th of October is now around 12 weeks and a probable maximum of 3 LPLG meetings away and time is running out.

As a resident, I am feeling totally uninformed as to the development and content of the evidence base and I am struggling to see how this group can be any more informed than I am based on what evidence you have seen and I am left wondering how you will be able to make any “informed recommendations” to cabinet when the time comes.

I am therefore looking for some reassurance that this group will be providing the levels of scrutiny that councillor Evans talks about over the Local Plan. That the key evidence base documents and studies will all be “considered” and discussed by the LPLG prior to the publication of the Regulation 18 draft plan and that members of the public will finally see some transparency in what to date has been a totally opaque process.”

STATEMENT FROM CLLR CRISCIONE

Chairman, I appreciate that this is not a decision-making body, but nevertheless I want to make a personal statement regarding my own interests, which have been the cause of some discussion in agreeing the membership of this body.

Whilst I am proud in my day job to work in the built environment and to champion growth as the greatest way to better communities across the land, this in no way includes work within Uttlesford. I have no pecuniary interest in the promotion of any site, nor shall I for the duration of my tenure in this place.

I am both morally and legally disallowed from working on ANY projects in Uttlesford in my day job, something that is heavily regulated by the PRCA, the regulatory body to which my employer (and thus myself as a consultant) is fully subscribed.

Of course, I need not justify myself, having made all the necessary declarations. However, insodoing I want to make it abundantly clear that all which is driving me as a Councillor, and member of this committee, is to deliver a local plan for the benefit of the communities that elect us. Nothing else.

Such a declaration I feel is important to ensure this group is without any suggestion of prejudice.

I hope I have, in my time as a councillor, showed that I champion integrity and accountability above all else. This is no exception.

- Cllr Criscione
LPLG, 26th July 2023

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Agenda Item 3

Committee:	Local Plan Leadership Group (Working Group of Cabinet)	Date: 4 th October 2023
Title:	Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation	
Portfolio Holder:	Cllr John Evans, Cabinet Member for Planning, Infrastructure and Stansted Airport	
Report Author:	Dean Hermitage – Director of Planning & Andrew Maxted – Interim Planning Policy Manager	

Summary

1. This Report provides a Draft of the Cabinet Report for the meeting dated 16th October to assist the Local Plan Leadership Group (LPLG) discussions ahead of the Cabinet meeting. It concerns the draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 proposed for consultation 3rd November 2023 to 15th December 2023.
2. The currently adopted Uttlesford Local Plan is dated 2005 and if the new Plan is adopted in 2026 there will have been a twenty-year gap. Plans should be updated every five years and the current Uttlesford Plan is out-of-date.
3. The Government have signalled their intention to change the Planning System, to include a new approach to preparing Local Plans, but transitional arrangements allow Councils currently progressing Plans to submit their plans up to June 2025. Failure to reach this date would mean a new Uttlesford Local Plan could not be adopted before 2028 at the earliest.
4. Whilst Uttlesford do not have an up-to-date plan, there is likely to be more speculative and relatively unplanned development coming forward with less consideration for planning for infrastructure.
5. The draft Local Plan is designed to achieve a number of key aims:
 - to be capable of being found SOUND at Examination whilst reducing any risks, as far as possible, associated with its preparation
 - give consideration to the findings of the Inspectors for the previously submitted Uttlesford Local Plans
 - support the delivery of sustainable development by maximising opportunities for the use of sustainable modes of travel and by providing good access to jobs, services and facilities
 - seek to maximise opportunities for new infrastructure to benefit existing communities, in addition to new residents, in an attempt to start addressing the infrastructure deficit, and
 - include a comprehensive suite of new policies to ensure planning in Uttlesford provides for high-quality development, helps to address the climate change emergency, supports biodiversity enhancement, etc.

6. The new Plan makes provision for 5,076 additional homes at ten proposed strategic development sites (greater than 100 homes) located at the three Key Settlements (Saffron Walden; Great Dunmow and Stansted Mountfitchet) and three of the Local Rural Centres of Newport, Takeley and Thaxted.
7. The Plan also proposes to support 1,000 additional homes on non-strategic sites (less than 100 homes) at our thirteen Larger Villages, although the proposed level of additional housing at these settlements varies on a case-by-case basis ranging from NIL to 115 dwellings. There is an opportunity for neighbourhood plans to take responsibility for these allocations if they wish to.

Recommendations

8. That LPLG:
 - (i) Recommend to Cabinet that the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) document is published for six weeks consultation 3rd November 2023 to 15th December 2023.
 - (ii) Provide delegated authority for the Director of Planning, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Infrastructure and Stansted Airport to make any minor corrections prior to consultation, including for typographical and formatting purposes.
 - (iii) Note the technical supporting evidence in preparation for publication alongside the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 consultation.

Financial Implications

9. There are financial implications associated with the preparation of the Local Plan and for the Council once the Plan is adopted. The preparation of the Local Plan falls within the Planning Budget.
10. There would be financial implications associated with delaying the consultation, these will be discussed under 'risks' in the Cabinet Report.

Background Papers

11. Details of Background Papers will be added for the Cabinet report relating to the 16th October meeting.

Impact

Communication / Consultation	The Draft Plan will be subject to six weeks of public consultation. A Communications Plan has been approved by the Director of Planning. This will ensure the consultation is well publicised with extensive opportunities for interested parties to engage in the consultation process.
Community safety	N/A
Equalities	An Equality Impact Assessment has been prepared as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (refer to list of supporting documents).
Health & Safety	N/A
Human Rights / Equalities	See above – under Equalities.
Sustainability	<p>The Draft Plan has numerous implications for sustainability. It seeks to support sustainable development by promoting development in accessible locations that maximise opportunities for using sustainable modes of travel, and sets out policies to support sustainable development, such as relating to climate change, flooding, biodiversity, etc.</p> <p>The Draft Plan has been informed by a Sustainability Appraisal (refer to list of supporting documents).</p>
Ward-specific Impacts	The Local Plan affects all wards.
Workforce / Workplace	Within existing workforce resources.

Situation

Background

12. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is clear (Paragraph 33) that Local Plans should be reviewed 'at least once every five years' and that the reviews 'should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of a plan, and should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy'.
13. The current Uttlesford Local Plan was adopted in 2005 and is demonstrably out-of-date. It is one of the oldest adopted plans in England. The National Planning Policy Framework, which significantly altered the approach to plan making in England, was first published in 2012, and there have been a number of revisions, most recently in September 2023.

14. If the currently emerging Uttlesford Local Plan is adopted in early 2026, there will be a twenty-year gap from the previous Plan.
15. There are a number of implications for the Council in not having an up-to-date plan and that relate to the timetable for the preparation of the currently emerging plan. These matters will be considered in turn.

Implications for not maintaining an up-to-date Local Plan

16. NPPF (paragraph 11) makes clear that the 'Presumption in favour of sustainable development' should apply 'where there are no relevant plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date', including 'where the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites'.
17. The implications of applying the 'presumption' within paragraph 11 NPPF essentially leads to an increased level of speculative development coming forward. This has been the case in Uttlesford in recent years, where the 2005 Local Plan is clearly out-of-date. This has been exacerbated by the fact that, partly as a result of the lack of an up-to-date plan, the Council have been unable to demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites. For example, the commitments for residential development to be delivered as at 1st April 2021 was 3,570, whereas the equivalent figure as at 1st April 2023 is 5,800¹.
18. Even if the Council is able to demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites (refer to accompanying Cabinet Report), the 2005 Plan policies are still out-of-date simply by virtue of their age, and a 'tilted balance' approach would still apply (unless protective policies in the NPPF apply). Essentially, in the absence of an up-to-date Local Plan, the Council have less control over development coming forward.
19. An up-to-date Local Plan will enable the Council to develop a strategy for what development comes forward and where. This will ensure development is located to maximise sustainable development and crucially, to assist in planning for infrastructure (services and facilities, such as for health care/ education/ transport). The new Plan will also include updated policies so the Council is able to influence the quality of what development comes forward and how it contributes to enhancing biodiversity/ addressing climate change, etc.
20. In the absence of an up-to-date Local Plan, it is likely that development will continue to come forward in a piecemeal basis, with the Council having less control or consideration over infrastructure delivery. There is anecdotal evidence that key stakeholders (Education Authority/ Health Providers) consider that planning for new infrastructure on the basis of unplanned and piecemeal development is much more difficult. There may be a cumulative

* ¹ These figures do not include any recent decisions post April 2023 and subject to any legal challenge may increase.

impact of multiple small piecemeal developments each making a modest contribution to infrastructure that is inadequate for the collective level of growth.

21. The absence of an up-to-date plan has made planning decision-making difficult in Uttlesford. This has resulted in a significant proportion of the council's planning decisions being overturned on appeal, which in turn, has led to the council being designated. Officers anticipate that the Secretary of State will review the council's designation this autumn, and its position in relation to progressing a local plan will likely be a factor as to the outcome.

Implications relating to the timetable for preparing the emerging Plan

22. Government have signalled their intention to make changes to the NPPF and for the approach to plan making. It is stated that details of the new approach will be published in late 2024 and that plans being prepared under the new system will commence in 2025 onwards.
23. Government have made clear that Councils currently preparing Local Plans should continue using the current system. Transitional Arrangements have been set out that ensure that any Plan submitted by June 2025 will be Examined under the current planning system. Under these arrangements, any such Plan will also need to be Adopted by 31 December 2026.
24. For the reasons stated above, it is considered imperative that the Uttlesford Local Plan is progressed efficiently. There is sufficient time for the Council to submit a plan ahead of the June 2025 deadline, although there is relatively little flexibility for changing the timetable (see below):

- Consultation on Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18) Nov/Dec 2023
- Publication of Submission Plan (Regulation 19) June/July 2024
- Submission to Secretary of State Dec/ 2024
- Examination 2025
- Adopted Mid-2026

25. If the currently emerging Plan is not progressed quickly enough, and it is necessary to wait for the new approach to plan making, it is unlikely a Plan could be adopted before 2028 at the earliest.

Previously Submitted Plans

26. It is also important to stress that two proposed Uttlesford Local Plans were submitted to the Secretary of State in 2014 and 2019, but neither progressed to adoption. In both cases, the Inspectors considered the Plans were not capable of adoption, even with consideration for Modifications. This is a relatively unusual circumstance: it is important the Council consider both the findings of the previous Inspectors, but also the importance of preparing a Local Plan that is demonstrably SOUND with any risks associated with its preparation minimised.

27. The Inspectors to the 2019 Plan raised a significant number of issues, including with individual site proposals and with the Sustainability Appraisal (relating to the 2019 Plan). Of particular note was the concern that:

“In order to arrive at a sound strategy, we consider that as a primary consideration, the Council would need to allocate more small and medium sized sites that could deliver homes in the short to medium term and help bolster the 5-year housing land supply”, and

“This would have the benefit of providing flexibility and choice in the market and the earlier provision of more affordable housing. It would also create a buffer so the target of 14,000 homes is not only just being met by a narrow margin and would allow for a less steeply stepped housing trajectory”.

Draft Uttlesford Local Plan (Regulation 18) Consultation

28. Before discussing the proposed Draft Local Plan, it is also worthwhile highlighting the importance of the proposed consultation. One of the overriding aims for plan making as set out in the NPPF (paragraph 16) is that plans:

“be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between planmakers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees”.

29. Consulting on a draft Plan at an early stage in plan making provides a genuine and meaningful opportunity for interested parties to contribute to the plan making process and help shape the Councils final version of the Plan, which is intended to be published in the summer of 2024.
30. There are key differences between the current stage of plan making – i.e., consultation on a draft plan (Regulation 18) stage, where Councils have some freedom for the nature of the document they publish and are able, and likely, to use the consultation responses to inform and amend the next version of the Plan.
31. In contrast, the Regulation 19 stage is formally a ‘publication’ stage, where the final plan the Council intend to submit to the Secretary of State is published. At the Regulation 19 stage, the Council is not able to make any significant changes to the Plan and any responses are forwarded to the Inspectors presiding over the Examination for their consideration rather than the Council’s.
32. For the reasons explained above, it is considered that publishing a full draft Plan at Regulation 18 stage maximises the opportunity for interested parties to make full and meaningful responses to genuinely help inform the Council’s final Plan intended to be published in the summer 2024.
33. The proposed consultation will be for six weeks (latest start on 3rd November to 15th December). It will include a printed leaflet to be sent to all known addresses in the district; at least three full page local newspaper advertisements; at least three in-person ‘road show’ events; use various social

media; and special events in conjunction with youth groups in the district. Hard copies of the draft plan will be placed in the district's libraries and in the reception of the council's main offices.

The Emerging Uttlesford Draft Local Plan

34. For the reasons stated above, it is considered imperative that a new Local Plan for Uttlesford is progressed as efficiently and effectively as possible. This Plan should achieve a number of significant objectives:
- to be capable of being found SOUND at Examination whilst reducing any risks, as far as possible, associated with its preparation
 - give consideration to the findings of the Inspectors for the previously submitted Uttlesford Local Plans
 - support the delivery of sustainable development by maximising opportunities for the use of sustainable modes of travel and by providing good access to jobs, services and facilities
 - seek to maximise opportunities for new infrastructure to benefit existing communities, in addition to new residents, in an attempt to start addressing the infrastructure deficit, and
 - include a comprehensive suite of new policies to ensure planning in Uttlesford provides for high-quality development, helps to address the climate change emergency, supports biodiversity enhancement, etc.

Housing Need

35. NPPF (paragraph 61) makes clear that:
- “To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for”.
36. The Council commissioned Justin Garnder Associates to prepare an Updated Local Housing Needs Assessment (2023) which identifies the Local Housing Need for Uttlesford, for the 2021-2041 plan period of **13,680 homes**.
37. To determine the level of additional housing to be planned for in the emerging Local Plan, consideration is needed for the current completions (houses that have reached a substantial level of construction), commitments (those with planning permission) and for a windfall allowance (a level of development that we can expect to come forward that are not allocated but that would otherwise be policy compliant). The figures as at 1st April 2023 are shown by Table 1.

Table 1: Housing Supply as at 1st April 2023 for 2021 to 2041 Plan Period

Type of Supply	Number of dwellings
Completions (1 st April 2021 to 1 st April 2023)	980
Commitments (as at 1 st April 2023)	5,800
Windfall Allowance (for plan period up to 2041)	1,500
Total	8,226

38. Please note that the commitments figure shown in Table 1 does not include any commitments (proposals gaining planning permission) since 1st April 2023 and it may therefore be expected the figure will increase. If this figure does increase this can be taken into account in preparing the final version (Regulation 19) plan for publication in summer 2024.
39. In addition to considering any existing and known housing supply (Table 1), it is also prudent to consider planning for some ‘headroom’ (i.e., planning for slightly more housing than the identified need). This provides for some flexibility and resilience and helps to ensure the Council is more likely to maintain a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites into the future.
40. The Draft Local Plan currently proposes **6,076 additional homes** (discussed in more detail below) which would provide for **14,356 homes** in total within the plan period 2021 – 2041. This equates to 676 homes above the identified housing need (of 13,680) or, roughly an 4.5% buffer. We can anticipate these figures will change in the final version (Regulation 19) plan as commitments may increase.
41. Inspectors examining Local Plans have regularly considered the provision of a reasonable amount of headroom in housing supply as an important factor when assessing the soundness of the plan. The Planning Inspectors presiding over the 2019 Plan made reference to the importance of planning for some headroom (or buffer); see paragraph 27 of this report (above).
42. Officers are not currently aware of any neighbouring authorities identifying a need for housing they cannot meet within their own areas.

Housing Allocations

43. The draft Local Plan makes provision for ‘strategic’ housing allocations (over 100 dwellings) and for some ‘non-strategic’ housing allocations (less than 100 dwellings). It is important that the Plan is compliant with national policy and guidance, is mindful of the findings of the previous Inspectors (who identified a need for more small and medium sized sites that could deliver homes in the short to medium term) and the role of communities and for neighbourhood planning.
44. The NPPF (paragraph 66) states that ‘strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflect the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations’.

45. There are clearly a range of factors to consider in developing an approach for housing allocations. Another of note to Uttlesford is the fact that in the past (including within the proposed 2014 and 2019 Plans) there has been consideration for significant new Garden Communities of varying scales including for c. 5,000 and up to c. 10,000 homes.
46. It is likely that planning for Uttlesford in the long-term will need to give consideration to one, or more, Garden Communities; however, at present, this is considered less appropriate for the following reasons:
- the total level of additional housing to plan for in this Plan is for around 6,076 homes and on that basis it is not considered reasonable to plan for standalone new settlements of c. 5,000 homes or more, on a single site the Council needs to be mindful of the previous Inspector's (2019) comments to plan for more small and medium sized sites, including the need to be mindful of the role of neighbourhood plans and the related importance of supporting the viability and vitality of our most sustainable settlements, and
 - consideration is needed for delivering infrastructure improvements that benefit as many existing communities as possible as well as new residents to help to start addressing the deficit resulting from a protracted period with unplanned development.
47. Uttlesford will need to update its Local Plan every five years to ensure that it regains control of planning for its district and avoids the issues that have occurred in the past with speculative and piecemeal development. It is important a Plan is adopted as efficiently as possible in the short-term for all the reasons discussed in this report and that seeks to address the circumstances the currently emerging plan faces. However, that does not prevent a future Uttlesford Local Plan from considering longer-term and more strategic matters, such as planning for a new Garden Community. It is recommended that work on the next Plan, i.e., to follow the Plan currently in preparation, quickly, with adoption around 2030/31.
48. Consideration could be given to planning for some development (c. 1,500 homes) on sites that have longer term potential to become larger Garden Communities, but is questionable whether that is realistic without effectively signalling that the longer-term and larger development would come forward. If that is the case, any infrastructure associated with the larger scale of development should be considered before any decisions are taken for whether development should be allocated, even at a lower scale.
49. The approach to identifying site allocations is set out in the supporting Topic Paper. In simple terms, a long-list of sites (in excess of 400) were considered at a high-level and filtered, before shorter lists of sites were subject to more detailed consideration. In actual fact, there were more than enough potential development opportunities at the top two-tier settlements ('Key Settlements' and 'Local Rural Centres') to accommodate the identified level of growth. This ensures that any proposed allocations meet the objectives set earlier in this report and crucially, support sustainable development.

50. Reasonable Alternatives were developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (discussed more in the SA). Again, in simple terms, these considered higher and lower growth options at a number of the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres mainly to facilitate a different scale of infrastructure delivery in each case. Some Local Rural Centres were not identified for any growth (see below). One standalone Garden Community was considered (at Ugley for c. 1,500) homes. The distinction between this site and the other proposed Garden Communities was its scale and that it wouldn't be suitable to support significant development in the longer term – which as discussed above, is considered more appropriate for consideration in a future Plan.
51. The process described above resulted in proposed site allocations at all three Key Settlements: **Great Dunmow**, **Saffron Walden** and **Stansted Mountfitchet** and three of the Local Rural Centres: **Newport**, **Takeley** and **Thaxted** (discussed more below).
52. There are no proposed strategic allocations proposed at three of the Local Rural Centres of Elsenham, Great Chesterford or Hatfield Heath for the following reasons:
- Elsenham: There are a number of suitable sites for development at Elsenham, but these already have planning permission and there are already over 1,000 homes committed at this settlement.
- Great Chesterford: Again, there are sites at Great Chesterford that could support sustainable development, but in one instance it would rely on access from neighbouring South Cambridgeshire. This may be possible and could be considered in the future, but given there is substantial uncertainty concerning the delivery of a Local Plan for Greater Cambridgeshire, there would be uncertainty surrounding the delivery of the site at the current time.
- Hatfield heath: This settlement is located entirely within the Green Belt. As there are numerous opportunities to bring forward development elsewhere in the district and outside of the Green Belt there are not thought to be any 'exceptional circumstances' to justify development at Hatfield Heath.
53. Ten strategic sites are proposed across the six settlements listed above and range in size from 74² to 1,636 dwellings as follows:

▪ ² One 'strategic' site falls below the 100 home threshold at Newport for 74 dwellings. However, this site is in close proximity to a second, larger site and it is considered appropriate to plan for these sites together to ensure they deliver coherent, comprehensive and high-quality development.

Great Dunmow:

- The provision of up to 869 dwellings, including affordable and specialist housing on high-quality development to the north-east of the town. The development will support a local centre organised around a new riverside park, to include a new primary school and additional bus facilities. The creation of extensive areas of green and blue infrastructure across the site, including an expansion of the existing woodland to the east of the site. New connections and increased permeability into the existing public rights of way network and wider rural landscape.

Saffron Walden:

- The provision of around 1,280 dwellings, including affordable and specialist housing on high-quality development to the south-east of the town. The development will make provision for a 3 form entry primary school and a new sixth form centre, along with a comprehensive package of infrastructure enhancements including a new link road between Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road, green open spaces, new healthcare and leisure facilities, and improved bus services. The site will also provide a network of legible pedestrian links and landscaped corridors that connect up open spaces and the wider public rights of way network with potential for a new Country Park in the vicinity of the town.

Stansted Mountfitchet:

- The provision of up to 390 dwellings, including affordable and specialist housing on high-quality development to the north of the settlement and outside of the Green Belt. The proposal will deliver a 2 form entry primary school, which helps cater for nearby development that is already consented, and contribute towards the expansion of the existing secondary school. The site will also provide a new community facility, to comprise either an educational, health or leisure function and to be located accessibly with regard to the existing settlement. New areas of green and blue infrastructure which link the settlement into the natural resources within the wider landscape. Enhanced pedestrian and cycle connectivity along Cambridge Road.

Newport:

- Two proposed allocations to the west of the village for up to 412 dwellings that will deliver high quality design which retains key views of St Mary's Church provides new landscaped and public open spaces, and an additional community facility to be located in close proximity to Newport Primary School. The site will also improve pedestrian crossing infrastructure at Wicken Road, with safe and convenient active travel links into the existing settlement along with allowing for the expansion of primary and secondary school. The provision of up to 412 dwellings, including affordable and specialist housing.

Takeley:

- The provision of around 1,636 dwellings, including affordable and specialist housing on development to the north and east of Takeley and including some land that falls within the Little Canfield parish. The proposal would be designed to deliver a single coherent and comprehensive development, providing for a new local centre, to include a new primary school, a new secondary school, as well as a healthcare facility. The development would include extensive open space, the expansion of Prior's Wood, improved pedestrian connectivity within the settlement and improved bus services with significant consideration for environmental protection and enhancement and sensitive planning for heritage assets with substantial buffers.

Thaxted:

- The provision of up to 489 dwellings, including affordable and specialist housing on high-quality development to the east of the settlement. The development will help to improve the viability of the settlement, support local businesses/ retailers and help to improve the viability of local bus services. There will be provision of a 1 form entry primary school on land sufficient to expand capacity to a 2 form entry school, subject to future demand. Safe, attractive and convenient active travel routes that connect the sites to Copthall Lane and the wider public rights of way network. Other infrastructure including enhanced landscape buffers and green corridors.

Other Areas:

54. An allowance is proposed for non-strategic sites (less than 100 dwellings) at our Larger Villages. Again, the methodology for this is set out in a supporting Topic Paper, but consideration was given to a range of factors including population change, planning commitments and the potential for development, including for constraints such as for the Green Belt. On that basis the proposed level of growth in each Larger Village (**Table 2**) varies and ranges from NIL to 115 for the period up to 2041.
55. Where communities wish to prepare neighbourhood plans, it is proposed that they could, if they wish to, take responsibility for any non-strategic allocations and bring those forward in future neighbourhood plans. It is suggested that these communities are asked to consider this matter and respond as part of the consultation. Where communities make a clear commitment to take responsibility for any non-strategic allocations, the Local Plan will not need to take any further action. If some communities do not wish to prepare a neighbourhood plan the Council will add any non-strategic allocations to the next version of the Local Plan, and work with those communities to do so.
56. For Smaller Villages, or any rural settlements below this tier (classified as Open Countryside), there is no expectation that any allocations, including non-strategic allocations, would be necessary. Limited infill development may come forward where consistent with policy. Communities preparing neighbourhood plans could make small allocations if they wished to.

57. If any of the Key Settlements or Local Rural Centres wanted to prepare neighbourhood plans and requested housing requirement figures, these would also be NIL as no additional allocations are required in addition to the proposed strategic allocations. This would not prevent these communities preparing neighbourhood plans and making small allocations if they wished to. In addition, windfall development may come forward where consistent with policy.

Table 2: Proposed Housing Requirement figures to be met through non-strategic allocations at Larger Villages within the Plan period to 2041.

Parish	Residual requirement to be allocated through non-strategic allocations (at 1 st April 2023)
Clavering	111
Henham	112
Birchanger	0
Little Hallingbury	0
Stebbing	109
High Easter	104
Felsted	95
Ashdon	41
Debden	92
Elder Street (Wimbish Parish)	115
Hatfield Broad Oak	111
Manuden	0
Great Easton	110
Total	1,000

58. **Table 3** sets out the level of proposed allocations and the existing commitments and completions (for the 2021 – 2041 plan period) and as at 1st April 2023. This helps to illustrate the distribution of growth between different tiers of settlements and the different settlements.

Table 3: Proposed Housing Allocations, along with existing completions and commitments as at 1st April 2023 for 2021 to 2041 Plan Period.

Settlement	Completions	Commitments	Proposed Allocations	Total
Key Settlements				
Great Dunmow	416	2,361	869	3,646
Saffron Walden	189	1,020	1,280	2,489
Stansted Mountfitchet	18	37	390	445
Local Rural Centres				
Elsenham	17	1,017	0	1,034
Great Chesterford	36	193	0	229
Hatfield Heath	1	41	0	42
Newport	42	113	412	567
Takeley	273	489	1,636	2,398
Thaxted	6	78	489	573

59. The total proposed housing supply (please note these figures will change for the Regulation 19 Plan) is for 6,580 homes to be delivered within the Key Settlements. This equates to around 43% of total planned supply. For the Local Rural Centres the total supply is 4,843 equating to around 31% and for the Larger Villages, the proposed allowance of 1,000 homes equates to around 6% of planned supply.
60. The figures outlined in **Table 3** are a result of several factors, including the availability and suitability of sites, the nature of any constraints and the potential to support the objectives for the Plan, described earlier in this Report, including the need to support sustainable development. We would however typically expect the greatest level of growth to be focused at the top two tiers of settlement, with a much lower level of growth at the Larger Villages, which is shown by the 43%, 31% and 6% distribution.

Employment

61. The Council commissioned the consultants ICENI to prepare an updated Economic Needs Assessment (2023) to inform the emerging Local Plan. This identified a residual need for around 4.5 hectares for office uses and around 25 to 30 hectares for industrial uses (split between: up to 5 hectares at Saffron Walden; 5 to 10 hectares at Great Dunmow; and around 15 hectares in the Stansted area. These figures deduct employment needs associated with Stansted Airport, that meet a 'larger than local' need, which has already been met by a substantial permission at Northside (at Stansted Airport).
62. There are four proposed employment allocations in the Local Plan, which are listed below. These proposals meet the identified need in full and are located consistently in line with the updated evidence:

Gaunts End - Office uses of up to 4.5 hectares.

This meets the identified need in full by expanding an existing and established office development.

Saffron Walden (Land North of Thaxted Road/ Rear of Knights Road) – Industrial uses up to 3 hectares.

Meets the majority of the identified need (for up to 5 hectares) at Saffron Walden on land adjoining an existing retail park.

Great Dunmow/ Takeley (Land between A120 & Stortford Road) – Industrial uses of up to 15 hectares.

This site has good access to the A120 and falls between Great Dunmow and Takeley, thus being accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. It is proposed that a Mobility Hub is co-located on this site to help maximise opportunities for use of sustainable modes of travel.

Takeley (North of Takeley Street) - Industrial uses of up to 15 hectares.

This site is located close to Stansted Airport as necessitated by the evidence, whilst also being close to planned housing development to provide

opportunities for access via sustainable modes and falls within an existing public transport corridor and where the greatest opportunities for enhancing public transport exist.

Infrastructure

63. It is important the Local Plan makes appropriate provision for infrastructure as part of a coherent and comprehensive overall strategy. One of the objectives for the Plan should be to assist with addressing the infrastructure deficit that has arisen due to the prolonged period with no Plan and where there has been increased speculative and piecemeal development.
64. The proposed site allocations are accompanied by detailed Site Development Templates, which set out the detailed policy requirements the sites would be expected to deliver. This includes design parameters to help ensure the council delivers high-quality development, that gives consideration to protecting our important landscape, environment and heritage, as well as providing for biodiversity, open space, and for new services and facilities, including for health and education. The larger allocations would provide new local centres, that in some instances will include other community facilities along with giving consideration to highways, access and sustainable travel.
65. It is important to consider that the Draft Plan seeks to optimise a wide range of factors and in some instances some compromises may be necessary. For example, new development at Saffron Walden will help to address the infrastructure deficit that has arisen from piecemeal development, this includes the opportunity to provide a link road between Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road that is shown to have positive impacts on traffic flows in the town centre and creates the potential to improve the use of sustainable modes within the town. The development also allows us to provide a 3-form entry Primary School, which not only caters for the proposed allocation, but for other development that is already consented, along with an extensive range of other benefits including making contributions to a new Country Park.
66. Furthermore, new development at Saffron Walden also helps to ensure we continue to support the businesses, employers and retailers by increasing footfall in the town. However, we cannot plan for a new Secondary School, as that would need several thousand more homes and the Council would no doubt prefer to avoid having to transport pupils to an alternative town. For that reason, it is proposed that a new Sixth Form Centre is provided in Saffron Walden, which allows the existing Secondary School to cater for more pupils, whilst avoiding the need for pupils to travel elsewhere. This ensures that we can balance a wide range of factors and ensure that we plan effectively for the future of Saffron Walden. Secondary Schools operate successfully in many locations across the country with more than one physical site (as do nearly all Universities) however, officers appreciate the need to work with the education authority and schools to further develop the approach by the next version of the Plan (Regulation 19).

67. The Plan is also accompanied by a wide range of technical evidence, including the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Water Cycle Study, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Transport Assessment, and others and these have been informed by engagement with a range of key stakeholders. This evidence will continue to be refined and updated, with further ongoing engagement, to inform the next version of the Plan (Regulation 19) in 2024, along with being informed by the consultation responses to the draft Plan.

Policies

68. The Draft Plan includes around 66 Core Policies (strategic policies) and around nine Development Policies (non-strategic policies). These fall into three main categories relating to the Spatial Strategy, the Area Strategies, and our thematic chapters that relate to: Climate Change, Environment and Transport; for Economy and Retail; and for Building Healthy and Sustainable Communities.
69. The policies set out in the Spatial Strategy are listed below and provide the overarching context for the plan as a whole:
- **Core Policy 1: Addressing Climate Change** – which sets out criteria for development to ensure it responds to the challenge of climate change appropriately
 - **Core Policy 2: Meeting Our Housing Needs** – which specifies the scale and location of new housing, ensuring development is built in the most appropriate locations
 - **Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy** – which classifies the settlements in Uttlesford according to their role and service function
 - **Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs** – which specifies the scale and location of opportunities for economic growth to ensure that sufficient new jobs are provided across Uttlesford in appropriate locations, and
 - **Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services** – which ensures that new services and facilities are delivered alongside new housing and employment.
70. The Area Strategy chapters help to provide a spatial dimension to the Plan and ensure that anyone interested in particular parts of the district can quickly understand what is being proposed in their areas. The chapters include some policies relating to any development proposals in these areas, including all the detailed requirements for the proposed allocations (the detail is provided in the Site Development Templates included in the Plan appendices). This ensure the allocations provide for high-quality development and provide for all the infrastructure and other considerations they need to. This chapter also includes policies relating to highways and green infrastructure.
71. The final area of policy inclusion within the plan is the three thematic chapters covering the Climate Change, Environment and Transport; for Economy and Retail; and for Building Healthy and Sustainable Communities chapters. These

chapters include over fifty policies are it isn't practical to consider them all within this report. They are designed to be comprehensive and reflect best practice, and are based on updated and proportionate evidence supporting the Uttlesford Local Plan. It is however important to stress that one of the significant advantages of publishing quite detailed draft policies for a full consultation, is to allow interested individuals and stakeholders to contribute to the process. The Council can use these responses, along with any further amendments to evidence, to help them make any revisions they consider are appropriate before preparing the next version of the Plan in 2024.

72. The following paragraphs provide a brief overview of some of the headline Policies, although they can be read in detail within the draft Plan document. Officers are aware there are a small number of policies missing from the current LPLG draft (most notably relating to planning for leisure and community facilities) and these will be added to the draft version of the Plan to be considered by Cabinet (16th October). It is intended that a note will be tabled ahead of the LPLG meeting (4th October) with details of any additionally proposed policies.

Affordable Housing

73. The Local Housing Needs Assessment identified that 261 households p.a. in Uttlesford are currently in affordable housing need, which equates to 38 % of the annual Local Housing Need figure for the district of 684 dwellings. However, the link between affordable and overall needs is complex and many of those identified as having an affordable housing need are already in housing and thus do not generate a net additional need for a home. If for this reason we exclude existing households, our annual affordable need would be 192 dwellings, which equates to 28 % of our annual Local Housing Need³.
74. The draft Viability Evidence identifies some challenges associated with planning for 40% affordable housing on all sites, and for that reason, and for the reasons relating to need, the draft Policy includes a proposed requirement for 35%. There will be an opportunity to refine the evidence following the consultation and so this proposal could potentially be amended, but at present, the emerging evidence suggests that 35% would be appropriate.

Climate Change

75. Climate Change represents one of the most significant challenges we face today and the Local Plan seeks to make a significant contribution. The Plan includes a number of policies designed to ensure that new development will achieve the highest possible standard of carbon reduction relating to:

Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development
Core Policy 24: Overheating
Core Policy 25: Embodied Carbon
Core Policy 26: Renewable Energy Infrastructure

³ Justin Gardner Consulting, 2023, Local Housing Needs Assessment. Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

76. These policies are based on updated evidence, which benefit from a range of authorities who have successfully adopted climate change policies in recent months, including in Central Lincoln and Bath and North-East Somerset. The draft policies also benefit from work undertaken recently by Essex County to assist Local Planning Authorities across Essex to develop similarly effective policies. Furthermore, the draft policies have been considered in the draft viability evidence informing this Plan and found to be deliverable.

Countryside Protection Zone

77. The Uttlesford 1995 Local Plan introduced a 'Countryside Protection Zone' (CPZ) policy that identified land parcels around the airport that would be protected from development in order to safeguard the 'rural' nature and setting of Stansted. It was also included in the 2005 Local Plan. This has been partly successful and despite significant development at the airport, now the Country's second busiest airport, its surroundings remain predominantly rural.
78. This plan is seeking to support sustainable development, and thus it is important that any strategic housing and employment development is located where they reduce the need for travel and maximize opportunities for sustainable travel choices, such as walking, cycling and public transport. On this basis, it is proposed that the CPZ area is amended to ensure the rural setting of the airport continues to be protected, but that the sustainable development proposed by the Plan is removed from the areas protected by the 1995 policy.
79. It is considered that the approach proposed strikes an appropriate balance between preserving the rural setting of the airport, which supports sustainable development in accordance with national and local priorities to support the climate change emergency. The Plan appendices include maps showing the CPZ area as set out in the 2005 plan and as proposed to be amended by the draft Plan.

Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18)

Draft Version for LPLG September 2023

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The Purpose of the Draft Local Plan Consultation

Your views and ideas are especially important to us to help shape future development in Uttlesford. This includes good quality and affordable housing, jobs, safe, healthy and active communities with green and pleasant environments and supporting services and facilities. Therefore, comments on this draft Local Plan are essential to the process of plan preparation and critical to ensuring we develop the best plan for the district. The comments made by the public and other interested parties will help us to shape the final version of the plan to be published in the Summer of 2024.

We will be consulting on this document for a period of 6 weeks from Friday 3rd November 2023 to Friday 15th December 2023. We will also hold public drop-in sessions attended by members of the planning team. You can find out more about getting involved on our website, in local community publications and in local newspapers.

Further Community Stakeholder Forum events will be held to gather comments on the Draft Plan – the details of the events will be available via the consultation webpage (see below). We want to make the process as simple and as engaging as possible to enable everyone in the community who wants to contribute to the plans preparation, to be able to do so.

Please provide your comments to us by Friday 15th December 2023. The online portal is the preferred platform for comment and available on our website [\[insert link\]](#). Comments may also be provided by:

- Email: localplan@uttlesford.gov.uk
- Letter: Uttlesford District Council, Council Offices, London Road, Saffron Walden, CB11 4ER.

If you require any assistance, please telephone 01799 510 510.

1: Introduction

What is the Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 to 2041

- 1.1 Uttlesford District Council has started the process of developing a new Local Plan for the district, which will replace the existing Adopted Local Plan 2005. The Local Plan is at the heart of the planning system, putting forward the **Spatial Vision** and **Strategic Objectives** for addressing climate change and setting out the Council's **Spatial Strategy** for meeting future development needs, including proposed site allocations, design principles and development management policies by which planning applications will be judged.
- 1.2 The aim of the Plan is to address the social, economic and environmental needs of the district, identifying positive opportunities for new homes, jobs, community facilities and infrastructure. To this end, the Local Plan will ensure future growth is accommodated in a sustainable manner by:
- conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment
 - placing climate change mitigation and adaptation at the heart of the strategy
 - achieving well-designed and aesthetically beautiful developments
 - supporting the local economy and future economic opportunities,
 - ensuring that development is accompanied by supporting infrastructure, such as new services and facilities, and
 - maintaining and enhancing the quality of life of residents and future generations.
- 1.3 The proposed **Spatial Strategy** and policies within this Local Plan respond to the issues and opportunities affecting the district, identified through detailed evidence being gathered or from previous stages of consultation, or by working with key stakeholders. The consultation into this draft Local Plan is an important stage in its development and any comments will help inform the next stage of the document to be published in the Summer of 2024.
- 1.4 Within the document, our policies are labelled as either 'Core' Policies (which are strategic policies) or, 'development' policies (which are non-strategic). The Core (or Strategic) Policies set out appropriate scales of development, and other key requirements to inform how development comes forward that are important for the district as a whole. The Development (or nNon-Strategic) Policies provide a finer grain of detail and are generally more localised in their nature. Together, these policies will give the Council the basis upon which to shape how development comes forward to help meet the **Spatial Vision** and **Strategic Objectives**.
- 1.5 The Local Plan, once adopted, will form part of the statutory development plan for Uttlesford (see below) and will be used to inform decisions on planning applications across the District, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Background

- 1.6 The Council began work on a new Local Plan in 2020 when we published the issues and options consultation. This consultation closed on 21 April 2021, and sought views on the following main themes:

- Where we live
- Character and heritage
- Climate change
- Transport
- Leisure, culture and healthy lifestyles
- Biodiversity
- Local economy
- Homes, and
- Creating new places.

1.7 The Council also set up a Community Stakeholder Forum (CSF) to seek local residents' and interested parties' views and ideas on these themes. The outcome of the consultation and workshops can be found in a separate consultation statement report available on our website¹. These comments were used to develop the **Spatial Vision** and **Strategic Objectives** of the plan and have fed directly into the Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18), i.e., this stage of the plan's preparation.

1.8 This Regulation 18 document sets out the Council's emerging draft Local Plan and preferred **Spatial Strategy** for consultation. We want people to engage fully in this process so that responses can be fed into the next key stage of the plan making process - the 'Publication' version of the plan, to be published in the summer of 2024 (known as the 'Regulation 19' process). It is envisaged that the Publication version of the plan will be submitted to Government at the end of 2024. So, this consultation in 2023, is a key opportunity to shape future sustainable growth in Uttlesford for its long-term future.

1.9 A Local Plan was previously submitted to the Secretary of State in 2019 but later withdrawn following concerns being raised by the Inspectors. The Inspectors letter is available on the Council website².

1.10 The Inspectors' main concerns regarding the withdrawn plan, included:

- not enough houses would be built in the early years of the plan – and we should allocate more small and medium sized sites to deliver early in the plan period
- the number of new settlements continuing to be built beyond the plan period resulted in an inflexible long-term strategy – we should allocate fewer new settlements that extend beyond the plan period
- costs, viability, and deliverability concerns – we should ensure that the plan is supported by work that demonstrates its deliverability, and
- the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) did not assess an option with a smaller number of new settlements – we should ensure that the SA for this plan considers all reasonable alternative options.

1.11 The Inspectors also stated that the primary consideration for the Council would be to allocate more small and medium sized sites which could deliver homes in the short to medium term and help to bolster the 5-year housing land supply, until any new communities begin to deliver housing later in the plan period.

¹ <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/Consultation-and-the-Community-Stakeholder-Forum>

² <https://uttlesford.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s17756/Appendix%201%20-%20Inspectors%20Letter.pdf>

1.12 Given the Inspectors concerns over the plan submitted in 2019, it is particularly important the currently emerging Plan (the Local Plan 2041) is capable of being demonstrably sound and can be adopted without delay.

Why are we Producing a New Local Plan?

1.13 In addition to the reasons stated above, the Council's current Local Plan was adopted in 2005 and is undoubtedly now out-of-date. It is almost twenty years since the last plan was adopted. Since 2005, national policy and legislation has changed many times, including the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012 and subsequent amendments, which substantially changed the Government's approach to planning. This new national policy includes a requirement to review and update Local Plans every five years.

1.14 Furthermore, a new approach to calculating housing need, the number of new homes required within a Local Authority area, was introduced, known as the 'standard methodology' in July 2018.

1.15 In the absence of an up-to-date Local Plan, the Council has much less control over planning for its district than is desirable and appropriate for it as a 'Place Maker' under planning legislation and regulation and the policy 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' will generally apply. This presumes that development proposals will be approved unless they are fundamentally contrary to national policy. Without an up-to-date Local Plan, the Council's ability to do the following is more restricted:

- develop, or use its own policies to influence development in the district, including, for example making an appropriate contribution to delivering affordable housing
- develop, or implement its own strategy to shape development in the district, helping to ensure this is sustainable
- influence the delivery of infrastructure, ensuring that proposals make an appropriate contribution to the right type of services and facilities that are needed in the district or being delivered in the right places – it's much more difficult to plan effectively for infrastructure where speculative and unplanned development comes forward in a piecemeal manner, and
- ensuring that development makes an appropriate contribution to tackling climate change, delivering biodiversity net gain, and any other planning related policies the Council may wish to develop.

The Development Plan

1.16 The Local Plan 2041 prepared by Uttlesford District Council will be used to inform decisions on planning applications across the district, in conjunction with any Development Plan Documents (DPD's) relating to minerals and waste prepared by Essex County Council, and any Neighbourhood Plans prepared by the community.

1.17 These documents together make up the 'Development Plan' for the district (**Figure 1.1**). All planning applications will be determined in accordance with the 'Development Plan' taken as a whole, unless material considerations indicate

otherwise.

1.18 The Development Plan for Uttlesford District includes the Essex Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and the Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (WLP) prepared by Essex County Council as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority (MWPA). These local plans set out the policy framework within which minerals and waste planning applications are assessed and explicitly require local planning authorities to consult the MWPA on all applications for non-mineral and non-waste related developments proposed within designated Mineral Safeguarding Areas, Mineral Consultation Areas and Waste Consultation Areas. This is to ensure those developments would not unnecessarily sterilise mineral resources or conflict and compromise the operation of permitted (and planned) minerals and waste developments and infrastructure.

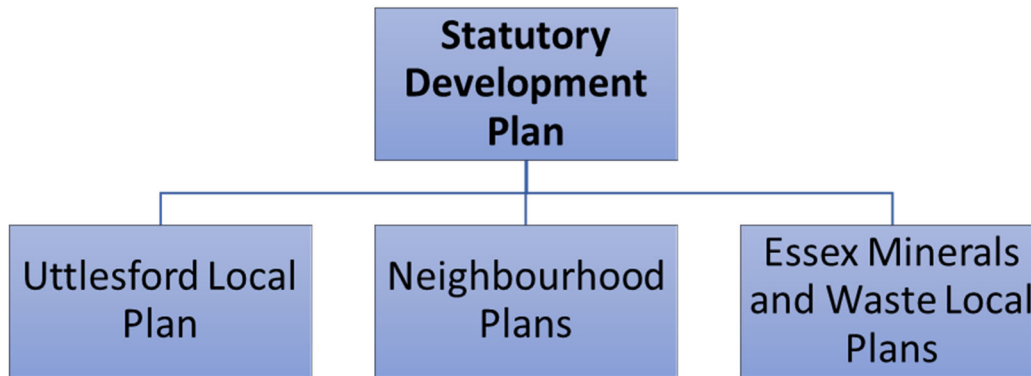


Figure 1.1: An illustration of the documents that make up the Uttlesford Development Plan

1.19 It is a legal requirement that Local Plans are monitored and reviewed regularly to ensure that they are kept up-to-date. Once the Local Plan has been adopted it will be reviewed every 5 years to ensure that the **Spatial Vision** and **Strategic Objectives** are being met.

Neighbourhood Planning

1.20 Neighbourhood Plans can be prepared by either Town or Parish Councils, or a Neighbourhood Forum and make up part of the 'Development Plan' for the district as described above. They can provide an important layer of planning for local areas and set out in more detail how a community wishes to see its area develop. There are currently 8 Neighbourhood Plans 'made' in Uttlesford for the following communities:

- Ashdon
- Felsted
- Great and Little Chesterford
- Great Dunmow
- Newport and Quendon & Rickling
- Saffron Walden
- Stebbing
- Thaxted

1.21 Where Neighbourhood Plans are prepared they must be in general conformity with the 'strategic' policies set out in the Uttlesford District Local Plan 2021-2041 (these are referred to as 'Core Policies') in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012³.

1.22 The Council will continue to support communities who wish to prepare Neighbourhood Plans. Details of how the Council can help with the preparation of plans are set out on the Council's website⁴. We encourage communities to consider this draft Local Plan, since being in conformity with it, will help to future proof their Neighbourhood Plans.

1.23 This Plan does identify 'housing requirement' figures for our Larger Villages and so there is an opportunity for these communities to take responsibility for planning for any 'non-strategic' (less than 100 homes) sites, if they wish to. This is discussed more in Chapter 8: Rural Area Strategy.

National Planning Policy

1.24 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for achieving sustainable development and is complemented by the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which provides additional guidance for practitioners. The Framework sets out four elements of soundness that Local Plans are considered against when they are examined. To be sound, a plan must be:

- **Positively prepared** - The plan is based on a strategy which seeks to meet development and infrastructure needs
- **Justified** – The plan is the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.
- **Effective** – The plan is deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities, and
- **Consistent with National Policy** – The plan enables the delivery of sustainable development.

1.25 The Council is aware of potential and emerging national policy changes however notes that 'transitional arrangements' state that:

- Local Authorities have until 30 June 2025 to submit plans under the existing legal framework, and
- Local Authorities have until 31 December 2026 for their plans to be adopted, with all independent examinations also having been completed by this point.

1.26 Local Authorities are being actively encouraged by the Government to continue

³ The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, SI 2012/637
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>

⁴ <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4917/Community-led-planning>

the preparation of Local Plans under the current framework, to ensure a smooth transition to the new system. The Council has committed to the preparation of a new Local Plan under the current system and to submitting this plan for examination prior to the deadline outlined above.

Statements of Common Ground

1.27 In developing the Local Plan, the Council has worked collaboratively with adjoining authorities, Essex County Council and other organisations (known as 'duty-to-cooperate' bodies) in responding to cross-boundary and strategic issues. This ensures the Council meets its 'Duty to Co-operate', which is a legal requirement of the plan making process. This collaboration has sought to resolve issues of a strategic nature and to ensure strategic priorities are coordinated and reflected in the Local Plan. The main matters addressed relate to transport, education, London Stansted Airport, and the recreational impact on Hatfield Forest.

1.28 Further details on the extent of collaboration can be found within the Statements of Common Ground, saved on the Council's website here⁵.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.29 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process tests how the plan, its spatial strategy, allocated sites and policies achieve sustainable development. The concept of sustainable development was described by the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report as 'development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'⁶.

1.30 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the SA process in respect of development plans is mandatory. It is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA) (European Directive 2001/42/EC). It is a legal requirement for the Local Plan to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation but using a single appraisal process is appropriate.

1.31 The SA, incorporating the SEA, has been undertaken as an integral part of preparing this draft Local Plan and will assist with arrangements for monitoring and implementation at submission stage.

1.32 Full details of the iterative approach applied and the assessment outcomes can be found in the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan (October 2023)⁷.

⁵ <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/duty-to-cooperate> TO BE UPDATED

⁶

World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, Our Common Future
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4946/Sustainability-appraisal>

Habitats Regulation Assessment

- 1.33 The designation, protection and restoration of European wildlife sites is embedded in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended, which are commonly referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations'. Importantly, the most recent amendments (the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019) take account of the UK's departure from the EU.
- 1.34 The Local Plan should be assessed in accordance with the Habitats Regulations to consider whether the policies or proposals are likely to have a significant effect on any habitats or species protected under the regulations located in or close to Uttlesford.
- 1.35 Assessments will be published at each stage in the Local Plan process. This draft plan is accompanied by the first stage in the process - a Screening Assessment and can be found on our website⁸.

Evidence Base

- 1.36 The Plan is accompanied by a wide range of evidence to support its preparation. The evidence is proportionate to the scale and stage of the Plan, as advised by national planning policy and guidance. All evidential studies are available on the Council's website⁹.
- 1.37 Further evidence will emerge following this consultation, and this will contribute to the next version of the plan. Any changes to the plan as a result of this consultation, or any new or revised evidence, will be clearly explained and justified at the next stage.

What Happens Next?

- 1.38 Following this consultation in autumn 2023, we will review and take all comments submitted into account. Together with any further emerging evidence, and ongoing engagement, these views will help us to prepare the final version of the Plan that the Council wishes to submit to the Secretary of State (the Publication Version of the Plan). This will comprise the next stage of the plan's preparation and will be published for a further six-week period (the Regulation 19 stage). At that stage, any comments received will be submitted to the Secretary of State, alongside the Plan and the supporting documents.
- 1.39 Regulation 19 is the formal consultation stage of the plan making process prior to it being submitted to the Government who will appoint an independent Planning Inspector to preside over an Examination into the Plan.
- 1.40 Should the plan be "found sound" following its Examination it will be formally adopted and become part of the Statutory Development Plan for Uttlesford District Council.

⁸ <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4937/Environment>

⁹ <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

- Issues and options Completed
- Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18) October 2023
- Submission Plan (Regulation 19) Summer 2024
- Submission to Secretary of State Winter 2024
- Examination 2025
- Adoption Early 2026

2: Spatial Portrait

Introduction

- 2.1 This Chapter provides an overview of the policy context that has informed the preparation of Plan and summarises some of the key challenges and opportunities the Plan needs to help address. These inform the **Spatial Vision** and **Strategic Objectives** set out in Chapter 3 and in turn the remainder of the Plan.

Policy Framework

National

- 2.2 This Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). The plan has also considered other Government policy such as: the Environment Act 2021 and emerging policies that address climate change and energy efficiency. It is acknowledged that the Government have signalled there will be changes to the planning system, however this Plan is being prepared under the current legislative and policy framework (this is discussed more in Chapter 1).

Uttlesford and Beyond

- 2.3 **Regionally**, located in the north-western corner of Essex, Uttlesford borders three counties and shares planning issues and economic opportunities. The influence of the Oxford-Cambridge Arc touches the district as an outlier of the 'Cambridge phenomenon' and the dynamism and entrepreneurship stemming from the universities, science and biomedical research and business parks. The location of Uttlesford in the context of the supporting local authorities is shown in Figure 1.1.
- 2.4 Looking eastwards, the region continues to experience rapid economic growth, with an economy worth over £73bn, 320,000 new homes and 165,000 new jobs planned in the next 15 years. The region is a gateway between businesses in the Midlands, London and the North, and internationally. Its diverse economy has proved resilient with world class life sciences, clean energy, and agri-tech sectors, as well as ports, logistics and transport, digital and creative industries, financial services, and tourism. The vision of the regional umbrella transport organisation, Transport East¹, is for a thriving economy with modern, efficient, safe, and low-carbon transport network and a strategy based on:
- decarbonisation (transport generates 42% of carbon emissions in the region)
 - connecting growing towns and cities
 - unlocking international gateways, and
 - energising coastal and rural communities, including an evolving programme for connecting dispersed settlements.

¹ <https://www.transporteast.gov.uk/>

Neighbouring Authorities

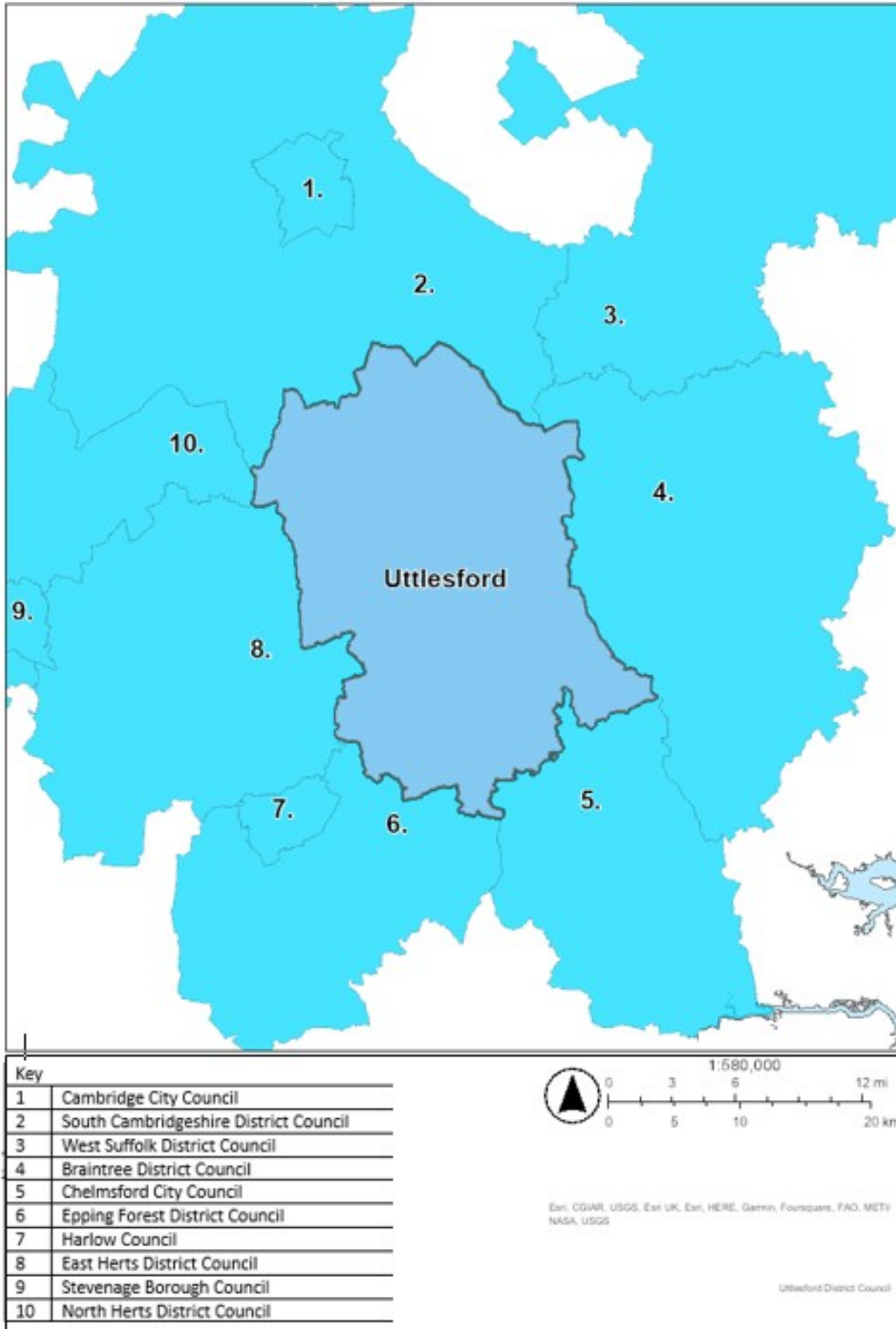


Figure 1: Uttlesford and its surrounding local authorities

2.5 The **South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP)**² which includes Uttlesford covers a wide area from Essex to Kent and east Sussex, with the Cambridge and Peterborough LEP bordering Uttlesford to the north. The SELEP Economic Recovery and Renewal Strategy, *Working Together for a Faster, Smarter and More Sustainable Economic Recovery* has seven objectives:

- support business innovation
- drive trade and growth
- deliver a skilled workforce
- improve digital and physical connectivity
- clean growth at the heart
- support equality, and
- promote greater resilience in our places.

2.6 Government funding for LEPs is ending in 2024 although LEP's can continue locally if they choose to do so.

2.7 The North Essex Economic Board (NEEB)³ represents the economic ambitions of seven North Essex authorities – Braintree District Council, Chelmsford City Council, Colchester City Council, Essex County Council, Maldon District Council, Tendring District Council and Uttlesford District Council – catalysing collective action to drive economic prosperity within all parts of the urban, rural and coastal region. It provides the strategic oversight of North Essex's diverse, inclusive and productive economic priorities, ensuring tangible actions are delivered to support residents' and businesses' goals and aspirations. Promoting the region's potential, the NEEB presents the strong strategic rationale for further central government and private sector investment, needed to deliver North Essex's long-term ambitions.

There are four key strategic priorities:

1. Innovative Businesses and Skilled Residents
2. A Green and High Growth Economy
3. A Dynamic and Connected Region
4. Prosperous and Inclusive Communities

2.8 **Stansted Airport** has a significant impact on the district, with the area around it experiencing considerable housing and employment pressure, with accompanying transport challenges. Owned by the Manchester Airports Group (MAG) it is required to prepare a Master Plan for its ground-based transport activities and to help provide the rationale for the transport investment necessary to enable its growth.

2.9 MAG's overall ambition is to create positive airline relationships, world class facilities and service; to improve the airport's competitive position over the long term, making the most effective use of the runway and infrastructure to help provide more choice of destinations and airlines. The Airport commits to minimise the impact of noise and to invest in energy efficient and low carbon technologies with the aim for airport operations to become carbon neutral. Its expansion plans will have significant impact on local employment opportunities and economic spin-off, including the consented Northside site for 65,000m² employment uses. There are associated plans for improvements to long distance bus and rail services, the motorway junction and local road network, to ease the growing traffic congestion. Access to and around the

² <https://www.southeastlep.com/>

³ <https://neeb.org.uk/>

airport at Junction 8 and from the A120 are potential constraints to growth without early mitigation in the short-medium term.

- 2.10 The **railway line** from London to the region has a spur to Stansted Airport and connects Uttlesford's western sector with five stations on the West Anglia main line, benefitting airline passengers and commuters to London or Cambridge.
- 2.11 Essex County Council has several initiatives that impact on Uttlesford's spatial growth strategy. The County Council is a key partner in its strategic role for infrastructure and service provision and as the Highway Authority, Lead Local Flood Authority, lead authority for education, Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, lead adviser on Public Health, responsibilities for adult social care (housing needs of older people and adults with disabilities), and the provision of libraries. Since 2020 it is playing a leading role for Essex authorities by delivering the recommendations of the Essex Climate Action Commission.
- 2.12 Across Essex the **Planned Housing Growth** over the next 20 years is for around 160,000 dwellings. The County Council draws on considerable experience in supporting Districts in master planning, stewardship of environmental and community infrastructure, and urban design and strategic issues through the long-established Essex Design Guide and with a focus on garden community principles and working toward net zero carbon emissions.
- 2.13 The County Council in its role as the **Highways Authority** is reviewing policy on street hierarchies and technical design standards and exploring how to emphasise sustainable travel, particularly given the rural nature of much of the north of the county. In November 2022, the County Council commenced updating the **Local Transport Plan** (LTP4) to 2050⁴. This first stage is aiming to achieve milestones against four strategic themes:
- decarbonisation
 - supporting People: Health, Wellbeing, and Independence
 - creating Sustainable Places and Communities, and
 - connecting People, Places and Businesses.
- 2.14 Wider in scope are two separate but related projects looking at the overall 'health and wellbeing' aspects of **Liveable Neighbourhoods Implementation Planning** and the **Walkable Neighbourhoods** project funded by the Climate Action Commission, on how to encourage walking and cycling to access services, leisure activities and places of employment. This resonates with the emerging Design Code for Uttlesford which challenges low density neighbourhoods and dominance of public space by the car. The **School Streets Commission** deals with creating safe routes to schools and School Safety Zones around new schools.
- 2.15 The **Essex Climate Action Commission** (ECAC) was set up in mid-2020 to address the national Climate Change Commission goals to achieve net zero carbon by 2050⁵. The Commission comprises around thirty experts from a range of professions covering new and existing buildings, heritage areas, biodiversity and the environment, flooding, behaviour modification, larger scale development and public realm, sustainable transport, schools and fuel poverty. Its first report in July 2021 set

⁴ Essex County Council. Local Transport Plan 4, 2011, <https://www.essexhighways.org/highway-schemes-and-developments/local-transport-plan>

⁵ Essex Climate Action Commission, Net Zero: Making Essex Carbon Neutral (2023)

out more stretching carbon and greenhouse gas reduction targets than the Government's to lead and quicken the pace to carbon emission reduction in the county. The reports recommendations are now incorporated into a Climate Action Plan with a focused delivery programme over the coming years.

Uttlesford Today

- 2.16 Uttlesford is a large rural district located in the northwest corner of the historic county of Essex. It covers a total land area of around 250 square miles and has a population of just over 91,000. The district is situated along the M11 trunk road, which runs from north to south and connects Cambridge and London. Additionally, the A120 crosses the district from east to west, connecting it to Braintree in the east and Stansted Airport and Bishops Stortford at Junction 8 of the M11 in the west of the district.
- 2.17 Since 2011, the population of Uttlesford has grown at a rate of 14.9%, which is faster than the average for England as a whole, which has grown by 6.6%. There are of course other Council areas that have grown more than Uttlesford, including nearby Cambridge that has grown by 17.6% over the same period.
- 2.18 The age structure of Uttlesford shows the proportion of people aged 65 and over has increased by 36%, since 2011. In 2021, 20.2% of people in Uttlesford were aged 65 and over, compared to England's average of 18.6%. Uttlesford is a dispersed district, ranking as the sixth least densely populated area in the east of England and roughly equates to one person living on each football pitch-sized area of land. The population is distributed so that approximately 40% of people live in the three most populous settlements: Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow, and Stansted Mountfitchet. The remaining population resides in the surrounding rural hinterlands, comprised of numerous hamlets and villages of varying sizes.
- 2.19 Uttlesford is an affluent area, which is ranked the 8th least deprived local authority in England⁶. The median house price for the district in 2022 was £459,000, which is 67% above the national average⁷. House prices in Uttlesford have increased by 62% (from £176,000) over the last decade. This sharp increase in house prices, in line with the national trend, has worsened the ratio between house prices and full-time earnings in the district, as measure in terms of wages. This has meant that the median house price in Uttlesford has become 13.2 times higher than median full-time earnings⁸.
- 2.20 The three key settlements provide the focal points for and main service centres to the surrounding rural Hinterlands.
- 2.21 Saffron Walden is in the north-west corner of the district and is the largest town in Uttlesford and forms the main administrative and commercial centre for the district. It has a population of 17,018, as of 2021, and is a good example of a preserved medieval market town with a wealth of listed buildings. The town forms a nucleated settlement, focused on a market square and common, which sits within a bowl on the rolling landscape of the river Cam. Saffron Walden is located next to Audley End Estate that makes up much of the land surrounding the town.

⁶ ONS (2019) Mapping income deprivation at a local authority level. Available online: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/mappingincomedepriavationatalocalauthoritylevel2019> (Accessed 28.04.2023)

⁷ Jgconsulting (2023) Local Housing Needs Assessment [ADD LINK](#).

⁸ Jgconsulting (2023) Local Housing Needs Assessment. [ADD LINK](#)

- 2.22 Great Dunmow is the second largest settlement in Uttlesford, it is a market town and the focal point for the south-eastern part of the district. It is characterised by an historic settlement core centred on Parsonage Downs and the High Street. The town contains a variety of building styles and periods including 16th and 17th century housing, a former Guild Hall and numerous 19th century houses. It too has a large inventory of listed buildings. The town sits along the A120 corridor on the midpoint between Bishops Stortford and Braintree.
- 2.23 Stansted Mountfitchet is the third largest settlement in Uttlesford. It has an historic core and with the construction of the railway the village increased in size. The 20th and 21st centuries have seen considerable development south of the railway line, especially with the redeveloped Rochford nurseries. The village is located just north of Bishops Stortford and to the west of Stansted Airport, having extensive connections to the M11 and A120 transport corridors.

Key opportunities and challenges:

- providing sufficient housing including affordable housing for people to rent and to part-purchase through shared ownership schemes
- providing specialist housing and social care infrastructure to meet the needs of an ageing population
- to redress the balance of dwelling sizes by increasing the number of smaller properties in accordance with the latest evidence
- improving access to a greater range of sports and cultural facilities particularly for young people
- to ensure a balance of sustainable growth which protects countryside around the key settlements and the airport from encroachment by new development, and
- to develop and continue to sustain the creative and cultural economy in the district.

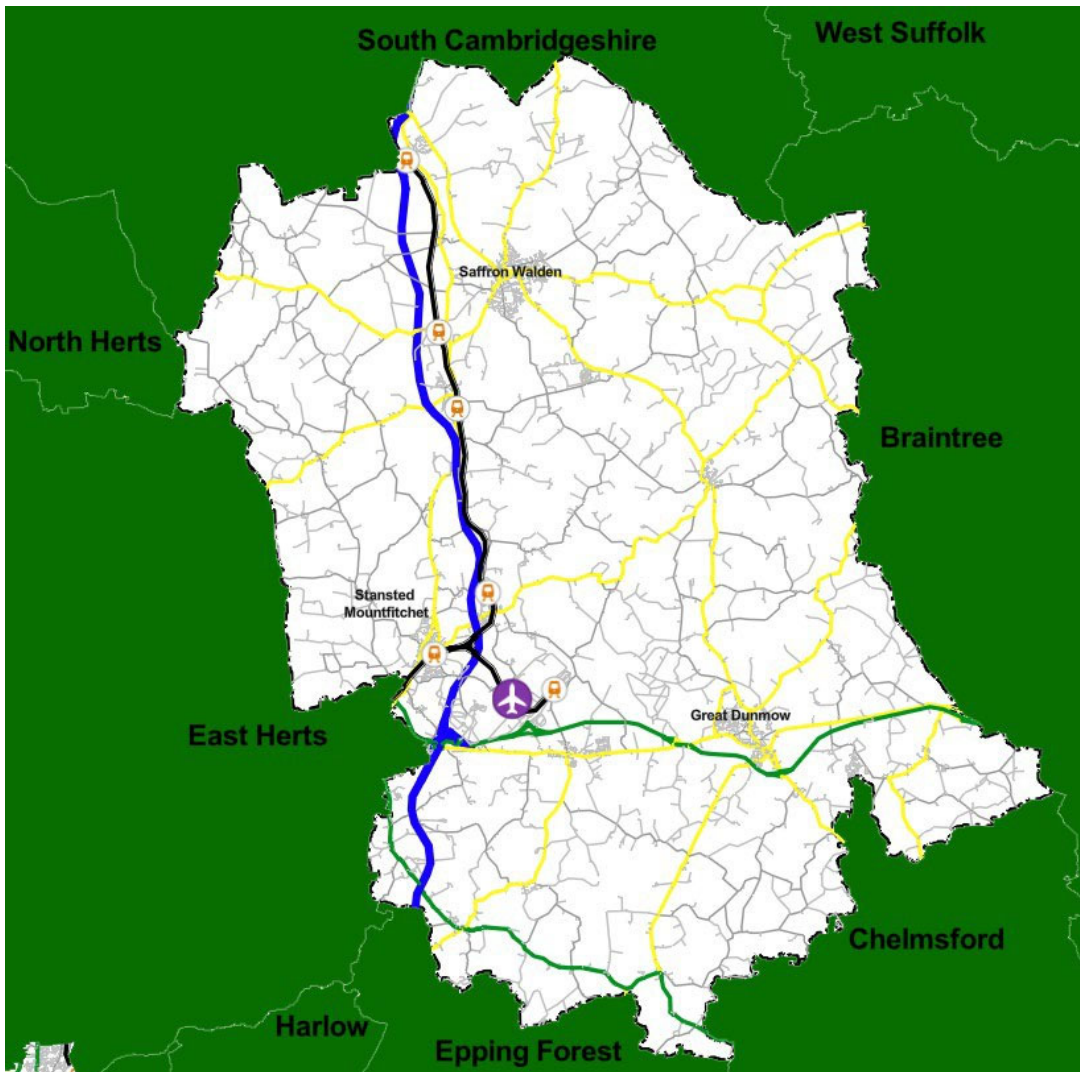


Figure 2.1: Contextual Map of Uttlesford

Environment

- 2.24 Part of the district is located on a low ridge of chalk hills that run from the southwest to the northeast of the district through rolling countryside. This makes for a globally unique⁹ fluvial environment in the district of chalk streams, which are shown in **Figure 2.2**. There are two chalk streams in Uttlesford which are one of the rarest habitats globally, and around 85% of these are found in England. Currently, only a small section of the chalk streams in Uttlesford are designated as a conservation area, this being Debden Water SSSI.
- 2.25 Uttlesford also includes a range of important sites and habitats that help support biodiversity. They are recognised from a range of local and national designations. Examples of designated sites in Uttlesford include Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI) and non-statutory protection through National Nature Reserves (NNR) and County Wildlife Sites (CWS). There are 14 nationally designated sites in the district, consisting of 12 SSSI's, 2 NNRs and 4 CWS's: set out in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and County Wildlife Sites of Uttlesford

<u>Sites of Special Scientific Interest</u>	<u>National Nature Reserve</u>	<u>County Wildlife Sites</u>
Hales and Shadwell Woods	Hatfield Forest,	Rushy Mead Nature Reserve
Debden Water	Hales Wood	West Wood Nature Reserve
High Wood		Shadwell Wood Nature Reserve
Little Hallingbury Marsh		Aubrey Buxton Nature Reserve,
Garnetts Wood / Barnston Lays		
Ashdon Meadows		
Hall's Quarry		
Nunn Wood		
Quendon Wood		
Elsenham Woods		
Hatfield Forest		
West Wood		

- 2.26 Hatfield Forest is located just south of Stansted airport and it extends over 403ha of mixed deciduous woodland and parkland. It was notified as an SSSI in 1985, is the largest SSSI in Uttlesford and it is the only remaining example of an intact Royal Hunting Forest. The woodland extends just beyond the SSSI designation at 424ha. It is a truly unique landscape which is a mix of wood pasture, semi natural broadleaved woodland, scrub and plantation woodland¹⁰. The woodland is managed by the National Trust and is an important recreation resource in the district. It currently faces pressure from visitors, particularly in winter months where paths can be damaged contributing towards habitat loss¹¹.

⁹ Skykes, T., Gething, K. and Stubbington, R. (2022) Why does the protection of 'England's rainforest's matter so much? World Economic Forum. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/01/chalk-streams-england-rainforests-protection> (Accessed: 27.04.2023).

¹⁰ Clarke. A. (2015) Hatfield Forest 5 year conservation management plan.

¹¹ Saunders et al (2018) Hatfield Forest Visitor Survey and Impact Management. Footprint Ecology. Available at: <https://www.harlow.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/EX0033%20->

2.27 A climate and ecological emergency was declared in Uttlesford in 2019¹². This committed us to achieving net zero by 2030 in the Council's operations and to protect and enhance our local biodiversity. Biodiversity focus and action in Uttlesford has mainly been confined to conservation areas however there are examples of thriving biodiversity in other locations. The district's chalk streams are a growing area of biodiversity concern¹³.

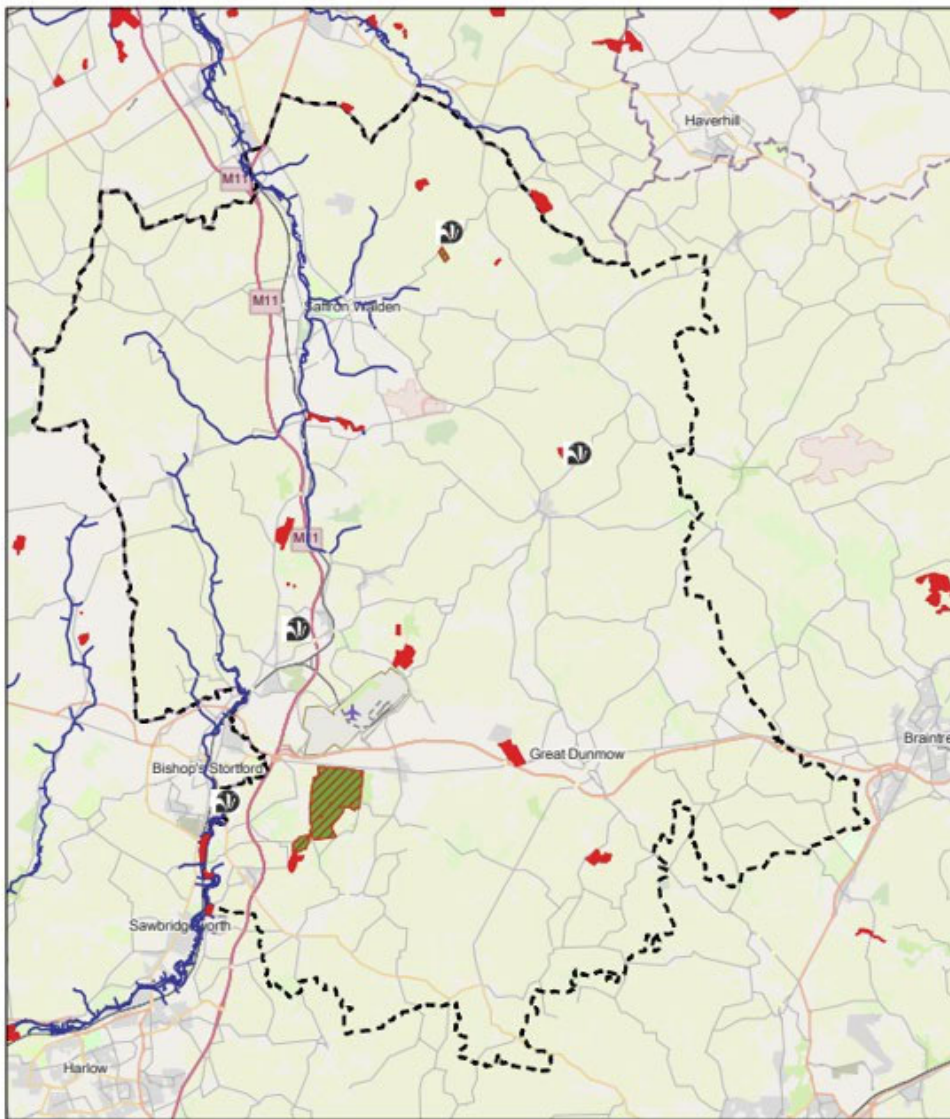
Key opportunities and challenges:

- contributing to the Council's corporate declaration of the climate and biodiversity emergency using the planning process to apportion and distribute growth in the most sustainable locations that maximise opportunities for sustainable travel
- ensuring new buildings meet the highest fabric and energy efficient standards through stringent planning controls, monitoring and enforcement processes which will also reduce fuel bills
- to develop a programme with National Trust that preserves the value of Hatfield Forest and mitigates visitor pressure and impact, along with increasing access to other Green Infrastructure and accessible open spaces
- to create a country park in collaboration with enterprising landowners which could also function as a publicly owned habitat bank for biodiversity, nature recovery, public amenity, visitor facilities, and benefit from community governance. This would also help to mitigate the visitor pressures at Hatfield Forest, and
- protecting river corridors from inappropriate development and exploring opportunities for improving public access to these important corridors for health and recreational value

[%20Hatfield%20Forest%20Visitor%20Survey%20and%20Impact%20Management%202018.pdf](#) (Accessed: 27.04.2023).

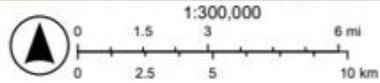
¹² Uttlesford District Council, Climate Crisis Strategy, 2019. Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/climate-crisis-strategy>

¹³ WWF (2014) The state of England's Chalk Streams. Available online: http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/wwf_chalkstreamreport_final_lr.pdf



31/08/2023

-  NNR and SSSI
-  National Nature Reserves
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest
-  Chalk Streams
-  Uttlesford District Boundary
-  County Wildlife Sites



Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri

Figure 2.2: Environmental context of Uttlesford

Economy

- 2.28 Uttlesford is a well-connected district, as explained elsewhere in this chapter, and this is a key factor in the areas business sectors. The largest economic drivers in the district are Stansted Airport and Chesterford Research Park, which are regionally and nationally significant.
- 2.29 The districts vibrant market towns, rural centres and the rural economy are also important to the area's economy, as centres for retail, heritage and culture, leisure and tourism and business. According to Office National Statistics (ONS) data (2021), Uttlesford has 63.2% of its population recorded as economically active. This means that Uttlesford has 45,738 employees, of which the largest sector is wholesale and retail (12.7%), followed by construction (11.1%). This is then followed by other sectors such as real estate, education, and scientific/technical activities.

London Stansted Airport

- 2.30 London Stansted Airport is the biggest single-site employer in the East of England and is currently the second busiest airport in the UK, providing over 12,000 jobs across over 200 companies and contributing £1 billion annually to the national economy. The airport offers some advanced manufacturing jobs and logistics/warehousing activities, as well as retail, hotel and other ancillary functions linked to a major airport. The airport since 2013 is owned and operated by Manchester Airport Group (MAG).
- 2.31 Stansted Airport also contributes to education provision in the district with the opening of Stansted Airport College in 2019. The college is a partnership with Harlow College, and runs courses in aviation and business services, engineering and aircraft maintenance, hospitality, retail, and events management. The college offers opportunities for people to improve their career prospects and access jobs at the airport.
- 2.32 The Airport gained permission to grow its capacity to 43 million passengers per annum along with associated improvements to the road infrastructure and sustainable transport obligations. The significance of its role in the district will continue to grow. The growth in employment opportunities at the airport will have implications for traffic movements. The Local plan will take this into consideration, alongside impact in the surrounding countryside and work with the airport to ensure that economic and employment benefits are accessible to all communities across the district. The airport is a multi-modal transport hub and improving access to the airport interchange, particularly for cyclists, walkers and public transport users should be a priority to be explored further.

Chesterford Research Park

- 2.33 This is a research park located in the north of the district that forms part of the high skilled – Cambridge 'phenomenon' that relates to the high-skilled/ technical sector linked to Cambridge and its university. It is made up of 250 acres of parkland that contains facilities for various biotechnical, pharmaceutical, and technical R&D companies of many sizes. The park builds on 60 years of research and is a significant contributor to the high skilled economy in Uttlesford. The park provides around 32,000 m² of commercial floorspace and in 2021 there are 26 existing tenants. The site is owned by Aspire (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council) and Aviva Investments with development managed by Church Manor Estates PLC.

Key opportunities and challenges:

- accommodating large scale and regionally/nationally important employment areas at Stansted Airport and the Great Chesterford Research Park whilst reducing impact on the local transport network and ensuring good access to jobs for Uttlesford residents, and
- to work with the Skills College at the Airport, and elsewhere, to ensure every opportunity for local people to train and retrain for the range of job opportunities that will increasingly become available with airport and associated spin-off expansion.

Transport and Infrastructure (including Health and Education)

- 2.34 The district is a key transport focal point between London and Cambridge with ease of access to both cities. Its location on this important innovation corridor makes it one of the fastest growing areas in the UK. In the west of the district, the M11 motorway runs from north to south while the A120 dual-carriageway runs east to west across the south of the district. The transport network provides connections between the key settlements in Uttlesford with the villages and hamlets, albeit many of these are via minor roads.
- 2.35 In Uttlesford, there are many transport issues identified with noticeable congestion hotspots across the district, particularly including Junction 8 on the M11, where work is currently under way to increase the capacity of this junction, with works scheduled for completion in November 2023. There are also challenges associated with the A120 and there is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Saffron Walden, although it is understood this no longer meets the criteria to be designed and is expected to be removed in due course.
- 2.36 In Uttlesford there is a single rail line that serves Uttlesford from north to south. This line connects between London and Cambridge and to/ from Stansted Airport. Within the district there are stations at Stansted Mountfitchet, Elsenham, Newport, Audley End (Wendens Ambo) and Great Chesterford, with a branch line that serves Stansted Airport.
- 2.37 Car ownership in the district is very high with 38.0% of the district owning two or more cars, which is higher than the average for England of 26.1%. This is the highest car ownership in Essex which in some places can be a necessity due to the nature of the public transportation network in Uttlesford. Common with many other parts of the Country, transport is the key carbon emitter in the district, therefore a reduction in vehicle usage would help make a strong contribution to the challenges associated with climate change.
- 2.38 The health of people in the district is generally better than the average for England. In 2021, 86.7% of residents described their health as very good or good, which compares favourably to the figure for England of 82.2%. In 2019 Public Health England conducted a report into the health profile of Uttlesford
- 2.39 At the time of the 2021 census, 13.8% of residents had no formal qualifications, which also compares favourably with the average for England of 18.1%. Uttlesford residents also achieved higher than average higher education qualifications with 36.6% of Uttlesford achieving this; the average for England is 33.9%. As of 2023

there are 4 state secondary schools and 38 state primary schools located widely through the district.¹⁴

Key opportunities and challenges:

- contribute towards reducing car and vehicle dependency and maximise opportunities for sustainable modes of travel
- helping to ensuring that congestion is addressed, particularly at Junction 8 of the M11 and on the A120, by National Highways as the principal agency in collaboration with other stakeholders to reduce impact on Uttlesford's road network and in a timely manner to accommodate the predicted growth associated with the airport, district and wider region
- to exploit, through encouraging sustainable business development and expansion, the locational advantages afforded by the railway line links between London, Cambridge, and the Midlands, M11, links to the coastal ports and airport to promote and develop active travel initiatives and ensure that cycling and walking infrastructure is provided and/ or improved
- addressing the needs for community infrastructure and services amongst rural settlements with dispersed catchment populations whilst aiming to maintain the viability and vitality of services in our villages and hamlets
- to locate a new secondary school in an appropriate location that minimises students' need for travel and meet the capacity arising existing and new developments
- ensuring a sufficient supply of childcare and early learning opportunities in accordance with new growth patterns, and
- balancing health facility and service provision with new growth patterns

Heritage

- 2.40 Uttlesford is fortunate to benefit from a rich heritage, that is diverse and spans several periods of history. The district contains over 3700 listed buildings (around a third of those in Essex) and various prehistoric sites such as Barlow Hills and the Nine Stones. It also contains a great number of medieval buildings and churches including St Mary's Church in Saffron Walden and Thaxted Guildhall. The listed buildings include a range of houses, churches, schools, shops, castles, archaeological sites, and walls and the oldest continually occupied dwelling in Essex. In addition to this there are many non-listed buildings and structures that are locally significant and contribute to the extensive built heritage in Uttlesford.
- 2.41 In Uttlesford there are 38 Conservation Areas, these consist of many village and market town centres in the district which contain a diverse array of listed buildings which contribute to the built heritage of Uttlesford. An example of a large Conservation Area is in great Dunmow where much of the high street is designated because of its rich heritage.
- 2.42 Uttlesford boasts a rich collection of heritage assets that reflect its historical roots. These assets include a diverse collection of architectural and natural treasures. An example of this is Audley End Estate, located on the outskirts of Saffron Walden. It is a grand Jacobean house with extensive gardens surrounding it. Other assets of note are Thaxted parish church which dominates the skyline of the settlement being built

¹⁴ Snobe (2023) Find All Schools in uttlesford. Available online: [Best Schools in Uttlesford \(2023\) \(snobe.co.uk\)](https://www.snobe.co.uk/best-schools-in-uttlesford-2023/)

in the 12th century. The heritage of Uttlesford extends into nature with Hatfield Forest being the finest preserved royal hunting forests in England.

Key opportunities and challenges:

- the form, materials, layouts and streets associated with historic buildings can influence locally distinctive contemporary architecture e.g. The Avenue in Saffron Walden
- finding opportunities for new development to help the viability of existing mixed-use buildings and enabling effective re-use, and
- incorporating historic buildings/monuments into new places/open spaces to enable them to be understood and enjoyed, including becoming centerpieces/way-markers in new development.

Cross Border Relationships

- 2.43 The district works closely in partnership with Essex County Council and is surrounded by the local authorities of East Herts, Epping Forest, Chelmsford, Braintree, and South Cambridgeshire. The closest towns beyond the district are Bishops Stortford and Braintree which both lie close to the district's southern boundaries, whilst Cambridge, Chelmsford and Harlow are also accessible and provide a greater range of facilities and services. Further afield is London with good transport links to the district by both road and rail. The southwest of the district includes the outer edge of the Metropolitan Green Belt around Bishops Stortford, Hatfield Heath, Little Hallingbury and Stansted Mountfitchet.
- 2.44 The Localism Act 2011 sets out the 'duty to co-operate' which applies to all local planning authorities in England. The duty requires that councils set out planning policies to address strategic issues and that councils and public bodies “engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis” to develop strategic policies including consideration of joint approaches to plan making.
- 2.45 The Council has constructive processes in place to ensure that we co-operate with organisations and neighbouring authorities on strategic planning matters. This collaborative process provides a strong basis to develop effective working arrangements to help prepare a sound plan and to assist in aspects of its delivery. Joint working helps to determine where additional infrastructure is necessary, and whether development needs can be met wholly within a particular plan area or should be met elsewhere.

3: SPATIAL VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Spatial Vision

- 3.1 Our **Spatial Vision** describes the future we are seeking to create for Uttlesford by 2041. It provides a clear vision for the district's future and is both ambitious, yet achievable to help us deliver good growth, support sustainable development, address the challenge of climate change, protect the environment, respect the district's heritage, whilst also supporting local communities and businesses.
- 3.2 The **Spatial Vision** has been influenced by many factors including the issues and needs of our places, evidence we have gathered, and what our local communities, stakeholders and businesses have told us.

Our Spatial Vision for Uttlesford in 2041

Uttlesford will be 'the best place to live, work and play'. The district will continue to be known for its beautiful rolling countryside, its market towns and villages with a rich heritage, and a strong cultural offer. Uttlesford residents will continue to enjoy a high quality of life with a range of well-designed settlements that provide high quality services to residents and visitors. Uttlesford will thrive as a well-connected rural district that benefits from the economic opportunities it presents, while also protecting the rich natural and cultural environment that gives the district its distinct character.

Environmental

Uttlesford will embrace the changes required to be net zero carbon, enabling us to live, work and play within the limits of the environment. This will include new build to be net zero ready by 2030. Development will be managed to ensure climate change is addressed and sustainable development is achieved. Development will be located in ways to optimise opportunities for delivery of new infrastructure and use of public and active transport. New development will link homes with jobs, be of high-quality design and focus on sustainable construction and materials.

There will be greater biodiversity and increased woodland. The rivers and streams of Uttlesford will be protected and enhanced, and together with green infrastructure, contribute to a network of blue and green corridors for the benefit of wildlife and people. Hatfield Forest will be part of this network, however it will also be protected from overuse.

Economic

Uttlesford will have a thriving, diverse, resilient economy that operates at a local, national, and international scale. As the East of England's largest employment site, Stansted Airport will be supported but with great emphasis on ensuring its environmental impacts are managed and mitigated where they cannot be avoided. The north of the district will benefit from appropriate improved links into the high-skilled 'Cambridge phenomenon', supporting economic growth at Chesterford Research Park and elsewhere.

Social

The housing needs of local people will be met and the people of the district will be healthier, happier and able to meet most of their day-to-day needs locally within a community that is good for their health and wellbeing. High quality design will help protect and enhance the intrinsic character and built heritage of Uttlesford's towns, villages, and the wider environment.

Strategic Objectives

3.3 To achieve our **Spatial Vision**, we have established a series of **Strategic Objectives** grouped under the ‘environmental’, ‘economic’ and ‘community/social’ headings that run throughout the Plan. These central themes are consistent with the Government’s objectives for the planning system to achieve sustainable development.

3.4 The **Strategic Objectives** are shown by **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Strategic Objectives informing the Uttlesford Local Plan 2041

Theme	Strategic Objectives
Environmental	Minimise the environmental impact of development.
	SO1: To Plan for the climate and ecological emergency, mitigate the impacts from development, including reducing energy usage of new builds.
	SO2: Protect high-quality and locally defined valued landscapes by ensuring new development conserves and enhances landscape assets and achieves high quality design standards.
	SO3: Protect and preserve the natural environment. Protect and maximise opportunities for biodiversity net gain and the enhancement of Uttlesford’s natural capital assets, such as soils, woodlands, hedges and ponds to capture and store carbon as well as providing for appropriate access for health and recreational value with effective multifunctional Green Infrastructure. Restore the natural ecology of the district’s chalk streams and rivers.
	SO4: Protect water resources. Deliver developments that efficiently use local resources, particularly water by prioritizing water resilience and sustainable consumption, that minimise and are resilient to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events such as flooding, drought and heatwaves.
	SO5: Protect the highest quality agricultural land whilst being mindful of needs for rural employment and diversification.
Economic	Allocate sufficient land to accommodate development needs.
	SO7: Recognise the influential role of the District’s employment offer, including Stansted Airport/ Northside and Great Chesterford Research Park, by embracing the planned expansion, whilst seeking to maximise their sustainability and the needs for infrastructure.
	SO8: Maintain economic development opportunities. To promote a strong, diverse, resilient, sustainable, and competitive economy and range of employment and learning opportunities and a multi skilled workforce across a range of sectors including tourism, high-tech, biotech, research and development, aviation, agricultural diversification and rural business.
Community/ Social	Provide adequate and timely infrastructure to support development.
	SO9: Help sustain existing and deliver new local community facilities and services through development to promote healthy, sustainable and safe communities.

	SO10: Meet the identified housing needs and an appropriate contribution of affordable housing.
	SO11: Prioritise increased opportunities for safe travel by public transport and active travel in new development.

4. Spatial Strategy

Introduction

- 4.1 Implementing the **Spatial Vision** for Uttlesford District up to 2041, as shown by Chapter 3, will be through our **Spatial Strategy** that informs decision making about the location and nature of future development in our district. The Spatial Strategy identifies the appropriate level of housing to plan for, the amount of employment land to meet our needs in order to maintain and develop our local economy and to provide a range of services, as well as the facilities and infrastructure we need. It also ensures we address the challenges of climate change, support biodiversity net gain, achieve sustainable development and to protect the environment.
- 4.2 Our **Spatial Strategy** for Uttlesford is shown by **Figures 4.1** and **4.2**.
- 4.3 The Spatial Strategy is underpinned by five core (strategic) policies:
- **Core Policy 1: Addressing Climate Change** – which sets out criteria for development to ensure it responds to the challenge of climate change appropriately
 - **Core Policy 2: Meeting Our Housing Needs** – which specifies the scale and location of new housing, ensuring development is built in the most appropriate locations
 - **Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy** – which classifies the settlements in Uttlesford according to their role and service function
 - **Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs** – which specifies the scale and location of opportunities for economic growth to ensure that sufficient new jobs are provided across Uttlesford in appropriate locations, and
 - **Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services** – which ensures that new services and facilities are delivered alongside new housing and employment.

Area Strategies

- 4.4 We have also developed four **Area Strategies**, which ensure we plan appropriately for different parts of Uttlesford, taking account of what makes them locally distinctive and focused on their individual needs. These are set out in Chapters 6 to 8. The four Area Strategies are for:
- North Uttlesford, including Great Chesterford, Newport and Saffron Walden
 - South Uttlesford, including Great Dunmow, Stansted Mountfitchet and Takeley
 - Thaxted, and
 - The Rural Areas (i.e., any policies that apply to the rest of the rural district)

District Wide Policies

- 4.5 Finally, we have developed some district-wide policies that apply to Uttlesford as a whole and these are set out in Chapters 9 to 11. These policies are needed to

complement the Spatial Strategy and Area Strategies to help ensure the Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives can be delivered successfully. These policies are locally specific and are important to help us meet the Plan's objectives.

- 4.6 The policies from the previous Uttlesford Local Plan, adopted in 2005, have been replaced and updated by the policies set out in this Plan, and for that reason, there are no saved policies from the previous plan. A list of how the 2005 Plan policies have been superseded is shown by **Appendix 1**.

Uttlesford Local Plan 2041 – Spatial Strategy	
<p>North Uttlesford – Including: Great Chesterford, Newport and Saffron Walden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saffron Walden is identified a Key Settlement to reflect its status as the largest town within the district where the majority of services and facilities are provided along with the widest range of retail. • Growth at Saffron Walden will complement the existing settlement, forming high-quality sustainable development, well connected to the wider settlement, providing appropriate services and facilities, including additional capacity for the existing secondary school. • Great Chesterford and Newport are recognised as Local Rural Centres reflecting their importance in the Settlement Hierarchy and their sustainability, good public transport connections including railway stations. • Great Chesterford Research Park will provide a key location for the expansion and provision of high quality employment use, supported through the development masterplan.
<p>South Uttlesford – Including: Great Dunmow, Stansted Mountfitchet, and Takeley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Dunmow and Stansted Mountfitchet are recognised as Key Settlements to reflect the roles they play within Uttlesford as two of our three largest and most sustainable settlements. • Both Stansted and Great Dunmow are historic settlements that have traditional strong townscape character. It is therefore important their identity is protected and the quality of the townscape is enhanced. • Takeley is recognised as a Local Rural Centre. Development here must deliver high-quality and sustainable development, picking up on the local character and its rich and varied heritage features, providing for a coherent and comprehensive approach to planning for the settlement and provide a new local centre along with a range of new services and facilities, including a primary school, secondary school and health centre. • Development at Takeley must deliver sustainable connections to the public transport interchange at Stansted Airport and beyond, including the wider employment areas at the airport. • It is important growth within all these settlements is high quality and sustainable, but also supports the delivery of new services, facilities and infrastructure to benefit the existing communities as well as to any new residents. • The development must also provide for extensive areas of open space including comprehensive buffers for the heritage assets and the creation of public space or park to help relieve pressure on Hatfield Forest. Heritage, both natural and built assets should be protected or celebrated by good landscape design, settings as well as appropriate design.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to access and usability of the Flitch Way in the south as a strategic linear route that could be used more for east-west connectivity will be expected. • The planned expansion of Stansted Airport and large-scale increase in warehousing provision will provide a key focus for employment, with improvement to local sustainable transport.
Thaxted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thaxted is also recognised as a Local Rural Centre to reflect its role within the wider rural eastern part of the district, where additional development is limited to support the vitality and viability of the community and its services and facilities, including by helping to maintain its public transport connectivity. • The high quality of Thaxted's built environment is easily recognisable and it is particularly important these qualities are protected. • New services and facilities will also be provided including a new primary school.
Rural Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth across the rest of the district will be more limited, focusing on meeting local community and business needs and helping to support the vitality of these more rural settlements. • Proposals for new dwellings will be directed towards the larger and more sustainable villages that offer a wider range of services and are more well connected than the smaller villages. • Development in the open countryside will not be permitted unless consistent with the exception policies in this plan or within national policy. In the south of the District, the Green Belt will be maintained, with no new allocations proposed in the Green Belt.

Figure 4.1: Uttlesford Local Plan 2041 – Spatial Strategy

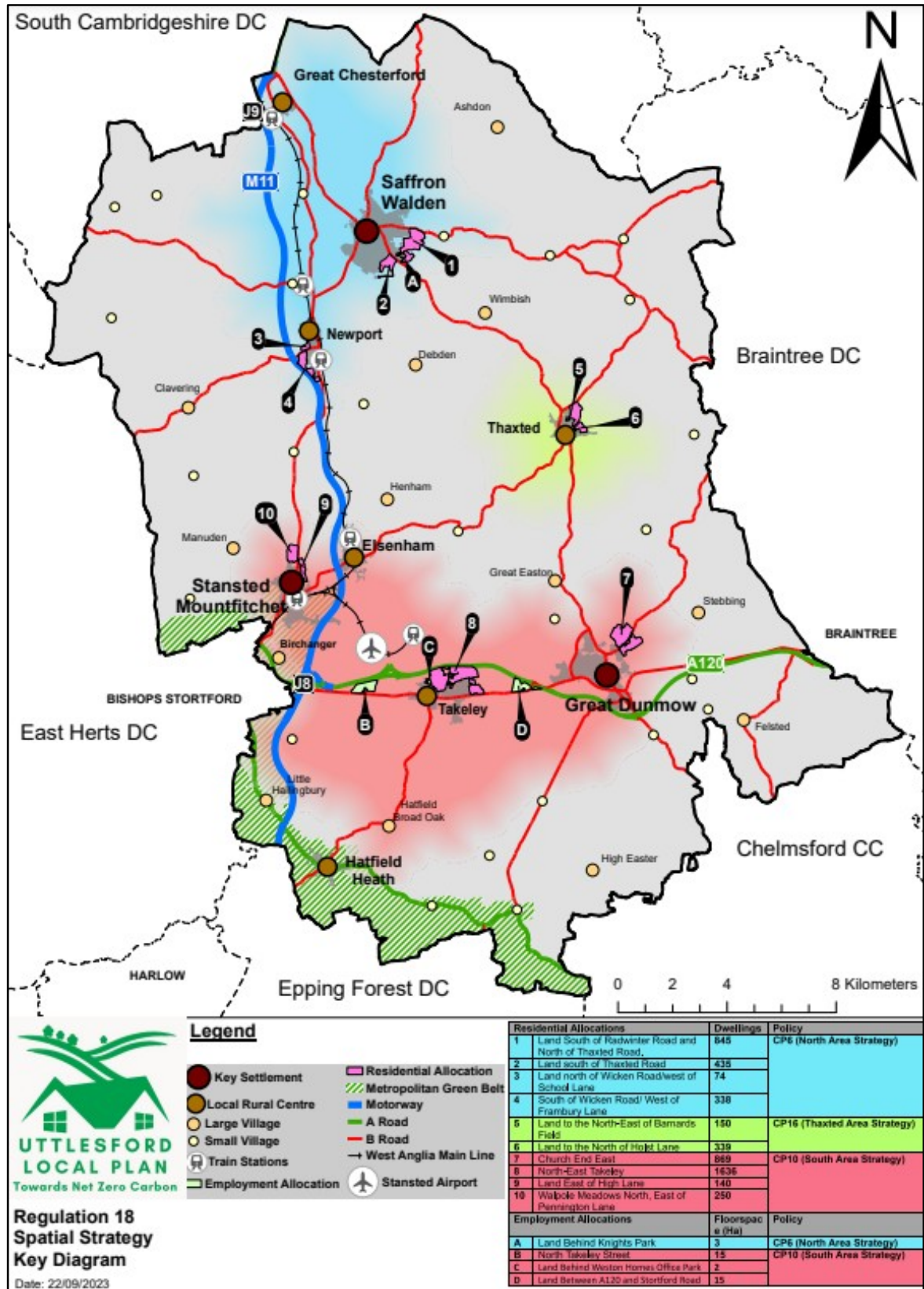


Figure 4.2: Key Diagram – Uttlesford’s Spatial and Area Strategies

Responding to Climate Change

4.7 There is overwhelming scientific consensus that we are experiencing significant climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ratified a report in 2023¹ on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It highlights the urgency for action and has generated a high level of concern. The UK's national commitment is set by the Climate Change Act 2008, updated in 2019² and legislates that the UK must be net zero carbon by 2050. It includes a series of carbon budgets to ensure that the UK does not emit more than its allowance between now and 2050. This legal requirement is underpinned by the Climate Change Committee's (CCC) report '*Net Zero: The UK's Contribution to Stopping Global Warming*'³.

4.9 Key measures to achieve Net Zero include:

- 100% low carbon/renewable electricity by 2050
- ultra-efficient energy use in new homes and non-domestic buildings
- ambitious programme of retrofit of existing buildings.
- electrification of small vehicles
- reduction in waste and non-biodegradable waste to landfill, and
- significant afforestation and restoration of land

4.9 Furthermore, there is growing concern over the cost of fuel and increasing fuel poverty. The planning process can influence the use of energy through policy controls over the energy use and space heating standards in new buildings. Increasing this 'fabric efficiency' to as high a level as possible, and then requiring any additional energy needs to be met from renewable sources goes a long way to ensure a net zero building.

4.10 However, the energy standards required by the current Building Regulations 2021 (Part L)⁴ are not strict enough for new homes to be net zero. We need to require higher standards through our Local Plan to achieve this. Improving the design of a building by reducing the extent of heat loss areas, the amount of junctions and gaps, and by optimising elevation design for winter solar gains are considered as essential components of an energy efficient design; such measures need to be required of all new buildings.

4.11 The Local Plan will therefore require that new buildings are designed and built to be Net Zero Carbon in operation. They must be ultra-low energy using energy much more efficiently, be fossil fuel free, and generate renewable energy on-site to at least match annual energy use. We need also to try to reduce their 'embodied carbon' during construction and their long-term environmental impact, for example how building materials are re-used. Without these requirements we are adding to the problem of retrofitting in the future such as the need for boiler replacement.

¹ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2023, AR6 Synthesis Report. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>

² Climate Change Act 2008, 2019, Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>

³ Climate Change Committee, 2019, Net Zero: The UK's contribution to Stopping Global Warming. Available at: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/net-zero-the-uks-contribution-to-stopping-global-warming/>

⁴ The Building Regulations (2021), Approved Document L. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conservation-of-fuel-and-power-approved-document-l>

- 4.12 In 2019 the Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency and prepared an Action Plan⁵ of project ideas to try to address some of the climate change measures that will be required. The Action Plan is under review and is focusing on achievable measures such as electric vehicle charging, and support for community-based initiatives, providing funding for projects that can demonstrate tangible outcomes.
- 4.13 One of the areas of considerable concern to local people is the biodiversity value and ecological status of much of the land in the district where agriculture dominates the landscape and fragile chalk stream ecosystems have been endangered through pollution and over-abstraction. Our Plan includes policies to protect the natural environment but also to encourage increased access to open space and semi-rural areas. A critical requirement of the Environment Act 2021 refers to the relatively new concept of Biodiversity Net Gain aimed at enhancing the natural environment through development projects.
- 4.14 The final main component of climate change impact is transport, particularly by the private car. Our Plan places emphasis on the need to reduce this, to support public transport and to encourage connected walking and cycling routes. In these ways settlements and new development become more sustainable.

Climate Change & Sustainability Statement

- 4.15 In order to ensure a comprehensive approach to sustainability, applicants will be required to submit a **Climate Change & Sustainability Statement**⁶ that addresses all aspects of climate change covering details of the approach listed below and in **Table 4.1**, and in accordance with **Core Policy 1: Addressing Climate Change**:
- adaptation to climate change
 - water efficiency and water management
 - scheme design and site waste management to reduce the amount of construction waste, maximise the reuse and recycling of materials (including reuse of existing buildings where these exist, as far as suitable and feasible)
 - use of materials and embodied carbon (considering the district-wide Design Code)
 - the green and blue infrastructure strategy, the County's Nature Recovery Network, protection of the chalk stream ecology, tree planting, biodiversity net gain, and long-term stewardship and funding
 - land, water, noise and air pollution
 - sustainable transport, mobility and access
 - health and well-being, including open space, culture, accessibility.

Note: Operational energy policies are dealt with separately in the Energy Strategy and/or Essex County Council 'net zero spreadsheet'.

⁵ Utlesford District Council, 2019, Climate Crisis Strategy. Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/climate-crisis-strategy>

⁶ A template for the CCSS is available from the ECC Essex Design Guide website, November 2023 – Available at: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/>

Table 4.1: Topics expected to be included within the Climate Change & Sustainability Statement according to the type and scale of development.

Topic for Climate Change & Sustainability Statement	New development of 1-9 dwellings or 100-<1000m ² GIA	New major development (10+ dwellings or 1,000m ² + GIA)	Major refurbishment & change of use
Adaptation to climate change	✓	✓	✓
Water efficiency and water management	✓	✓	✓
Site waste management to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of construction waste • Maximise reuse & recycling of materials 	✓	✓	✓
Use of materials and with reference to embodied carbon (consider the District-wide Design Code)	✓ *	✓	✓ *
Green and blue infrastructure strategy, the County's Nature Recovery Network, protection of the chalk stream ecology, tree planting, biodiversity net gain, and long-term stewardship and funding	✓	✓	✓
Land, water, noise and air pollution	✓	✓	✓
Sustainable transport, mobility and access	✓	✓	✓
Health and well-being, including open space, culture, accessibility	✓	✓	✓

*Less detail required unless substantial demolition/ extension is involved.

Core Policy 1: Addressing Climate Change

Development proposals must demonstrate how they mitigate the impacts of climate change and support an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, including the following measures:

- i. locating and laying out development to reduce the need to travel by clustering trip origins and destinations between homes, jobs, services
- ii. providing high quality sustainable travel infrastructure and coordinating between development sites in the vicinity to address cumulative impacts and achieve connectivity of routes
- iii. locating electric vehicle charging points to maximize ease of access and safety when in public areas
- iv. promoting sustainable design and construction, and the re-use of materials and reduction in waste in a 'circular economy' approach to development
- v. implement the cooling hierarchy into building design and show how building design is resilient to current and future climate impacts e.g., balancing winter solar gain and summer cooling using natural methods such as shading and natural ventilation, to avoid a need for active air conditioning (with reference to **Core Policy 24: Overheating**)
- vi. accelerating the expansion of renewable and low carbon energy generation within the district (with reference to **Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development** and **Core Policy 26: Renewable Energy Infrastructure**)
- vii. use of materials with low embodied carbon as far as possible (with reference to **Core Policy 25: Embodied Carbon**)
- viii. promoting the efficient use of natural resources (e.g., water and soil) including surface water management systems such as SUDs, and water efficiency measures in buildings (with reference to **Core Policy 35: Water Supply And Protection Of Water Resources**)
- ix. ensuring that new developments are provided with recycling and waste disposal infrastructure
- x. promoting and maintaining a network of connected, accessible and multi-functional green spaces, including Local Green Space, to include biodiversity enhancement and nature recovery as appropriate and encouraging tree and hedgerow planting

All applications for new development of 1 or more dwellings or greater than 100sqm of non-residential floorspace, and all major refurbishment and major change of use, is expected to demonstrate the above by submitting a Climate Change & Sustainability Statement covering the topics and level of detail proportionate to the scale of the development as per **Table 4.1**.

Residential development over ten units and non-residential development over 1000sqm floorspace or 0.5ha will be required to cover more detail and a wider range of topics in the **Climate Change & Sustainability Statement**, setting out their approach towards health and wellbeing, as well as how their proposals reflect adaptation to and help to combat climate change issues in relation to net zero carbon development, sustainable transport, nature and green infrastructure, energy, water, waste and construction methods.

Meeting Our Housing Needs

- 4.16 The Local Plan 2041 seeks to meet housing needs; to provide homes and access to the housing market and to deliver affordable housing for those priced

out or unable to access housing at market prices. It also seeks to provide a mix and type of housing that will help meet the needs of the whole community.

- 4.17 With these aims, the Plan makes provision for at least 14,356 new homes to be delivered during the plan period (2021 to 2041) as set out in **Core Policy 2: Meeting our Housing Needs**. This reflects the Objectively Assessed Need for Housing for Uttlesford District up to 2041 as identified in the updated Local Housing Need Assessment (2023)⁷. The figure of 13,680 new homes represents the identified housing requirement, however the Plan makes for provision in excess of the housing requirement to provide for flexibility and contingency.

Sources of Housing Supply

- 4.18 A number of sources of housing supply will ensure a continuous supply of housing delivery across the Plan period. These will include:
- strategic allocations made within the Plan (sites of 100 or more dwellings)
 - any existing planning commitments
 - non-strategic allocations (sites of 99 or fewer dwellings) that may be included in the final version of this Plan and/or that are identified through Neighbourhood Plans (refer to Core Policy 2), and
 - sites not yet identified that will come forward through the development management process in accordance with the policies set out in this Local Plan 2041. These are sometimes known as ‘windfalls’.
- 4.19 The strategic allocations listed in **Core Policy 2: Meeting our Housing Needs** and outlined in more detail within the Area Strategies are central to the delivery of the Local Plan 2041 and our Strategic Objectives for Uttlesford.
- 4.20 To identify the strategic allocations, the Council has followed a comprehensive selection process, which began with an assessment of land at each of our most sustainable settlements (shown by our updated Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment – HELAA)⁸. This approach helped to identify broad locations that offered the most suitable locations for development, which were then comprehensively tested, including by the Sustainability Appraisal, Transport Assessment, Viability Study, Landscape Sensitivity and a number of other technical evidence studies, including for heritage⁹.
- 4.21 The scale of development at the identified strategic allocations will enable infrastructure to be provided that offers wider benefits to their local areas.
- 4.22 Overall, the Plan makes provision for more housing than the identified requirement. This is to ensure there is supply headroom, to provide greater Plan resilience and flexibility, and to help ensure the Plan can achieve and maintain a five-year housing land supply, as required by national policy.

Core Policy 2: Meeting Our Housing Needs

⁷ UDC, Local Housing Needs Assessment, 2023. Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/article/4941/Housing>

⁸ UDC, Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA), 2023. Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/article/4941/Housing>

⁹ Background evidence for the Local Plan is available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/article/4924/Local-Plan-evidence-and-background-studies>

The housing requirement for the Uttlesford District is for 13,680 homes to be delivered in the plan period between 2021 and 2041.

The Plan provides for at least 14,356 dwellings by 2041 in the interest of providing for flexibility and contingency.

5,076 dwellings will be delivered through strategic allocations. 1,000 dwellings will be delivered through non-strategic allocations at the Larger Villages. Additional dwellings (for example windfalls) will also be delivered through Neighbourhood Development Plans or through the Development Management Process. The contribution of all sources of housing supply are shown by the following table:

Table 4.2: Uttlesford Housing Requirement and Housing Supply 2021 to 2041

Category		Number of Dwellings
Housing requirement for the full plan period (April 2021 to March 2041)		13,680
Housing completions (April 2021 to 1st April 2023)		980
Housing Supply	Known Commitments (as at 1 st April 2023)	5,800
	Strategic Allocations	5,076
	Non-Strategic Allocations	1,000
	Windfalls	1,500
Total Housing Supply		14,356

Strategic Allocations

Development will be supported at strategic allocations where it meets the requirements set out within the Site Development Templates shown by **Appendix A** and in accordance with the policies of the Development Plan taken as a whole. A collaborative and comprehensive masterplanned approach will be expected with consultation undertaken in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The following tables shows how the level of housing required through strategic development sites will be distributed:

Table 4.3: Strategic Allocations identified for North Uttlesford

Settlement/ Parish	Settlement Type	Site Name	Number of Dwellings
Newport	Local Rural Centre	North of Wicken Road/ West of School Lane	74
		South of Wicken Road/ West of Frambury Lane	338
Saffron Walden	Key Settlement	Land south of Radwinter road, north of Thaxted road.	845
		Land south of Thaxted road	435
Total			1,692

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Table 4.4: Strategic Allocations identified for South Uttlesford

Settlement/ Parish	Settlement Type	Site Name	Number of Dwellings
Great Dunmow	Key Settlement	Church End East	869
Stansted Mountfitchet	Key Settlement	Walpole Meadows North, East of Pennington Lane	250
		East of High Lane North	140
Takeley	Local Rural Centre		1,636
Total			2,895

Table 4.5: Strategic Allocations identified for Thaxted and Rural Uttlesford

Settlement/ Parish	Settlement Type	Site Name	Number of Dwellings
Thaxted	Local Rural Centre	Land to the North- East of Barnards Field	150
		Land to the North of Holst Lane	339
Total			489

Non-Strategic Allocations

Development will also be supported at non-strategic allocations at the Larger Villages where development meets the requirements to be set out within the Site Development Templates (**Appendices 2 to 4**) or within Neighbourhood Plans, and in accordance with the Development Plan taken as a whole.

Non-strategic allocations at Larger Villages will either be identified in this Plan, adopted Neighbourhood Plans, or future parts of the Local Plan, in accordance with the identified housing requirement figures for the Larger Villages as shown within Chapter 8: **Rural Area Strategy**.

Settlement Hierarchy

4.23 The Settlement Hierarchy (**Core Policy 3**) defines the settlements across Uttlesford into four tiers based on an assessment of their population size, the number and range of facilities and services, their characteristics, accessibility, local employment opportunities and their functional relationship with their surrounding areas (see below). Each tier of settlement has a different strategic role as defined by Core Policy 3.

- Key Settlements
- Local Rural Centres

- Larger Villages
 - Smaller Villages
- 4.24 The Local Plan 2041 protects and enhances the services and facilities provided by the Key Settlements, Local Rural Centres and our Larger Villages and ensures that any new facilities, homes and jobs are focused on these settlements. This will help to ensure the delivery of sustainable development because:
- these settlements provide the best range of services and facilities, and new development will help to support and enhance them
 - locating new homes in these communities with the best services and facilities and jobs will enable the residents in the new homes to access them by walking, cycling and public transport, so reducing the need to travel by car
 - it will enable more affordable homes to be built where there is most need, and
 - the main service providers, including Essex Integrated Care Services , the County Council and emergency services, prefer this approach because it will help them to deliver their services more effectively.
- 4.25 The Settlement Hierarchy provides a new categorisation for all settlements. The sustainability of the hierarchy has been reviewed to ensure that new development is focused in the most appropriate locations. The hierarchy allows for greatest flexibility in the largest and most sustainable locations, but is more restrictive at the smallest and least sustainable settlements.
- 4.26 Some development in smaller rural settlements can be very important to preserve their vitality and viability, but this needs to be carefully managed to ensure that the pattern of development overall is sustainable. For example, ensuring the strategy supports the maximum possible use of sustainable modes of transportation.

Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy

Development will be in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy and Settlement Classifications as set out below:

Key Settlements:

Key Settlements are defined as settlements that have the ability to support the most sustainable patterns of living within the district through their current levels of facilities, services and employment opportunities.

Local Rural Centres / Small Towns

Local Rural Centres are defined as either small towns or large villages with a level of facilities and services and local employment to provide the next best opportunities for sustainable development outside of the Key Settlements.

Larger Villages

Larger Villages are defined as settlements with a more limited range of employment, services and facilities. Unallocated development will be limited to providing for local needs and to support employment, services and facilities within local communities.

Smaller Villages

The Smaller Villages have a low level of services and facilities, where any development should be modest and proportionate in scale and primarily to meet local needs.

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The Settlement Classifications Are:

Classification	Settlement	Type of Development
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Key Settlements	Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden, Stansted Mountfitchet	There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development within the existing built area of Key Settlements, Small Towns and Larger Villages.
Local Rural Centres/ Small Towns (*)	Elsenham, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Heath, Newport, Takeley/ Prior's Green, Thaxted	Development outside the existing built areas of these settlements will only be permitted where it is allocated by the Local Plan 2041 or has been allocated within an adopted Neighbourhood Development Plan, or future parts of the Local Plan. Development at washed over GB settlements should be in accordance with National Policy.
Larger Villages	Ashdon, Birchanger, Clavering, Debden, Elder Street, Felsted, Great Easton, Hatfield Broad Oak, Henham, High Easter, Little Hallingbury, Manuden, Stebbing	
Smaller Villages	Aythorpe Roding, Barnston, Berden, Broxted, Chrishall, Elmdon, Farnham, Flitch Green, Great Hallingbury, Great Sampford, Hempsted, High Roding, Langley, Leaden Roding, Lindsell, Little Bardfield, Little Dunmow, Little Easton, Littlebury, Quendon & Rickling, Radwinter, Swards End, Wendens Ambo, White Roding, Widdington	At the Smaller Villages, limited infill development may be appropriate within the existing built areas of these settlements, or if it allocated within an adopted Neighbourhood Development Plan or future parts of the Local Plan. Proposals for limited infill development will be supported where they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in keeping with local character, and ii. proportionate in scale, and iii. meet local housing needs, and/ or provide local employment, services and facilities.
Open Countryside	Those villages not included within the categories described above are considered to form part of the Open Countryside.	Development in open countryside will not be appropriate unless specifically supported by other relevant policies as set out in the Development Plan or national policy.

(GB) These settlements are washed over by Green Belt. (*) These settlements are inset to the Green Belt. (Part GB) These settlements are partly in the Green Belt.

Meeting Business and Employment Needs

- 4.27 Uttlesford includes a number of significant employment sites and employers, including Stansted Airport and Great Chesterford Research Park, but is proportionally also home to a large number of micro-enterprises when compared to the East of England and England as a whole.
- 4.28 The largest sectors in Uttlesford by the proportion of total employment in 2019 were Transportation and Storage (20.0%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (11.1%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Administrative Support (both 8.9%). Other sectors that recorded greater than 5% of total employment included Manufacturing; Education; Accommodation and food (all of which accounted for 7.8%), Construction and Human health & social work (both accounted for 6.7%). The sectors reflect the importance of Stansted Airport to the local economy, plus the north-south M11 corridor which offers strong road and rail connections to Cambridge and London¹⁰.
- 4.29 Uttlesford has seen relatively rapid employment growth in recent years, outperforming surrounding areas in comparative terms and the following form the main strands that contribute to the economy of Uttlesford:
- London Stansted Airport and environs
 - Chesterford Research Park
 - vibrant market towns and rural centres
 - the rural economy, and
 - the visitor economy.
- 4.30 Stansted Airport is undoubtedly one of the most important contributors to the local economy, both directly and also through the supply chain and supporting services. The airport secured planning permission to expand to 43 million passengers per year in May 2021, and the approval in August 2023 of the Northside permission will significantly expand the airport's warehousing floorspace.
- 4.31 Another key local economic driver in Uttlesford is Chesterford Research Park located in the north of the district nearer to Cambridge. Chesterford Research Park provides laboratory and office space for biotechnology, pharmaceutical and technology R&D companies. Current occupiers include AstraZeneca, Isogenica, Microbiotica and Biomodal. Chesterford Research Park is Uttlesford's most prominent R&D facility and has planning permission to expand further. The Park masterplan sets out the potential for around 93,000 sqm for research and development uses of which approximately 32,500sqm of space is already occupied.
- 4.32 Office demand is focused generally on local SME businesses and particularly space of up to 140sqm, although the rise of hybrid working has affected office floorspace demand. It is reported that that outstanding requirements are all for small and medium-sized units, with little demand for larger HQ office space. The local market in Saffron Walden is focused typically on units of 46-140sqm . Some inquiries from small businesses are reported, for satellite offices thus providing an alternative to commuting to London or Cambridge.

¹⁰ ADD REFERENCE

- 4.33 A lack of industrial supply is noted in Uttlesford and more generally within 10 miles of Bishops Stortford with a 99.6% occupancy level within the industrial market. Demand outstrips supply and there is a need to bring forward new development. There is demand for industrial space in a range of small, medium and large size bands across the district including from established manufacturing businesses. Additional supply is needed, particularly close to M11 Junction 8, which is the area of strongest occupier demand. Demand exists for smaller rural premises across the district and around the smaller towns and villages.
- 4.34 The latest evidence relating to business and employment needs is contained within the 2023 Employment Needs Update which updates the 2021 Employment Needs and Economic Development Evidence Report¹¹.
- 4.35 The Employment Needs Update identifies an overall need for office floorspace of 43,200 sqm or 14.14 ha over the period to 2041. Taking into account the latest monitoring data on completions and commitments (including the Stansted Northside permission) the residual need to be met through new allocations is 4.4ha. The report recommends making an allocation of 3-5 ha around Stansted / Gaunts End / Takeley alongside supporting windfall sites at the Key Settlements of Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden and Stansted Mountfitchet.
- 4.36 Regarding industrial land the report recommends that 235,000 sqm of floorspace is provided during the plan period, of which 153,800 sqm is beyond Stansted. Broadly, the non-strategic floorspace at Northside is considered adequate to meet Stansted-specific business needs of 81,000sqm; therefore the need for the remainder of Uttlesford is 153,800sqm or 34ha.
- 4.37 Taking into account completions and commitments there is a residual need for 30.4 ha industrial land to meet local Uttlesford needs. Of this it has been recommended that industrial allocations are made at Great Dunmow (5-10ha); Saffron Walden (up to 5ha) and 15ha in the Stansted vicinity around Takeley, Bishop's Stortford borders, Stansted Mountfitchet and Birchanger.
- 4.38 Allocations to meet office and industrial needs are made in **Core Policy 4**, with further details provided in the relevant Area Strategies and corresponding Site Development Templates (**Appendices 2 to 4**).

Table 4.6: Uttlesford Employment Land Supply at 11th September 2023

¹¹ UDC, Employment Needs Update (2023). Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/article/4936/Employment>

Component	Employment Land (hectares)	
	Office	Industrial
Need 2021 – 2041	14.4	52.2 (of which 34.1 is local/non-Stansted)
Completions and commitments (excluding Northside)	10	3.7
Residual need	4.4	25-30
New Strategic Allocations in this plan	5	33
Balance to be met from windfall/non-strategic development	0	0

Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs

Over the plan period 2021-2041 the land requirement for office development is 14.4ha and industrial development is 52.2ha. In order to meet this requirement a further 4.4ha is needed for office development and 25-30ha is needed for industrial development beyond known completions and commitments (figures correct at 11th September 2023).

A total of 38 hectares of land is identified for future development at the following strategic allocations:

Table 4.5: Local Plan 2041 Employment Allocations

Site Name	Type of Site (Uses Class)	Available Development Land (Hectares)
Great Dunmow / Takeley – Land Between A120 & Stortford Road	E(g)(i) office / E(g)(ii) R&D / E(g)(iii) / B2 Industrial	15
Saffron Walden – Land North of Thaxted Road (Rear of Knights Road)	E(g)(iii) / B2 Industrial	3
Takeley – North of Takeley Street	E(g)(iii) / B2 Industrial	15
Gaunts End	E(g)(i) office	3
Total		36

Planning Applications for employment and business development will be supported at the allocated sites where they meet the requirements set out within the Site Development Templates shown by **Appendices 2 to 4**, and in accordance with the Area Strategies.

The small-scale residual need will be met through windfall development in accordance with **Core Policy 48: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites** and where supported by Neighbourhood Plans.

In addition to the sites identified for new employment development, a number of existing strategic employment sites have been identified in the Area Strategies. These sites will be safeguarded for employment uses in accordance with **Core Policies 45 and 46**.

Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services

- 4.40 Providing adequate supporting infrastructure is one of the most important ways the Local Plan can contribute towards achieving a sustainable local

economy, as well as meeting the Plan's Climate Action and Healthy Place-Shaping objectives. The Spatial Strategy focuses development in the most accessible parts of the district thus helping to ensure the Plans proposals are well served by transport links and the necessary physical, social and green infrastructure.

4.41 The Council's approach to infrastructure planning in the district will identify the infrastructure required to meet the district's growth, to support the strategic site allocations and to ensure delivery by:

- working with partners, including central Government, and other local authorities, to provide physical, community and green infrastructure
- identifying infrastructure needs and costs, phasing of development, funding sources and responsibilities for delivery
- completing a Developer Contributions SPD to set out the Council's approach to the provision of essential infrastructure including affordable housing, education, transport, health, flood defences and open space, and
- requiring development proposals to demonstrate that infrastructure requirements can be met in a timely way, including the provision of transport, education, health, social and community facilities.

4.42 Essential Infrastructure is that which is required to make development happen in a timely and sustainable manner. Such infrastructure is therefore needed to ensure that the impacts of development are mitigated and that new development comes forward with necessary supporting facilities. Not investing in this infrastructure may result in delays to development coming forward. Examples of essential infrastructure associated with developments are roads, public transport improvements, schools, and foul water upgrades.

4.43 Other Infrastructure is that which is important to meet the overall cumulative need of development but is not seen as likely to prevent an individual development coming forward in the short-term.

4.44 The Area Strategies set out in Chapters 5 to 8 include policies to help us plan for some of the key infrastructure requirements within each part of the district, and where necessary, also for safeguarding land to ensure that the delivery of these schemes will not be compromised.

4.45 Infrastructure and services will be sought through the negotiation of planning obligations, conditions, levy, undertakings and/ or other agreements as secured through planning permission, to mitigate the direct impacts of development and secure its implementation.

4.46 We will secure funding for any in-kind infrastructure through Planning Obligations where they are necessary, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development proposal.

4.47 The Council will pool planning obligations where the infrastructure relates to more than one development site and is required to make more than one development site acceptable in planning terms. Strategic infrastructure could also be pooled.

4.48 The Council's approach to delivering infrastructure will include both a CIL Charging Schedule and a revised Supplementary Planning Document for

Section 106 and will provide more detail about its approach to securing developer contributions.

- 4.49 Upon adoption of the CIL Charging Schedule, CIL will be used to pool developer contributions towards a wide range of new and improved infrastructure necessary to deliver new development.
- 4.50 Where not covered by the CIL Charging Schedule, infrastructure and services, including provision for their maintenance, should be delivered directly by the developer through the development management process.

Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services

All new development will be required to provide for the necessary on-site and, where appropriate, off-site infrastructure requirements arising from the proposal. Infrastructure requirements will be delivered directly by the developer and/ or through an appropriate financial contribution prior to, or in conjunction with, new development. Where appropriate, developers will be expected to collaborate on the provision of infrastructure which is needed to serve more than one site. In ensuring the timely delivery of infrastructure requirements, development proposals must demonstrate that full regard has been paid to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and all other relevant policies of this Plan.

If infrastructure requirements could render the development unviable, proposals for major development should be supported by an independent viability assessment on terms agreed by the relevant parties including the Council and County Council and funded by the developer. This will involve an open book approach. Where viability constraints are demonstrated by evidence the Council will:

- i. prioritise developer contributions for essential and then other infrastructure in line with the definitions as set out in Paragraphs 4.42 and 4.43 and the detail of the requirements outlined in the IDP, and/ or
- ii. use an appropriate mechanism to defer part of the developer contributions requirement to a later date, or
- iii. as a last resort, refuse planning permission if the development would be unsustainable without inclusion of the unfunded infrastructure requirements taking into account reasonable contributions from elsewhere including CIL.

The Council's Delivering Infrastructure Strategy will include both a CIL Charging Schedule and a Supplementary Planning Document for Section 106 agreements that will provide more detail about its approach to securing developer contributions.

Upon adoption of the CIL Charging Schedule, CIL will be used to pool developer contributions towards a wide range of new and improved infrastructure necessary to delivery new development.

Where not covered by the CIL Charging Schedule, infrastructure and services, including provision for their maintenance, should be delivered directly by the developer through the development management process.

Infrastructure and services will be sought through the negotiation of planning obligations, conditions, levy, undertaking and/ or other agreement as secured through the planning permission, to mitigate the direct impacts of development and secure its implementation.

5. North Uttlesford Area Strategy

Introduction

- 5.1 This Chapter focuses on the Key Settlement of Saffron Walden and the Local Rural Centres of Great Chesterford and Newport. These are the largest settlements in the northern part of Uttlesford and together form the North Uttlesford Area Strategy. This strategy helps to provide a spatial dimension to the Local Plan and make it easier for readers interested in particular parts of the district to understand what is being proposed. All three settlements are located on or adjacent to the M11 corridor that runs north-south through the western edge of Uttlesford, and the valley of the River Cam. The area also contains a number of smaller villages (such as Littlebury and Wendens Ambo) although our policies affecting the more rural areas are set out in Chapter 8: Rural Area Strategy.
- 5.2 Saffron Walden is the largest settlement in the district, which is an important medieval town containing many historic buildings of note and includes a Conservation Area which covers large portions of the central and north-eastern extents of the town. The town has the largest retail and service offer in the district and as such functions as a Key Settlement. This offering includes several schools, sports and leisure facilities, shops and supermarkets, a GP surgery, a community hospital, along with various other services and facilities available to the public. It has seen considerable expansion in recent years particularly to the south and east of the Town, although infrastructure provision has not always kept up with this expansion. It is essential that any new development provides a comprehensive range of new or additional infrastructure services and facilities to help redress this.
- 5.3 The Audley End Estate is situated to the west of the town and comprises the house itself along with large sections of land in the vicinity which provides a natural barrier to the western extent of Saffron Walden. The historic, natural and attractive characteristics of the estate make it an important asset to the area, which should be protected from any development pressure. The nearby railway station located at Wendens Ambo provides good access to Cambridge and London, but is located approximately 3 miles from the town, so it is essential that public transport and cycling connections between the town and the station are maintained and, wherever possible, enhanced.
- 5.4 Great Chesterford is located in the northern most part of Uttlesford being close to the border with neighbouring South Cambridgeshire District. The settlement benefits from a railway station located at its heart with excellent connections and the wider area contains a number of key employment sites. These contribute to the high-tech and bio-tech cluster, that partly lie in South Cambridgeshire and partly within Uttlesford, such as Great Chesterford Research Park. Great Chesterford Research Park was initially constructed approximately 60 years ago and since then, has continually provided high-skill employment opportunities to the residents of Uttlesford and South Cambridgeshire, particularly surrounding the pharmaceutical and biotechnological industries. There are some significant heritage assets in the area including a large cluster of listed buildings along High Street, South Street and Carmel Street, with a Conservation Area designation also covering this historic core. Abutting the settlement to the north-east, lies a Scheduled Monument designation, comprising a Roman fort, Roman town, Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Whilst the settlement is close to the M11 Junction 9 – the volume of traffic using this route and development pressure in the wider area (outside of Uttlesford) highlights the

importance of ensuring any longer-term proposals adequately test and mitigate any impacts associated with the Stumps Cross junction, A11 and M11 Junction 9.

- 5.5 Newport is the other Local Rural Centre located in the northern part of Uttlesford that is also a highly attractive medieval settlement. The settlement benefits from a railway station with excellent connections to the north and south, a good range of shops, a secondary school and a primary school. A high proportion of the designated heritage assets within Newport are situated along High Street. Reflective of this, the Newport Conservation Area is broadly linear, running north-south along this route. Abutting the very north-eastern extent of Newport lies the Historic Park and Garden designation of Shortgrove Hall. This is a well landscaped park formed in the 18th Century. The statutory protection afforded to this historic park and its rural setting ensure that it should be protected from development pressure.
- 5.6 Given the importance and relative size of these settlements in Uttlesford, along with the range of services and facilities they provide, and the associated opportunities for maximizing walking, cycling and public transport use to access services, facilities and employment; these settlements are considered to be amongst the most sustainable locations for growth within the district. For these reasons, there are strategic development proposals at Saffron Walden and Newport, but due to various constraints, no strategic growth is proposed at Great Chesterford.
- 5.7 Following the delivery of the proposed allocations, discussed later in this Chapter, the settlements will continue to be thriving places; acting as important service centres for their surrounding catchments. The historic character and attractive landscape settings will have been maintained. New development will have been successfully integrated with the settlement, alongside additional infrastructure provision, improving self-sufficiency. Meanwhile, new residents contribute to sustaining the services and facilities also valued by existing communities.

How the North Uttlesford Area Will Change by 2041

- 5.5 By 2041, the following deliverables are sought for within North Uttlesford:
- the provision of both primary (3 form entry) and secondary provision (a new sixth form centre) in Saffron Walden and the expansion of primary and secondary provision in Newport
 - the provision of around 1,692 dwellings across Saffron Walden and Newport, including around 556 affordable dwellings
 - up to 3 hectares of employment provision in Saffron Walden in the form of expansion to the retail park at the 'Land north-east of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden'
 - development which achieves high quality design, conserving the historic environment and landscape setting of the settlements
 - comprehensive packages of infrastructure enhancements towards new health care, open space and leisure facilities
 - transport improvements including improved bus frequencies
 - enhanced facilities at both Saffron Walden (Audley End) and Newport railway stations, along with a link road provided between Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road, and
 - high quality walking and cycling links from the proposed allocations connecting to Newport and Saffron Walden centres and the railway stations.

Housing

- 5.9 The plan proposes around 1,280 homes at Saffron Walden and 412 at Newport. This is important to ensure the Local Plan supports sustainable development and supports infrastructure delivery where it has maximum benefit to existing as well as new communities especially given the shortcomings in planning for infrastructure in Uttlesford in the past.
- 5.10 It is also important we provide support for our retailers, businesses and existing services and facilities so we help to maintain the viability and vitality of our most sustainable communities. As an increasing number of people work from home, ensuring that new residents can easily access local facilities by sustainable modes of travel not only helps to reduce the need to travel but also boosts the local economy, along with providing affordable housing where the need arises (i.e., in our existing main settlements).
- 5.11 Development at Saffron Walden provides an opportunity to provide substantial new education facilities, including a 3-form entry primary school that will provide for some of the recently committed development as well as the newly proposed allocation. This approach is preferred by Essex County Council as Education Authority as opposed to providing two smaller and separately located schools. The development will also provide a new Sixth Form Centre for Saffron Walden County High School, thus enabling secondary expansion in the town. The secondary school here is already the largest in the district, but expansion helps to prevent the need for pupils to travel further afield.
- 5.12 Moreover, within the proposed allocations, provision has been made for the delivery of a link road which connects Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road, thereby alleviating pressure from vehicular traffic within the constrained town centre and facilitating greater connectivity. The Saffron Walden allocations will also provide a range of proposed green and open spaces, including formal play areas, semi-natural spaces, and landscape corridors. The Plan is also proposing a substantial Country Park to the east of Saffron Walden to ensure appropriate open space is easily accessible to our communities across the district, while further Country Park's are proposed within the South Uttlesford Area Strategy.
- 5.13 Similarly, the proposed development at Newport helps to address the shortcomings in infrastructure provision, with proposed provision of a range of central green areas that combine existing ecological assets, new publicly accessible spaces, and include measures to enhance biodiversity. Additionally, new footpath connections are proposed within the sites which better connect Newport with the Public Right of Way network to the west, including Harcamlow Way. As part of the allocations, land is also proposed for a flexible, non-residential facility, within which future applicants should explore possibilities for providing a new leisure/community use which would relate well to the existing Newport Primary School.
- 5.14 There is no development proposed at Great Chesterford for a variety of reasons, including constraints associated with the M11 junction and the historic environment. There may be development potential at Great Chesterford in the longer term, particularly in proximity to the railway station, but this would require access from neighbouring South Cambridgeshire, and so this might be something that could be investigated in a future plan.

- 5.15 The Site Selection Methodology Topic Paper provides a detailed explanation for how the proposed allocations have been selected¹.
- 5.16 The policy requirements (**Appendix 2**) ensure that a comprehensive masterplanning approach is taken, whereby new development is not to be delivered piecemeal but as part of cohesive approach. Planning applications will be required to ensure that new development delivers appropriate linkages between the allocations and the existing settlement, well-connected green infrastructure, and high quality public open spaces that benefit all existing as well as future residents.

Economy

- 5.17 There has been strong employment growth within Uttlesford in recent years, particularly associated with Stansted Airport and the Northside scheme has recently been consented. Employment growth in the north of the district has been more limited to smaller developments, but expansion is proposed in Saffron Walden for 3 ha at Land North-East of Thaxted Road for industrial uses. This is consistent with the Economic Needs Assessment (2023)² that identified a need at Saffron Walden for up to 4 ha. In relation to office space, there is considered to be sufficient flexibility provided by repurposing of vacant or underused floorspace with no requirement for additional allocations for office space.
- 5.18 The evidence also noted that spending by visitors is an important source of income for the district and much of this comes from the historic market towns particularly Saffron Walden.
- 5.19 The Chesterford Research Park is located to the north of Saffron Walden and to the east of Little Chesterford. The research park was originally a crop protection research centre but over the last sixty years, it has developed into a research park for biotechnology, pharmaceutical and technology firms. The research park provides a somewhat unique employment offering within the Uttlesford context and there is the potential for additional development plots within this cluster to attract international investment, thereby building upon the high-skilled employment opportunities generated at this site. Whilst this Local Plan does not make any specific proposals for expanding this site, the Plan does provide flexibility to support economic development of unallocated sites within **Core Policy 48** should this become required.
- 5.21 Outside of the plan area, to the north of Great Chesterford, is the Welcome Genome Campus which currently has consent for up to 150,000 square metres of employment floorspace and up to 1,500 dwellings. Although outside the scope of this Local Plan, the Government's proposals for substantial development in the Cambridge area in the longer term are likely to become a factor that will need to be considered in a future Local Plan process. Given the significant constraints on development in Cambridge in the short to medium term, for example related to water supply, it is considered there is too much uncertainty around these matters to consider any firm proposals for more strategic development within the current Plan.

¹ UDC, Site Selection Methodology Topic Paper, 2023. Available at: **TO ADD**

² UDC, Economic Needs Assessment, 2023. Available at:
<https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4936/Employment>

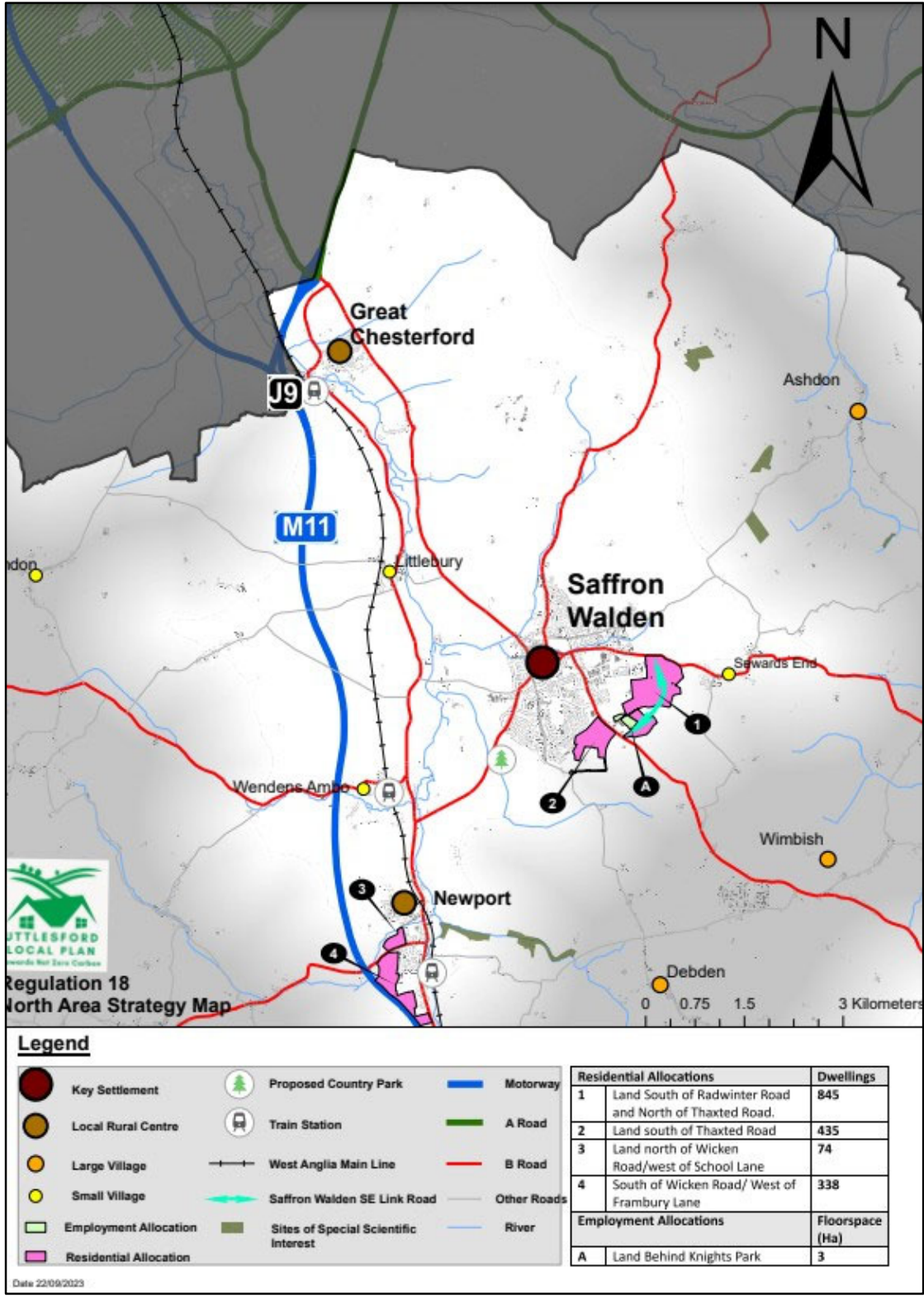


Figure 5.1: Area Strategy Map

Core Policy 6: North Uttlesford Area Strategy

Our over-arching priorities for North Uttlesford Area are to secure the aligned delivery of housing, jobs and infrastructure required to help achieve sustainable development, improve self-sufficiency for each settlement by enhancing its vitality and viability, as well as maximizing opportunities for sustainable travel choices.

Development in the North Uttlesford Area should be in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy set out in **Core Policy 3**.

Housing Delivery

Around 1,692 dwellings will be delivered through strategic allocations. Non-strategic allocations may also be delivered through this Plan or through Neighbourhood Development Plans.

Development will be supported at the strategic site allocations where development meets the requirements set out within the Site Development Templates (**Appendix 2**) and is in accordance with the Development Plan taken as a whole. The following table shows how the level of planned housing within the North Uttlesford Area through strategic development sites will be distributed:

Table 7.2: North Uttlesford Area Strategy Housing Allocations

Settlement	Site Name	Number of Dwellings
Newport	North of Wicken Road/West of School Lane	74
Newport	South of Wicken Road/West of Frambury Lane	338
Saffron Walden	Land south of Radwinter road, north of Thaxted road.	845
Saffron Walden	Land south of Thaxted road	435
Total		1,692

Employment

Existing employment will be protected in accordance with **Core Policy 45**. Three hectares of new employment land will be provided for business and employment growth in accordance with **Core Policy 46** on the following strategic employment site:

Table 7.3: North Uttlesford Area Strategy Employment Allocations

Settlement	Site Name	Hectares
Saffron Walden	Land north of Thaxted road (Rear of Knights Park)	3
Total		3

Proposed Strategic Development Sites

Newport

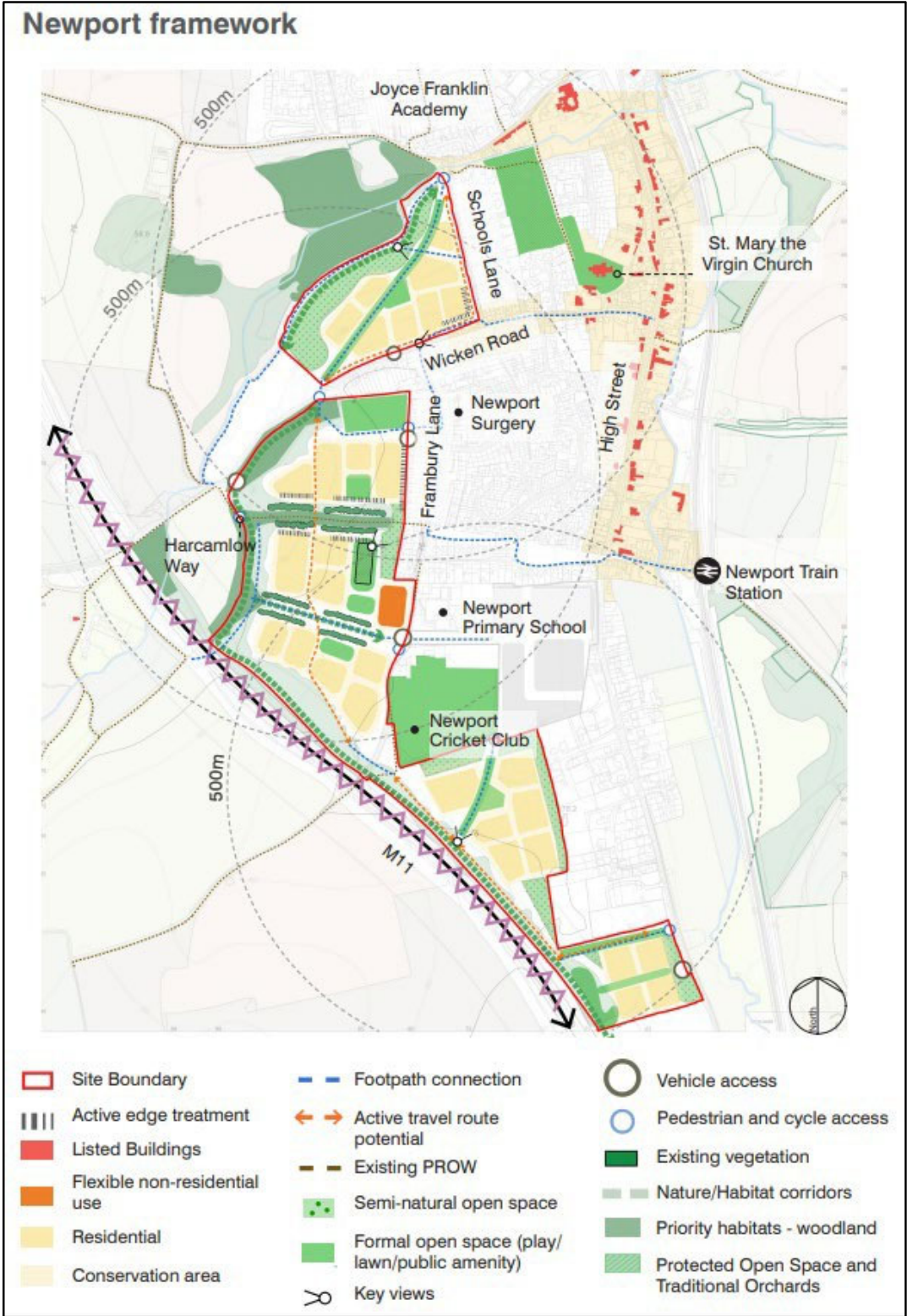


Figure 5.2: Proposed Strategic Allocations at Newport

5.22 The proposed allocations within **Figure 5.2** seek to cumulatively deliver around 412 dwellings along with green infrastructure, open spaces, and new transport infrastructure. These allocations deliver a level of growth which can support the vitality of Newport and provide essential new facilities whilst also being well

integrated into the town and protecting its important historic character. Key considerations for planning for these sites will include:

Land North of Wicken Road:

- maximize key views of St. Mary's the Virgin church and create a strong interface with the conservation area
- retain existing vegetation and trees whilst integrating new habitat/nature corridors
- establish additional pedestrian accesses to, and connectivity between, the PROW network beyond the site
- develop a central open space that is overlooked by buildings and connected by legible direct links throughout the development
- create safe and overlooked pedestrian links in the site, with a focus on providing safe walking routes between the site and the school, and
- improve footway and crossing infrastructure, including exploration of a reduction of the Wicken Road speed limit.

Land at Pond Cross Farm, Frambury Lane:

- utilise the PROW as a key feature of the development and create new PROWs that connect the sites to the landscape adjacent to the M11
- ensure pedestrian and cycle routes connect development parcels that are separated by areas of open space and landscape within the site
- explore providing an additional community use near the existing primary school
- provide a range of central green areas that combining existing ecological assets and new publicly accessible spaces and include measures to enhance biodiversity
- explore creating a strong interface with the western most section of Frambury Lane
- retain long distance landscape views to and within the site, to avoid any impact of development on existing views of the historic core of Newport, including views of the church from higher ground, and
- prioritise pedestrian and cycle access and connectivity between the site and Newport High Street and Train Station.

Saffron Walden

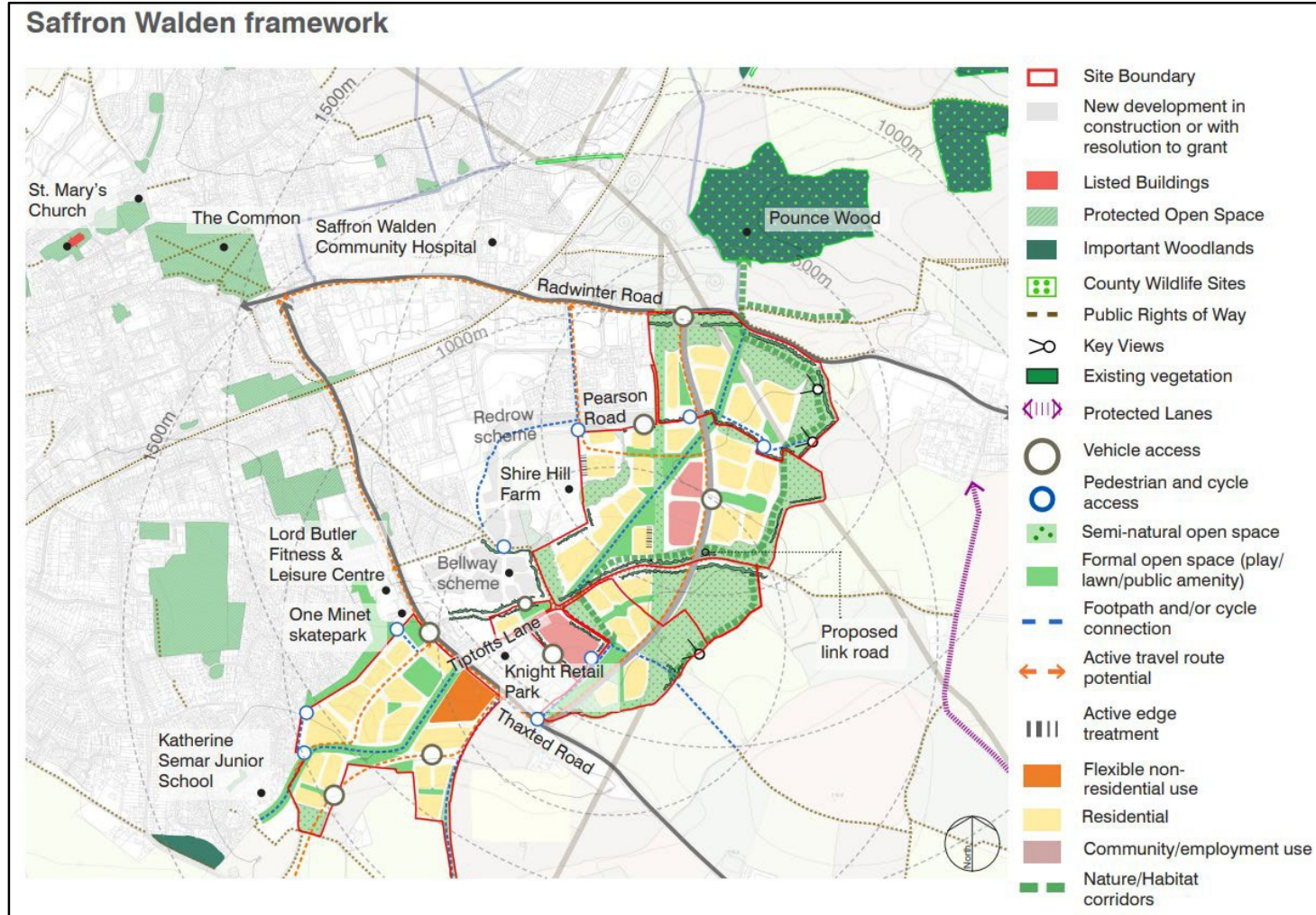


Figure 5.3: Proposed Strategic Allocations at Saffron Walden

5.23 The figure above shows the proposed allocations within Saffron Walden which seek to cumulatively deliver up to 1,179 dwellings, a new 3F/E primary school, a new sixth form centre, green infrastructure, open spaces, and new transport infrastructure including a link road to the east of the town. These allocations propose a level of growth which can ensure that new and existing residents of Saffron Walden benefit from sufficient school places, better transport connectivity, open and green space, whilst protecting the historic features and qualities of the town. Key considerations for planning for these sites will include:

- maximise key views towards Saffron Walden, St Mary's Church and Pounce Wood from higher ground at the western end of the site
- provide multiple points of pedestrian access to the PROW that runs along the southern edge of the site, providing key active travel routes, and explore upgrading the PROW to a byway to include access for cyclists
- provide a network of green spaces that are interconnected through legible pedestrian links. These spaces should be overlooked by homes and/or community facilities
- provide a mixed-use area on the site. This area should be accessible to all visitors and well connected by all modes of transport. The mixed-use area could be an educational facility supporting a 3FE primary school
- be connected by road infrastructure that serves as a multi-modal corridor suitable for all vehicles
- provide vehicle access to Radwinter Road and from Pearson Road and the prospective Redrow development into the site to the east of Shire Hill Farm, avoiding utilities constraints, and
- retain existing hedgerows and vegetation that define site boundaries and edges, and maximize the use of existing trees within the sites as a key landscape features.

Delivery of Transport Infrastructure within the North Uttlesford Area.

5.24 To ensure we deliver sustainable and active travel within Newport and Saffron Waldon, the proposed allocations will be required to contribute to strategic transport improvements including the delivery of active travel routes and infrastructure, improvements to bus services and infrastructure and the provision of car clubs and e-bikes. This will be supported by robust travel planning and travel plan monitoring. Consideration should be given to providing and enhancing active travel connections to rail stations and schools.

5.25 These interventions will ensure that the development proposals provide a realistic alternative to the car and mitigate any additional pressure on the highway network resultant from the development proposals.

5.26 In Saffron Walden development sites will be required to deliver a multi-modal corridor connecting Radwinter Road and Thaxted Road and Debden Road. This road will provide connectivity between the sites and serve as the primary 'estate road' access. The road is required to be delivered in full in order to relieve pressure from some of the key junctions and routes in the town that would result from development traffic. The road will act as a local distributor and be built to a specification suitable for all vehicles including buses and HGV's. It will provide a cycling and walking route built to LTN 1/20 standards and appropriate infrastructure for bus services.

5.27 The multi-modal link road corridor will be built to the appropriate highway design standards and take into account the design principles in the Uttlesford Design Code.

- 5.28 Development proposals will ensure that a future onward connection of the route from Debden Road to Newport Road is facilitated and considered in all site design proposals.
- 5.29 It is therefore important that these and the wider range of requirements affecting the site proposals as shown by the following Core Policy are brought forward.

Core Policy 7: Delivery of Transport Schemes within the North Uttlesford Area

In order to deliver the growth in the North Uttlesford Area, highway infrastructure has been identified to mitigate the impact of planned growth that is important to help secure a viable and sustainable future for the area. The package may be further refined through development of the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan being developed by Essex County Council.

Transport infrastructure in North Uttlesford will be required as follows:

- i. a multi-modal link road in Saffron Walden linking Radwinter Road and Thaxted Road and Debden Road for all vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians
- ii. financial contributions towards the improvement bus services between Great Chesterford Newport and Saffron Walden and Cambridge, allowing for an increased frequency of services
- iii. enhancements are required to existing routes and/or delivery of new active travel and bus connections to Newport and Audley End rail stations. Enhancements may be required for interchange facilities at rail stations, and
- iv. deliver strategic cycling and walking infrastructure improvements as identified in the Uttlesford and Essex LCWIP

Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes in the North Uttlesford Area

- 5.30 There are a number of strategic transport improvements, set out within **Core Policy 7** (shown above) that will require land to be safeguarded to help ensure that development is sustainable and deliverable. For this reason, selected schemes are identified within **Core Policy 8: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes in the North Uttlesford Area**, set out below.

Core Policy 8: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes in the North Uttlesford Area

Land is safeguarded to support the delivery of the following transport schemes as listed by **Core Policy 7**.

- a multi-modal link road in Saffron Walden linking Radwinter Road and Thaxted Road and Debden Road for all vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.

Any proposals for development that may reasonably be considered to have the potential to impact the delivery of the identified transport schemes (to be shown by maps in **Appendix 6** and the Policies Map)* should demonstrate the proposal would not harm their delivery.

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would prejudice the construction or effective operation of the transport scheme listed.

New development in these areas should be carefully designed having regard to matters such as building layout, noise insulation, landscaping, the historic environment and means of access.

*the area shown on the Policies Map and **Appendix 6** illustrates where the policy will apply. It does not seek to show a precise alignment for the transport scheme, which will need to be informed by detailed design work, carried out in consultation with Essex County Council and other relevant parties.

Delivery of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the North Uttlesford Area.

- 5.31 Planning for Climate Change and for Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) are fundamental considerations of the Local Plan and development proposals will be required to show how GBI provides the framework for the design and layout of development proposals in accordance with **Core Policies 38 and 39** on the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy and Biodiversity Net Gain. A particular characteristic of North Uttlesford is the rolling chalkland landscape and its chalk streams with their vulnerable habitats and water flow.
- 5.32 The Harcamlow Way is a long-distance footpath and should be incorporated in the development proposals around Newport. Where routes cross the railway line or M11 every opportunity should be made to enhance existing connections for cycling as well as walking to reduce the barrier to movement for active travel and nature.
- 5.33 In order to accommodate the need for amenity, recreation, access to open space and general compliance with Natural England standards (e.g., at least 0.5 hectares within 15 minutes of homes) it is proposed to create a new Country Park adjoining the proposed development allocation at Saffron Walden as proposed in our draft Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Strategy³. Although all development proposals will provide areas for play and local access it is the scale of a Country Park that is particularly required in the northern area to be provided at Saffron Walden. This offers an opportunity for the interpretation of the unique landscape and heritage as well as its underlying archaeology, scheduled ancient monuments and former settlements.
- 5.34 Tree cover is relatively poor in the north and habitats are fragmented; a key GBIS aim is to enhance tree cover, including new and replacement hedgerows and orchards. Objective SO1 from the GBI Strategy seeks to improve the habitat connectivity, in particular, where significant gaps in the habitat network have been identified around Saffron Walden. Tree planting will address another GBI objective to support tree planting on less productive agricultural land and along river corridors, enhancing biodiversity and mitigating against the effects of climate change.
- 5.35 The allocation in Saffron Walden also provides opportunities for making important contributions to biodiversity and green and blue infrastructure through measures such as ensuring good permeability between new development sites and existing developments, and by providing green infrastructure to provide habitat. Any proposed development must consider potential for green infrastructure provision to connect to and support habitat networks connecting beyond the site boundary to the Ancient Woodland site and designated LWS at Pounce wood.

³ UDC, Green and Blue Infrastructure Study, 2023. Available at:
<https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4937/Environment>

- 5.36 The proposed allocation North of Wicken Road/West of School Lane is adjacent to the local wildlife site Wicken Water Marsh and this allocation represents an opportunity to enhance this site by providing broadleaved/riparian woodland planting along the site's northern boundary, strengthening the existing habitats to the north of the site and aiding flood risk reduction. Within the allocation itself there are also opportunities to provide a centrally located play space, as well as open space, and wider opportunities to incorporate green infrastructure within the streetscape through the planting of street trees, hedges and wildflower verges.
- 5.37 The larger allocation slightly further to the south gives multiple opportunities for enhancements. The site contains an existing allotment and there is a habitat corridor along its western/southern boundary with the M11 and it is important development protects the existing allotment space and provide new community spaces near the primary school (including additional community growing space, play space and greenspace). Furthermore, there are opportunities to create a focal point with good connections to Frambury Lane, incorporate provision of a significant amount of natural/semi-natural greenspace with good access links for rest of Newport.

Core Policy 9: Green and Blue Infrastructure in the North Uttlesford Area.

The Council will require all development proposals to protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure and assets in the North Uttlesford area as shown by maps in **Appendix 9-12** and to be shown on the Adopted Policies Map.

The Council will seek contributions towards the strategic projects (including their enhancement and on-going management costs) identified in the Uttlesford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for the North Uttlesford area, including:

- i. improving access to the river Cam and its tributaries
- ii. improving the ecological condition of the river Cam and its tributaries
- iii. improving green linkages along the river Cam
- iv. extending and enhancing Public Rights of Way across allocations
- v. protecting and enhancing areas of chalk grassland
- vi. protecting and enhancing traditional orchards
- vii. protect and enhancing species rich chalk grassland verges, and
- viii. creation of a country park to serve residents in north Uttlesford.

North Uttlesford Area - Heritage

- 5.38 The Northern Uttlesford Area is rich in history, both in its urban and rural environments. The presence of numerous designated heritage assets, including listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, and historic parks and gardens, means that development, both within the proposed allocations and beyond, must be sensitively located, planned and constructed to take account of these valuable assets.
- 5.39 There is evidence of definitive settlements within Uttlesford dating back to the Bronze Age, however, more extensive remains exist from later periods, including Roman Britain. In particular, Uttlesford contains the second largest walled Roman town in Essex at Great Chesterford, with evidence of Roman burial sites and historic farmsteads also located within the North of the District. Consequently, future developments should be aware of, and respond to, the archaeological sensitivities at the site in question, so that this cultural heritage can continue to be preserved and recorded.

- 5.40 Much of the present rural and urban landscape within North Uttlesford originated in either the medieval or late Saxon period. Settlements such as Saffron Walden and Newport have medieval origins, resulting in many medieval buildings and churches which are still present today. These roots are reflected both in the architecture within the settlements, but also their urban grain. Therefore, it is important that new development is brought forward in a manner which preserves the historic significance of nearby heritage assets on which they may have affect, but also prioritizes a heritage led approach which integrates well with the existing pattern of development by way of density, layout, scale etc. Many of the settlements within North Uttlesford have designated conservation areas, which outline the historic and visual significance of the respective places, as well as how future development can preserve and enhance the surrounding environment.
- 5.41 Throughout the post-medieval period, many of the aforementioned settlements were expanded to accommodate increased industry and population, meanwhile several large parks and landscaped gardens were created. Some, such as Audley End, were on the sites of former religious establishments whilst others were associated with halls and manorial estates. These parks form a critical feature of the North Uttlesford landscape and are utilized by both local residents and visitors. It is important that the open character of these parks and their surroundings is maintained so that they continue to be attractive destinations, but also to preserve their visual qualities in the context of the wider historic landscape.
- 5.42 The proposed allocations are required to be designed in a manner which reflects site specific heritage constraints and opportunities, including the retention of key views, use of active frontages, and the provision of open spaces and green infrastructure in positive locations. However, all development should respond to the historic character of this part of the district. To ensure this, all development which affects heritage assets will be considered under **Core Policy 62: The Historic Environment**, other relevant policies within this Plan and relevant national policy.

6. South Uttlesford Area Strategy

Introduction

- 6.1. The South Area Strategy covers the corridor that extends east to west from Stansted Mountfitchet to Great Dunmow and includes the settlement of Takeley. It is a strategically important employment and transport corridor, largely following the A120, and contains a variety of land uses, landscapes, biodiversity and heritage assets. Its role as a transport corridor is focused on the A120 that links Stansted Airport and the M11 at Junction 8 to Braintree and beyond.
- 6.2. The area's economic importance is focused on the larger scale industries' associated with airport cargo, passenger trips and commercial activities in and around the Stansted Airport area. The emerging Northside commercial development has recently been consented for 195,000 sqm and adjoins the airport. The two road arteries connect at Junction 8 of the M11 motorway, and to the railway stations on the Cambridge to London West Anglia line at Stansted Mountfitchet, and the multi-modal transport hub at Stansted Airport itself.
- 6.3. The countryside is rolling, agricultural and dissected by three river systems draining into the Rivers Chelmer, Roding and Stort that create a variety of habitats with considerable scope for enhancement along agricultural margins and the development proposed on farmland. The area has a rich and long history and heritage with several hundred listed buildings. Hatfield Forest Nature Reserve is a SSSI, containing a Scheduled Ancient Monument. This major visitor attraction currently suffers from overuse and lack of choice in public parkland amenity spaces and it is therefore essential the Local Plan supports the creation of a new Country Park along with more localised improvements to green infrastructure and open spaces, to help reduce any impacts on Hatfield Forest.
- 6.4. The area is a popular place in which to live with easy access to London and Cambridge three 'Made' Neighbourhood Plans cover parts of the South Strategy area at Great Dunmow, Felsted and Stebbing, whilst the Stansted Mountfitchet and Takeley Neighbourhood Plans are currently being prepared as is designation of a Conservation Area at Smith's Green.
- 6.5. Beyond Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow and Stansted Mountfitchet are our next largest settlements, which provide for the largest range of services and facilities, and as such are classified as 'key settlements'. Great Dunmow is situated about 6 miles east of Stansted Airport, north of the A120 dual carriageway. The parish is largely rural, however there is significant development pressure due to the town's proximity to Stansted Airport and London, the M11 motorway and the A120. Great Dunmow has its origins in roman times and there are over two-hundred listed buildings within the town.
- 6.6. Stansted Mountfitchet is situated near the border between Essex and Hertfordshire. The town relies on nearby settlements for large scale retail and leisure opportunities, and employment opportunities at Stansted Airport, Bishop Stortford and London. Stansted's origins as a settlement date back to Saxon Briton whilst the occupation of Stansted Mountfitchet castle, which now comprises a Schedule Ancient Monument, long pre-dates this. The southern edge of the settlement is bordered by a Metropolitan Green Belt designation, which prevents coalescence between the built form a Stansted, Birchanger and Bishops Stortford.

- 6.7. Takeley is classified as a 'Local Rural Centre' which represents the second highest level of services and facilities and provides an opportunity to support highly sustainable development. The settlement has seen piecemeal development in recent years and new strategic scale development in this plan provides an opportunity to provide a comprehensive and high-quality scheme that incorporates large areas of open space, protects the historic and environmental assets, but also provides for a new local centre and infrastructure such as schools and health facilities. With improved cycle and pedestrian access to the public transport interchange at Stansted Airport and nearby existing and proposed strategic employment sites, this provides one of the best opportunities for sustainable development in the district.
- 6.8 The South Area Strategy aims to provide new housing, community facilities and employment sites respecting the existing characters and heritage settings like Hatfield Forest's ancient royal hunting grounds, Smiths Green, Church End village and the Flitch Way long distance recreational route along the former railway line.

How the South Uttlesford will change by 2041

- 6.9 By 2041, the following deliverables are sought for within the South Uttlesford Area:
- the provision of a new secondary school at Takeley to serve the settlement and surrounding catchment and to complement the new secondary school already planned at Great Dunmow. There will also be new primary schools at Takeley and at Great Dunmow
 - the provision of around 2,895 new dwellings on four strategic sites (one at Takeley for around 1,636 dwellings, one at great Dunmow for around 869 dwellings and two sites at Stansted Mountfitchet for around 390 dwellings in total). The development will include around 1,000 affordable homes.
 - to provide active travel linkages between the proposed development sites and the existing settlement facilities, including improved connections for walking and cycling between Takeley and the public transport interchange at Stansted Airport and between key employment sites
 - significant areas of new green infrastructure, open space, areas for enhancing and protecting biodiversity, including a new Country Park in the Takeley and Great Dunmow areas to reduce pressure on Hatfield Forest
 - protection of significant areas around Stansted Airport (Countryside Protection Zone) to preserve its 'rural' character and ensure there is no coalescence with any of the nearby settlements
 - to plan for 33 hectares of strategic employment space in the South Uttlesford Area to meet identified need related to the area, its settlements and related to the airport
 - development which achieves high quality urban design and protects the historic nature of the settlements, and
 - support greater footfall within the retail centres in Takeley, Prior's Green and Great Dunmow and to help boost the local economy.

Housing

- 6.10 There has been significant new housing growth along and adjacent to the corridor in recent years. It is important however that infrastructure is delivered to support any growth and the proposed allocations in this Local Plan will help to address any existing shortcomings.

- 6.11 To deliver the homes and infrastructure outlined above, the Local Plan provides for around 2,895 additional homes at four proposed strategic sites at Great Dunmow, Stansted Mountfitchet and Takeley/ Little Canfield. These allocations are set out in **Core Policy 10** and **Figures 6.1, 6.2** shown below.
- 6.12 The policy requirements (**Appendix 3**) ensure that a comprehensive master-planning approach is taken to planning for the strategic sites to ensure the development forms part of cohesive approach. Planning applications will be required to ensure that new development delivers appropriate linkages between the allocations and the existing settlements, well-connected green infrastructure, and high quality public open spaces that benefit all South Uttlesford residents.
- 6.13 The proximity of new development in well serviced locations near existing communities and the enhancement of services will help to ensure the long-term viability and vitality of existing settlements. A high proportion of local housing will be affordable and available in different tenures with specialist housing including those that are suited to our ageing population and people who wish to rent.
- 6.14 The Site Selection Methodology Topic Paper provides a detailed explanation for how the proposed allocations have been selected¹.

Economy

- 6.15 The South Uttlesford Area will continue as a significant location for employment, particularly associated with the airport, including the recently consented scheme at Northside, located on the north-western side of the airport for 195,000 sqm for a range of B1 (industrial) uses and anticipated to provide around 3,000 jobs. Growth in passenger numbers at the airport and the new terminal facility will also provide for further employment in this area.
- 6.16 This Local Plan proposes three new strategic employment sites to meet the identified need in proximity to Stansted Airport, but also being easily accessible to the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres in this area. These sites are listed in **Core Policy 4** and provide for around 33 hectares. The site **Great Dunmow/ Takeley** south of the A120 between Great Dunmow and Takeley should also include a public transport mobility hub, which is discussed more later in this Chapter.

¹ Uttlesford District Council, 2023, Site Selection Methodology Topic Paper. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

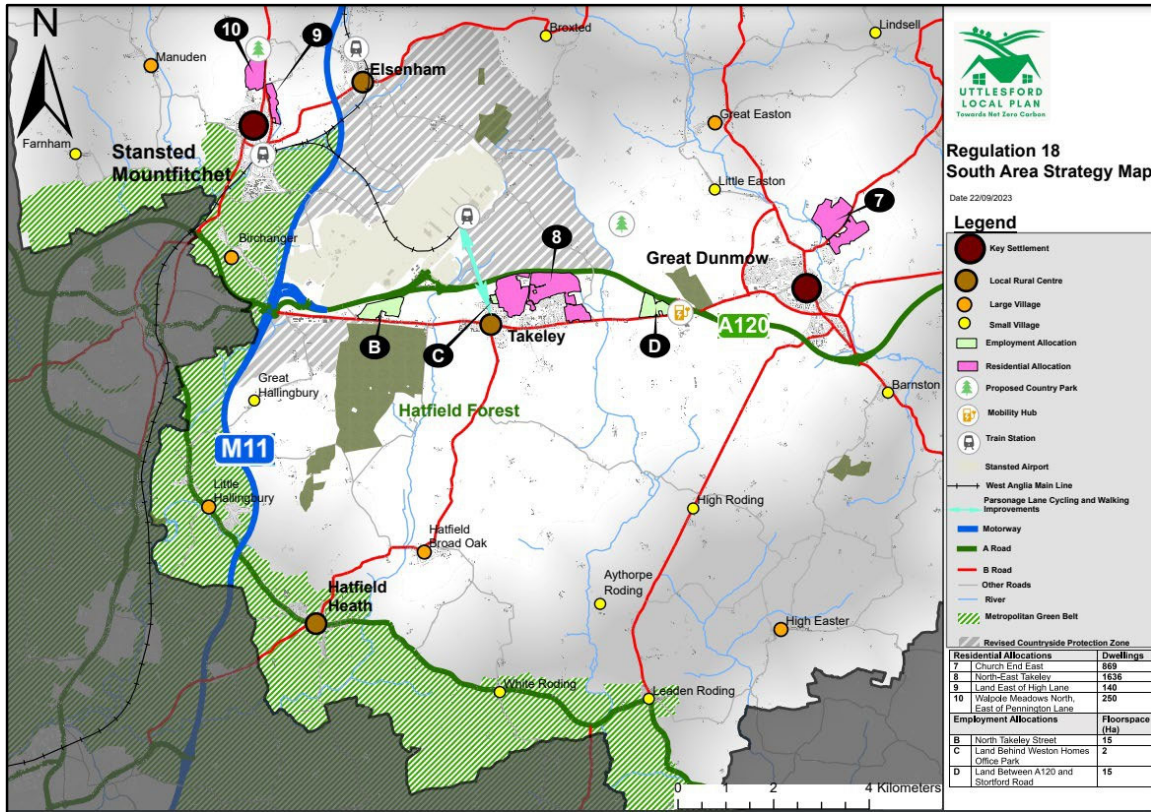


Figure 6.1: Area Strategy Map

Core Policy 10: South Uttlesford Area Strategy

Our overarching priority for the South Uttlesford Area is to support the strategic roles of the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres by delivering a balance of housing, employment and a range of infrastructure, whilst protecting the environmental and historic assets and maximising opportunities for sustainable travel choices.

Development in the South Uttlesford Area should be in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy set out in **Core Policy 3**.

Housing Delivery

Around 2,895 dwellings will be delivered through strategic allocations. Non-strategic allocations may also be delivered through this Plan or through Neighbourhood Development Plans.

Development will be supported at the strategic site allocations where development meets the requirements set out within the Site Development Templates (**Appendix 3**) and are in accordance with the Development Plan taken as a whole. The following table shows how the level of planned housing within the South Uttlesford Area through strategic development sites will be distributed:

Settlement/ Parish	Site Name	No. Dwellings
Stansted Mountfitchet	Walpole Meadows North, East of Pennington Lane	250
Stansted Mountfitchet	East of High Lane North	140
Takeley/ Little Canfield	NE Takeley	1,636
Great Dunmow	Church End East	869
Total		2,895

Employment

Existing employment will be protected in accordance with **Core Policy 45**. 33 hectares of new employment land will be provided for business and employment growth in accordance with **Core Policy 4** on the following strategic employment sites:

Table 6.3: South Uttlesford Area Strategy Employment Allocations

Settlement	Site Name	Hectares
Takeley/ Little Canfield	Land Between A120 and Stortford Road	15
Takeley	North Takeley Street	15
Gaunts End	Gaunts End	3
Total		33

Proposed Strategic Development Sites

Great Dunmow

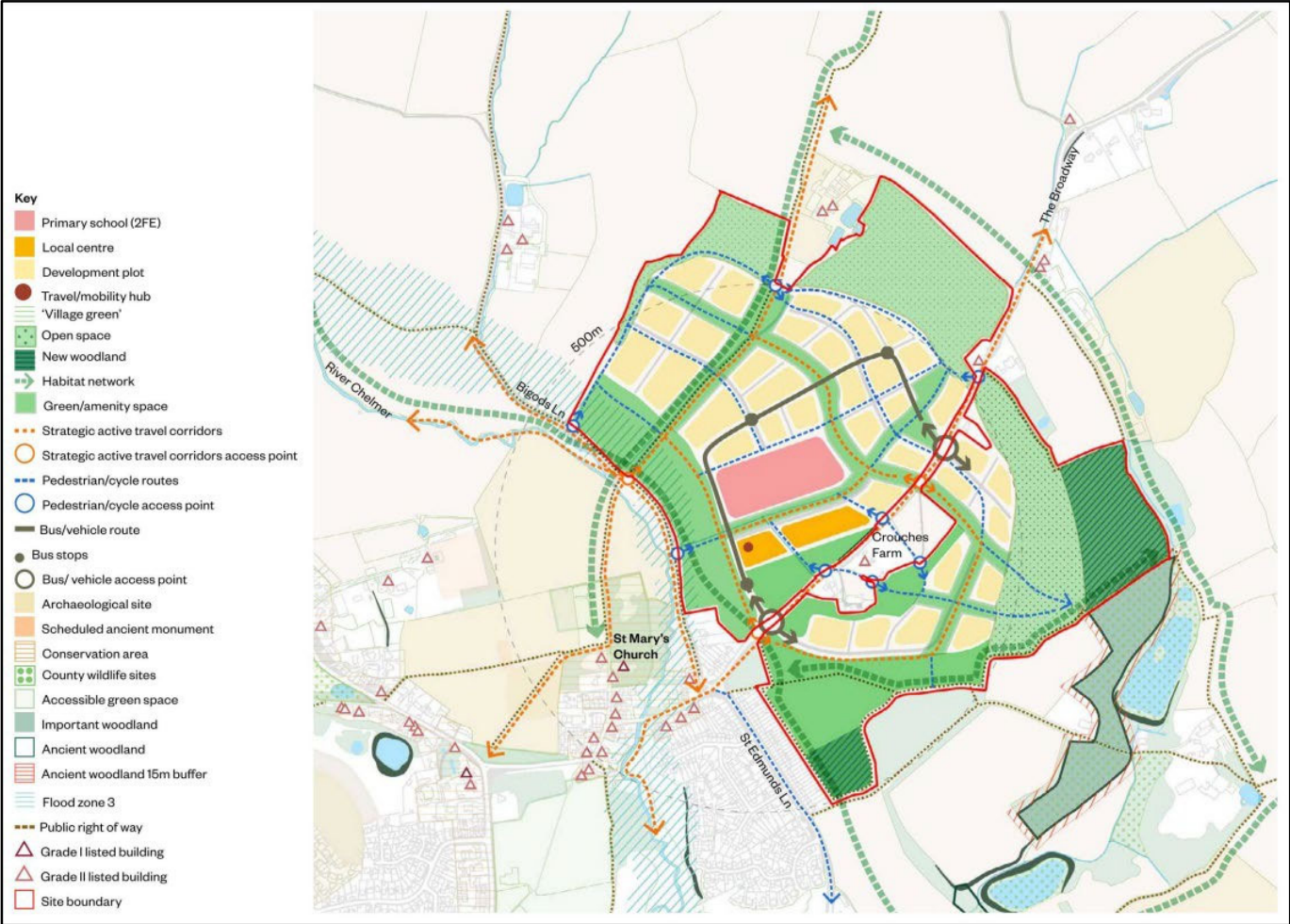


Figure 6.2: Proposed Strategic Allocations at Great Dunmow

6.17 The proposed allocation within **Figure 6.2** seeks to deliver around 869 dwellings in a new valley side neighbourhood extension for Church End, structured around a new riverside park extending around the site to provide public access and amenity to new and existing residents, along with a local centre of community uses and small retail units. Key considerations for planning for these sites will include:

- a new local centre organised around new riverside public park should be located on the northern parcel to serve new and existing residents. This new centre should maintain a visual connection to the setting of Grade II Listed Crouches Farm
- streets should be organised along and follow contours to form a network of continuous, interlinked routes
- a new primary school to be provided adjacent to the local centre and along a bus route
- create extensive areas of green and blue infrastructure across the site that are capable of supporting biodiversity, including an expansion of the existing woodland to the east of the site
- attractive and functional open spaces to facilitate social interaction and public amenity, and
- permeability for pedestrians from the site into the existing Public Rights of Way network and wider rural landscape.

Stansted Mountfitchet

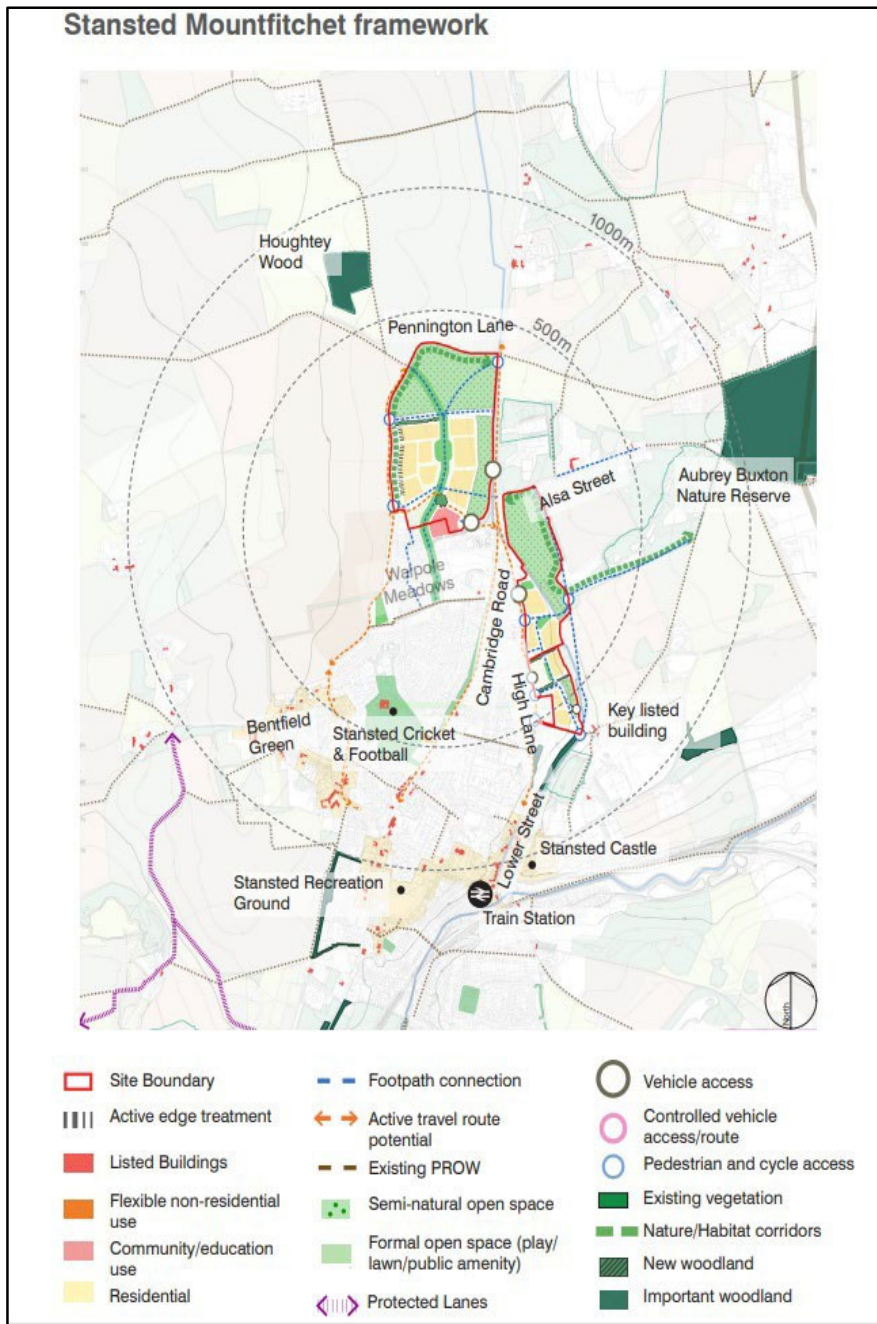


Figure 6.3: Proposed Strategic Allocations at Stansted Mountfitchet

The proposed allocations within Figure 6.3 seek to cumulatively deliver around 390 dwellings, green infrastructure, open spaces, and new transport infrastructure. These allocations deliver a level of growth which can support the vitality of Stansted Mountfitchet and provide essential new facilities whilst also being well integrated into the settlement and protecting its important historic character. Key considerations for planning for these sites will include:

- enhance pedestrian and cycle connectivity with the town centre and Cambridge Road by developing active routes that can be easily accessed from all points of the development including the large open space in the north of the development
- provide an additional community use such as an educational building or health and leisure facility that is easily accessible by walking distance to surrounding developments within 20 minutes
- provide a large green space in the north of both sites that is accessible by 10 minutes to surrounding homes, and create a green pedestrian link that connects the sites with the public rights of way (PROW)
- provide a new 2fe Primary School for the new development here and to assist with planning for the wide catchment along with making provision for expanding the existing secondary school
- create areas of green and blue infrastructure across the site that are capable of supporting biodiversity. These spaces should link with the PROW to the east and beyond to the County Wildlife site and local nature reserves, and
- conserve and enhance the setting of the listed buildings. Development should seek to establish how key views of the landscape are protected and equally how the development impacts views into the settlement from the landscape to the east.

Takeley

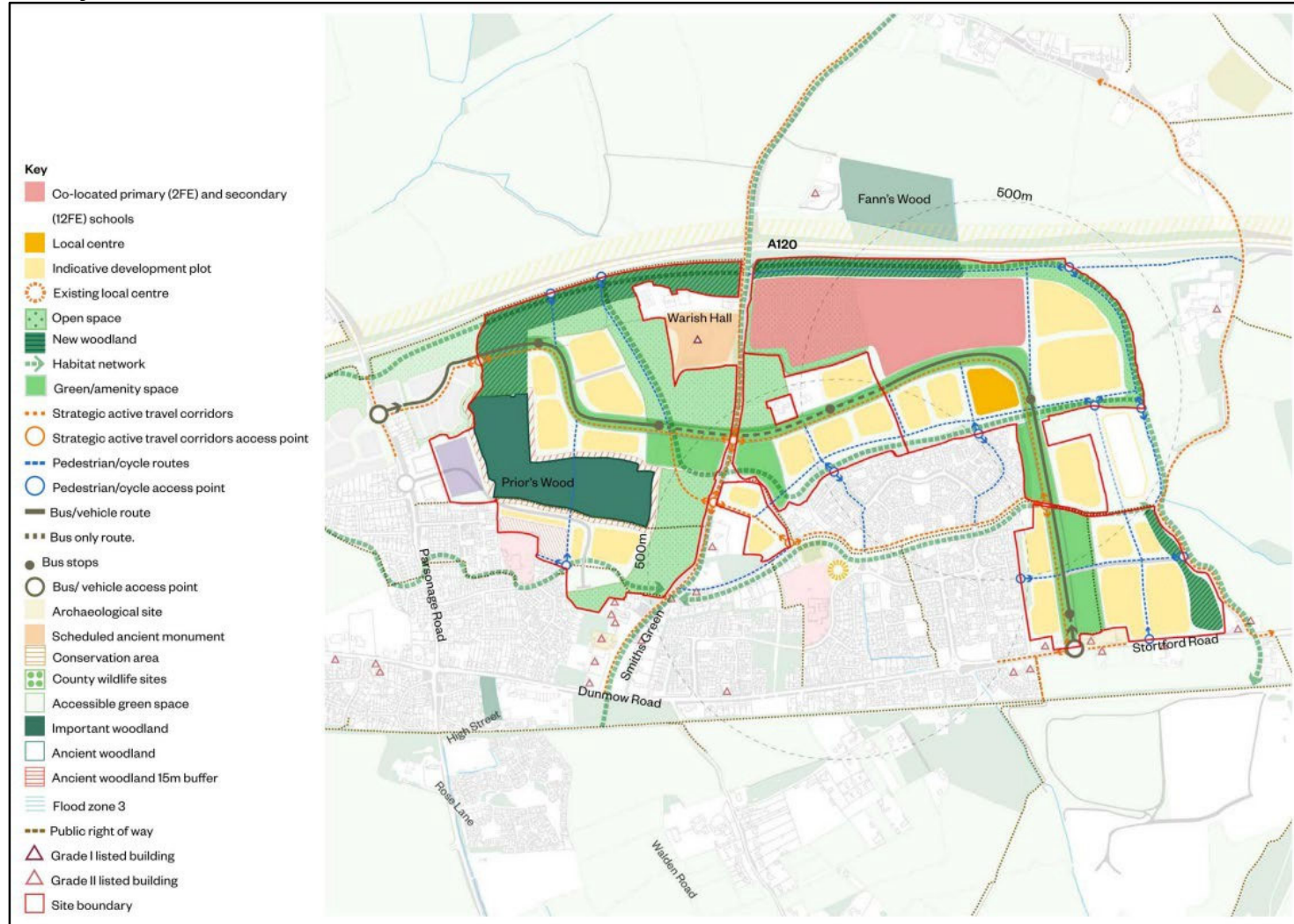


Figure 6.4: Proposed Strategic Allocations at Takeley

- 6.18 The proposed allocation within Figure 6.4 seeks to deliver around 1,636 dwellings, within integrated neighbourhoods enhancing the vitality of Takeley and the wider area. It is recognised that part of the allocation falls within the neighbouring parish of Little Canfield and it is important that the separate identity of Little Canfield is maintained. The allocation provides for a comprehensive package of open space, green infrastructure, protection for environmental and heritage assets as well as providing important new infrastructure and a local centre for the area. Key considerations for planning for these sites will include:
- a new primary school, adjacent to a new local centre and on a public transport corridor
 - a new Secondary school along the north-eastern boundary of the site, adjacent to new local centre and on a public transport corridor
 - a new local centre in the eastern parcel positioned to maximise its catchment, providing for a range of uses including for health care, whilst also minimising any adverse impact on the existing local centre at Little Canfield
 - the new neighbourhoods should be arranged around a green wedge at the centre along Smiths Green Lane providing amenity for new and existing communities and by providing extensive open space and protection for the environment and heritage assets, and
 - an active travel and public transport spine should be provided connecting the new neighbourhoods and new local centre.

Stansted Airport

- 6.19 The growth in Stansted Airport as a transport hub, commercial and hospitality centre and as a stimulus to economic spin-off, research and product design, manufacturing and ancillary services underlines its role as the country's second busiest airport. Additional long-haul passenger numbers will impact on transport movements in the area for travelers and for employees. The range and diversity of employment opportunities at the airport is welcomed and encouraged.
- 6.20 Sustainable transport choice to and from the airport should be available over the 24-hour period, building on existing services and improving routes. It is expected that in the shorter-term subsidy and other support for users of bus services will be required to facilitate convenient access to employment opportunities.
- 6.21 The functional local use of the airport as an economic and transport hub is encouraged. This requires continued collaboration with the management of the airport and agreement on the master plan for the surface transport arrangements on the non-highways' authority airport land to include improvements to local transport infrastructure, safe cycling and walking access particularly around the A120 Start Hill roundabout and Junction 8 arising from airport-related growth. For these reasons, a route for improved pedestrian/ cycle connections between Takeley and the airport is set out later in this Chapter.
- 6.22 Of importance to achieving an acceptable expansion of airport-related activity is to retain control over the character and amenity experienced in and derived from the surrounding countryside between the airport and villages as well as the required and regulatory standards for noise, air pollution, and public safety etc. The NPPF requires the consideration of transport and air quality issues from the early stages of plan-making and development proposals to address known issues and maximise opportunities to increase accessibility for new development, particularly by active travel and public transport. Accordingly, the Local Plan's Area Strategies are

directing development towards areas which are or can be made sustainable by limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes.

- 6.23 Support will be given to appropriate aviation-related development proposals and the airport's contribution to the local and national economy. The Council will seek clear mitigation measures effectively addressing any aviation related environmental or health concerns.
- 6.24 The Councils approach to development proposals within the airport's safeguarded areas are set out in **Core Policy 11**. This seeks to ensure that any development is appropriate, not unreasonably impacted by the airspace, and that the Airport Operator is given due consultation.
- 6.25 Air safeguarding areas refer to a designated zone of exclusion, in which the Airport Operator can, in consultation with the Local Planning Authority, consult on development proposals to protect the environment surrounding the airport from development. Reasons for preventing development would include activities that have the potential to impact the airports safe operation, or sensitive development that would likely be negatively and inappropriately impacted by the aerospace itself. Safeguarding ensures:
- buildings and structures in the area do not pose a danger to aircraft
 - the integrity of radar and other electronic aids to navigation are not affected
 - inappropriate lighting is not present, to avoid confusion with aeronautical lighting
 - no increase in wildlife risk (e.g., bird strikes)
 - operations that could create interference through construction processes are prevented, and
 - aircraft are not impacted by potential 'glint and glare' from development (e.g., solar panels).
- 6.26 The safeguarded airspace around Stansted measures approximately 6.5 nautical miles (12 km) in radius, centred around the Airfield Reference Point, the mid-point of the main instrument runway. Airport-related development within the safeguarded area, and elsewhere, must be held to the same standards as other development, as set out within the supporting policies.

Aircraft Noise

- 6.27 Aircraft noise is generally exempt from the general noise nuisance controls. The Department for Transport (DfT) is responsible for the control of aircraft noise. However, the Civil Aviation Authority indicates the overall policy is that noise issues are best handled at a local level by the airport and the relevant local authority, engaging with people who are affected by noise.
- 6.28 In order to determine whether or not any specific development is likely to increase 'noise nuisance' from aircraft, the Council will seek to assess the impact of that development in terms of:
- the number, location, duration and frequency of aircraft activities and movements
 - the noise levels and sound frequencies (Hz) associated with individual aircraft activities and movements

- the noise levels and sound frequencies (Hz) associated with overall aircraft activities and movements
- seasonality of aircraft activities and movements, and
- the time of day at which aircraft activities and movements take place.

6.29 Where planning permission is granted for development, the Council may impose conditions in accordance with the NPPF noise guidance and **Core Policy 43: Noise**.

Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport

The Council will support the continued use of London-Stansted Airport.

It will consult with the airport operator on proposals in the aircraft's safeguarded areas, as shown by the Policies Map and **Appendix 5**. Development that may be a hazard to aircraft operation and/ or safety will not be permitted.

In consultation with the airport operator, the Council will ensure that:

- i. areas included in airport safeguarding areas are protected from development, and
- ii. sensitive uses such as housing, education and hospitals are not located in areas significantly affected by aircraft noise without acceptable mitigation measures.

Development proposals at the airport should include mitigation measures to address any environmental and health impacts, particularly in respect of noise, air quality, health, and climate change in compliance with other Development Plan policies.

Stansted Airport Countryside Protection Zone

6.30 The Uttlesford 1995 Local Plan introduced a 'Countryside Protection Zone' (CPZ) policy that identified land parcels around the airport that would be protected from development in order to safeguard the 'rural' nature and setting of Stansted. It was also included in the 2005 Local Plan. This has been partly successful and despite significant development at the airport, now the Country's second busiest airport, its surroundings remain predominantly rural.

6.31 This plan is seeking to support sustainable development, and thus it is important that any strategic housing and employment development is located where they reduce the need for travel and maximize opportunities for sustainable travel choices, such as walking, cycling and public transport. On this basis, it is proposed that the CPZ area is amended to ensure the rural setting of the airport continues to be protected, but that the sustainable development proposed by this plan is removed from the areas protected by the 1995 policy (**Core Policy 12**).

6.32 It is considered that the approach proposed strikes an appropriate balance between preserving the rural setting of the airport, which supports sustainable development in accordance with national and local priorities to support the climate change emergency. **Appendix 7** includes maps showing the CPZ area as set out in the 2005 plan and as proposed to be amended by this Plan.

Core Policy 12: Stansted Airport Countryside Protection Zone

An area around Stansted Airport (the Stansted Airport Countryside Protection Zone) is protected from development to preserve the 'rural' character of the area around the airport. The area is shown by the Policies Map and **Appendix 8**.

Within the defined area, development will only be supported where either of the following apply:

- i. new buildings or uses would not promote the coalescence between the airport and the existing or allocated development in the surrounding countryside within the CPZ area, and
- ii. the proposal would not adversely affect the open characteristics of the CPZ.

Delivery of Transport Infrastructure within the South Uttlesford Area

- 6.33 To ensure we deliver sustainable and active travel within the South Uttlesford area, the proposed allocations will be required to contribute to strategic transport improvements including the delivery of active travel routes and infrastructure, improvements to bus services and the provision of car clubs and e-bikes. This will be supported by robust travel planning and travel plan monitoring. Consideration should be given to providing and enhancing active travel connections to rail stations and schools.
- 6.34 These interventions will ensure that the development proposals provide a realistic alternative to the car and mitigate any additional pressure on the highway network resultant from the development proposals.
- 6.35 The Local Plan supports the enhancement of the Stansted Airport transport interchange including enhancements to the wider bus network and train services. Collaboration with the airport is important to manage the importance of this facility for the airport, whilst also enabling sustainable access (walking/ cycling) from nearby Takeley and proposed Sustainable and Public Transport Hub to be located between Great Dunmow and Takeley. This facility will enable better access to more strategic transport routes from the nearby settlements, enabling safe access via walking, cycling or more localised bus connections.
- 6.36 There are two railway stations in this area, at the Airport and at Stansted Mountfitchet. It will be important to deliver enhancements to the public transport interchanges together with improved walking and cycling connections to the stations including improved infrastructure at the stations.
- 6.37 The South Area benefits from a good network of Public Rights of Way (PROW). All new developments will be required to improve the connectivity and attractiveness of routes in the vicinity of the development site, and to provide new routes where indicated in the proposed site allocation master-plans.
- 6.38 Of particular importance is the Flitch Way, a strategic footpath (NCN16) utilising the former railway line that ran between Braintree and Bishops Stortford 1869 -1952. An assessment of issues relating to the condition and function of the Flitch Way has been completed² and a full costed programme of works to include its role as a wildlife corridor is anticipated during 2024. Once a costed programme has been agreed, developers will be required to contribute to its implementation.
- 6.39 The overall aim of this Plan is to reduce the impact of car use by making it easier for people to access services locally and sustainably or by digital means, shifting modes

² Transport Initiatives, 2023, Flitch Way Links – Options Study. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

by supporting people to switch from private car to active and passenger transport. This complements the aims of Net Zero Carbon growth and requires collaboration with developers in the master planning to locate and design new development to reduce the need for people to make carbon intensive transport trips in the future. Active sustainable transport plans will be required for each strategic site. Proposals should be in accordance with the County Highways Authority Local Transport Plan (2011)³ and take into account the proposals set out in the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWiP) () study (2023)⁴ and the Local Transport and Cycling Works Improvement Plan (DATE)⁵.

- 6.40 It is therefore important that transport improvements are made within the South Uttlesford Area as set out within the following **Core Policy 13**.

Core Policy 13: Delivery of Transport Schemes within the South Uttlesford Area

In order to deliver the growth in the South Uttlesford Area, highway infrastructure has been identified to mitigate the impact of planned growth that is important to help secure a viable and sustainable future for the area. The package may be further refined through development of the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan being developed by Essex County Council.

Transport infrastructure in South Uttlesford will be required as follows:

- i. a multi modal corridor for public transport and active travel between Takeley and Stansted Airport public transport interchange including improvements along Parsonage Road to improve connectivity for cyclists and offer priority for bus services and will include new active travel connections through the airport to the transport interchange
- ii. creation of a Sustainable and Public Transport Mobility Hub adjacent to the proposed strategic employment allocation at Canfield End providing appropriate and convenient access to the B1256/A120 junction
- iii. Flich Way upgrade - safety, access, interpretation, multi-functional surface and eco- management
- iv. to explore B1256 Dunmow/Stortford Road as a secondary vehicular route and as a sustainable travelling route following on from the A120 sustainable transport study
- v. deliver enhancements at Stansted Mountfitchet rail station to the public transport interchange together with improved walking and cycling connections to the station including improved infrastructure at the station
- vi. new vehicular accesses at Takeley onto Parsonage Lane and from Stortford Road
- vii. improved access to Great Dunmow centre from the proposed development site including review of roles of Bigods Lane (and possible extension using bridleway to B184 at Bowyer's Bridge as a later phase)
- viii. localised highway mitigation and junction improvements at Church End and St Edmunds Lane in Great Dunmow including measures to improve active travel appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures at Junction 8 and Start Hill roundabout area as recommended in the transport evidence, and
- ix.

³ Essex County Council, 2011, Local Transport Plan. Available at: <https://www.essexhighways.org/highway-schemes-and-developments/local-transport-plan>

⁴ Tetra Tech, 2023, Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

⁵ ADD REFERENCE

- x. the delivery of a new bus route and active travel corridor through the Takeley and Great Dunmow sites.

Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes in the South Uttlesford Area

- 6.41 There are a number of strategic transport improvements, set out within **Core Policy 13** (shown above) that will require land to be safeguarded to help ensure that development is sustainable and deliverable. For this reason, selected schemes are identified within **Core Policy 14: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes in the South Uttlesford Area**, set out below.

Core Policy 14: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes in the South Uttlesford Area

Land is safeguarded to support the delivery of the following transport schemes as listed by **Core Policy 13**.

- land for the delivery of a multi modal corridor for public transport and active travel Pedestrian/ Cycle link between Takeley and Stansted Airport transport interchange
- creation of a Sustainable and Public Transport Mobility Hub adjacent to the proposed strategic employment allocation at Canfield End providing appropriate and convenient access to the B1256/A120 junction, and
- Flich Way upgrade, including to safety, access, interpretation, multi-functional surface and eco- management.

Any proposals for development that may reasonably be considered to have the potential to impact the delivery of the identified transport schemes (to be shown by maps in **Appendix 6** and the Policies Map)* should demonstrate the proposal would not harm their delivery.

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would prejudice the construction or effective operation of the transport scheme listed.

New development in these areas should be carefully designed having regard to matters such as building layout, noise insulation, landscaping, the historic environment and means of access.

*the area shown on the Policies Map and **Appendix 6** illustrates where the policy will apply. It does not seek to show a precise alignment for the transport scheme, which will need to be informed by detailed design work, carried out in consultation with Essex County Council and other relevant parties.

Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) and Biodiversity

- 6.42 Outside the main three settlements the landscape in the South Area is characterized by gently rolling, open, arable farmland, small river valleys and water courses, dispersed settlements and historic landscape features.
- 6.43 There are several important and protected habitats, including designated sites such as Hatfield Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and High Wood SSSI with fragmented areas of Ancient Woodland distributed throughout, such as Priors Wood and Markshill Wood, as well as designated Local Wildlife Sites and Priority Habitats. This fragmentation undermines the wildlife value, and it is an aim of Local Plan to

seek new planting or connections between woodland where habitat and environmental conditions permit.

- 6.44 The water courses and rivers that run through this area should be protected with riparian vegetated “10m buffer-strips” to help to shade and buffer pollutants entering from runoff, controlling erosion, and providing good habitat and nutrient input in line with **Core Policy 36**. The River Chelmer defines much of Great Dunmow’s eastern boundary, with its valley located in Flood Zone 3 for fluvial flood risk. The river also represents the western boundary of the proposed development site, and there is potential for enhanced biodiversity as part of the Country Park to be provided within the site.
- 6.45 The Metropolitan Green Belt protects areas of open countryside in the south-west to Stansted Mountfitchet and further south around Little Hallingbury, Hatfield Heath, White Roding and Leaden Roding. Hatfield Forest is the largest area of woodland in the district with over 1,000 acres of ancient medieval hunting forest of coppices and wood pasture. However, the Council’s 2023 evidence base on leisure and open space.⁶ revealed that the district is short of ‘natural and semi-natural green spaces’ open to the general public, and 75% of this limited provision is accounted for by Hatfield Forest.
- 6.46 The Flitch Way, with over 220,000 people living within two miles of the 15-mile recreational route National Cycle Network Route 16 (NCN 16) following the former railway line from Braintree to Bishops Stortford, and running along the northern boundary of Hatfield Forest, providing traffic-free connections to the park and opportunities for habitat connectivity. Currently, there is no continuous traffic-free onward connection for the Flitch Way through Great Dunmow although the NCN16 has an on-road route along Chelmsford Road and the B1256.
- 6.47 The Harcamlow Way, a 227km long-distance walking route (LDWR) traverses western parts of the District between Cambridge and Harlow and passes through the northern section of the Takeley site and along the southern side of the A120. Local green spaces include Takeley Cricket Club, Smith’s Green and Takeley Sports Field.
- 6.48 The key challenges for this South Area Strategy for the green and blue infrastructure network are:
- areas of localised flood risk
 - Limited and fragmented woodland cover and limited habitat connectivity
 - Existing recreational pressures on country parkland
 - Limited access to semi-natural greenspaces
 - Recorded poor water quality in some watercourses.
- 6.49 It is expected that development proposal will follow a green and blue infrastructure-led approach. This places the natural and managed environment at the core of the development. The Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Strategy aims to achieve the multi-functional uses of created and improved green areas in and around new and existing settlements. It is recognised that better connected habitats enable species to colonise new microhabitats, expand the network and contribute to enhanced climate resilience, helping to meet one of the aims of the Local Plan.

Core Policy 15: Green and Blue Infrastructure in the South Uttlesford Area.

⁶ ADD REFERENCE

The Council will require all development proposals to protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure and assets in the South Uttlesford area as shown by maps in **Appendix 9-12 and to be shown on the Adopted Policies Map.**

The Council will seek contributions towards the strategic projects (including their enhancement and on-going management costs) identified in the Uttlesford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for the South Uttlesford area, including:

- i. creation of a Country Park of not less than 12ha across the two sites at Walpole Meadows and High Lane at Stansted Mountfitchet.
- ii. The creation of a Country Park of not less than 20 ha that will stretch in a continuous parkland of public open space from the north, near to Marks Farm around the eastern edge, and along the River Chelmer alongside Bigods Lane to the track to the north. Public access will be created through it and will continue as a green route from Marks Farm south towards the River Chelmer. This landscaping and habitat creation/enhancement should take place in the first phase of the development to allow time for it to mature as far as possible for the enjoyment of residents. The developer will make an endowment contribution towards the future maintenance of the park to be secured through a section 106 Agreement.
- iii. new woodland planting will be required to strengthen and extend the boundary woodland areas as and where appropriate, and elsewhere opportunity be taken to provide new habitats and Biodiversity Net Gain, in accordance with the GBI Plan.
- iv. a network of green routes for active travel, in addition to the bus route, will be provided to access and link the development plots, the community hub and the Country Park as illustrated in the Concept Master Plan.

South Uttlesford Areas Heritage

- 6.50 Each of the settlements within the South Uttlesford area has a distinct heritage which has visually influenced their architecture, pattern of streets, density, and public open spaces. The Local Plan seeks to deliver much-needed new homes and infrastructure, whilst ensuring this is done in a manner which preserves the unique historic character of these settlements and their wider landscape setting. It is therefore key that we recognise and accommodate the designated and non-designated heritage assets within these settlements which contribute towards this historic character.
- 6.51 The south of Uttlesford houses several Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including Stansted Mountfitchet Castle, the Warrens at Hatfield Forest, and Canfield Castle. The location and scale of development proposed throughout the Local Plan must ensure that the sensitivity of these sites is protected, given that they provide an important insight into our medieval and pre-medieval history. The built heritage of these settlements is of equal importance. Great Dunmow, Stansted Mountfitchet, and Takeley each house a large number of listed buildings, which are typically clustered around the historic core of the settlement.
- 6.52 At Stansted, this relates to Bentfield End, Silver Street, Chapel Hill and the Lower Street areas, which is reflected by the presence of a Conservation Area which covers large sections of these routes. Similarly, Great Dunmow benefits from a Conservation Area designation along Stortford Road, High Street and northwards up to Parsonage Downs, owing to the high concentration of listed buildings along these routes. Whilst Takeley does not have a designated Conservation Area, there is a cluster of listed

buildings which run along Smiths Green, leading to the Warish Hall Scheduled Ancient Monument at the northern extent of this lane.

- 6.53 The setting of these listed buildings and presence of the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Takeley have played a significant role in directing where built development is, and isn't, located within the proposed allocation at Takeley. The design requirements and illustrative masterplan held in **Appendix 3** have been designed to ensure green open spaces are centred around these historic assets, to best preserve their significance and setting. Similar philosophies have been applied at all allocations within the South Uttlesford area, with the protection of the fabric, setting and views of heritage assets being a major priority in the plan-making process.

7. Thaxted Area Strategy

Introduction

- 7.1 Thaxted is situated within the eastern extent of the district and is unique in that, unlike all other Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres, it does not lie along either the M11 or A120 corridors. Instead, Thaxted's location, scale, and extent of facilities serves to support the comparatively rural surrounding settlements. It is proposed that a modest amount of growth is delivered within Thaxted across the Local Plan period, to ensure that the vitality of the settlement and local community it supports is maintained, whilst also contributing to some infrastructure improvements.
- 7.2 Thaxted has an historic core with a high concentration of listed buildings, owing to its medieval origins. Located on rising ground in the east of the district, the settlement is centred around the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist, the Guildhall and Clarence House. The Grade II* listed Thaxted Windmill is also an important landmark. More recently, 20th and 21st century developments have increased the size of Thaxted to the north and east.
- 7.3 The heritage value and design quality of Thaxted's built environment is well established, with a Conservation Area covering much of the western side of the settlement, where there is the highest concentration of listed buildings. It is therefore essential that the Council protects and, where possible, enhances these qualities when planning any development at Thaxted. The settlement edge of Thaxted is broadly divided into two parcels; gently undulating arable fields to the east of Thaxted, and steeper valley sides of the River Chelmer to the north and west of Thaxted.
- 7.4 Within the settlement itself, the B184 acts as the main linear through route, as well as the high street which hosts several retail stores, food and drink outlets, a pharmacy, library, and accommodates a weekly market. Along this key movement corridor, residences are situated at an increased density resulting from the prevalence of terraced housing.
- 7.5 Moreover, along the B184 and situated at the top of a hill, the church acts as a backdrop to what is a distinctive street scene. Varied rooflines and local vernacular give the centre of Thaxted an historic and attractive character. As the road continues up the hill to the church, the built form follows the curve which creates a sense of arrival to the church and the surrounding space.
- 7.6 Beyond the centre, the B184 connects Thaxted with Saffron Walden approximately 8km to the north-west and with Great Dunmow approximately 9km to the south. An hourly bus service links these three settlements between Mon-Sat, with a further hourly bus service running through Thaxted via Debden between Saffron Walden and Stansted Airport on Mon-Sat.
- 7.8 It is important that future development within Thaxted is brought forward in a sustainable, attractive manner, and in accordance with other relevant policies held within the Local Plan. Modest development over the plan period can help to maintain the viability of the local bus services, provide a boost to local business, retailers and employers, provide some affordable housing within the settlement and make a contribution to improving services and facilities available. More specifically, development within Thaxted must respond to the existing high-quality architecture within the historic core of the village, so as to preserve the exemplary nature of

Thaxted's built environment. Where development would relate to or impact the setting or views of any designated heritage assets, it will need to be demonstrated that the conservation setting of these assets was integral to the formulation of any proposal, so that the social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of these assets can continue to be enjoyed by existing and future residents. For these reasons, no development is proposed to the south, west or north of the settlement, with high-quality and sensitive development proposed only to the east.

- 7.9 Beyond the management of local constraints, development should seek to maximise opportunities to provide enhancements to existing infrastructure, whilst ensuring new residences are properly integrated with the existing active travel and green infrastructure networks.
- 7.10 Following the delivery of the proposed allocations, Thaxted will continue to be a thriving Rural Centre providing an important service centre role for the surrounding rural catchment. Its historic character and attractive landscape setting will have been maintained. New development will have been successfully integrated with the settlement and will have been provided alongside additional education provision, improving the self-sufficiency of Thaxted. Meanwhile, new residents will help to sustain the services and social life of the existing community.

How the Thaxted Area Will Change by 2041:

- 7.11 By 2041, the following deliverables are sought for within Thaxted:
- the provision of a new 1 F/E primary school on a site sufficient to allow for the expansion to a 2 F/E school subject to future demand
 - the provision of around 489 new dwellings on two proposed strategic development sites in the east of the settlement, including around 171 affordable dwellings
 - to provide active travel linkages between the proposed development sites and the existing settlement facilities
 - new convenient pedestrian connections between the existing settlement and the Public Rights of Way network to the east of the village
 - new green infrastructure to support attractive urban environments, public amenity space, and enhancements to biodiversity
 - transport improvements including the increased frequency and quality of bus services
 - development which achieves high quality urban design and protects the historic nature of the settlement, and
 - greater footfall within Thaxted's high street, resulting in a more attractive and viable retail environment.
- 7.12 Given the importance of the historic environment in Thaxted and topographical challenges which would constrain development to the south, west and north of the settlement, the proposed strategy is to only support modest development at Thaxted to the east of the settlement. In doing so the proposed strategy minimises the potential for harm to the valued historic and landscape setting of the town, as development adjoins the more contemporary settlement edge. Moreover, by allocating land to the east of the settlement, the proposed primary school which would benefit not only new residents, but also the existing communities.

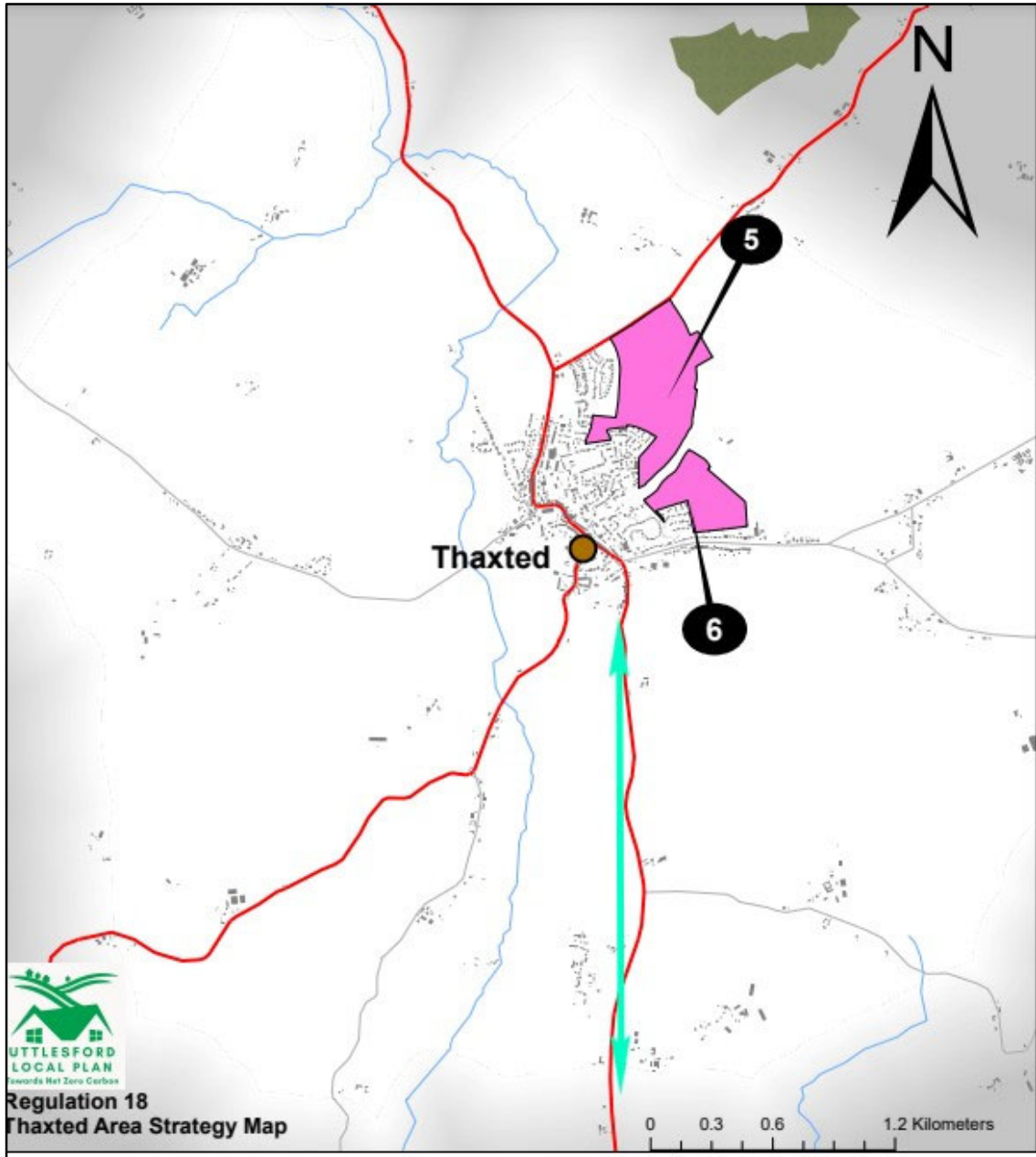
Housing

- 7.13 To deliver the homes and supporting infrastructure outlined above, the Local Plan identifies two proposed allocations to the east of Thaxted. The location and extent of these allocations can be viewed within **Figures 7.1** and **7.2** with further details set out in **Core Policy 16: Thaxted Area Strategy**. Development proposals in these locations that accord with the Core Policies set out in this plan, including the site-specific requirements in **Appendix 4**, will be supported in principle.
- 7.14 Both allocations within Thaxted are located towards the less constrained eastern extent of the Rural Centre. The more contemporary nature of development along this eastern edge ensures that new residential development will minimise its impact upon the sensitive historic designations within the settlement. Moreover, whilst the topography rises to the east of the village, the change in levels is more limited than that to the west of the village towards the River Chelmer. This change in topography within and surrounding the allocations ensures that key views towards the village centre and the Grade I listed church spire form an integral part of future development proposal, and this is reflected within the policy requirements for any future planning application (these are set out in **Appendix 4**).
- 7.15 With regards to opportunities, the selected sites allow for the delivery a new primary school within the northern half of the settlement, ensuring both new and existing residents across the village are situated within walking distance to education facilities. Furthermore, these sites provide opportunities to link new homes in with the existing transport network, with an emphasis on prioritising high quality and convenient routes towards the centre of Thaxted, such as along Copthall Lane and The Mead.
- 7.16 The policy requirements (**Appendix 4**) ensure that a comprehensive masterplanning approach is taken, whereby new development is not delivered piecemeal but as part of cohesive approach. Planning applications will be required to ensure that new development delivers appropriate linkages between the allocations and the existing settlement, well-connected green infrastructure, and high quality public open spaces that benefit all Thaxted residents.
- 7.17 The Site Selection Methodology Topic Paper provides a detailed explanation for how the proposed allocations have been selected¹.

Economy

- 7.18 Thaxted functions as an important Local Rural Centre for the surrounding rural catchment and provides a range of local convenience retailers, places to eat and drink and community facilities, along with a range of small businesses and employers.
- 7.19 Whilst, there are no proposals for expanding any designated employment sites in Thaxted, it is important the existing local businesses, retailers and employers are supported to ensure the community remains viable for the long-term and to reduce the risk of the vitality of the centre gradually reducing with the resulting increased for reliance on other settlements such as Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow.

¹ UDC, Site Selection Topic Paper, 2023. Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/article/4924/Local-Plan-evidence-and-background-studies>



Legend			Residential Allocations		Dwellings
	Key Settlement		5	Land to the North-East of Barnards Field	150
	Local Rural Centre		6	Land to the North of Holst Lane	339
	Large Village				
	Small Village				
	Employment Allocation				
	Residential Allocation				

Figure 7.1: Area Strategy Map

Core Policy 16: Thaxted Area Strategy

Our overarching priority for Thaxted is to protect its service centre role and deliver a balance of housing and education facilities, improving the self-sufficiency of the area, protecting the vitality and viability of the settlement and its surrounding rural communities, and maximising opportunities for sustainable travel choices.

Development in the Thaxted Area should be in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy set out in **Core Policy 3**.

Housing Delivery

Around 489 dwellings will be delivered through strategic allocations. Non-strategic allocations may also be delivered through this Plan or through Neighbourhood Development Plans.

Development will be supported at the strategic site allocations where development meets the requirements set out within the Site Development Templates (**Appendix 4**) and are in accordance with the Development Plan taken as a whole. The following table shows how the level of planned housing within the Thaxted Area through strategic development sites will be distributed:

Table 7.1. Thaxted Area Strategy Allocations

Settlement/ Parish	Site Name	Number of Dwellings
Thaxted	Land to the North-East of Barnards Field	150
Thaxted	Land to the North of Holst Lane	339
Total		489

Employment

Existing employment will be protected in accordance with **Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space**. The additional housing development will help to improve the vitality and viability of local businesses and employers.

Thaxted framework

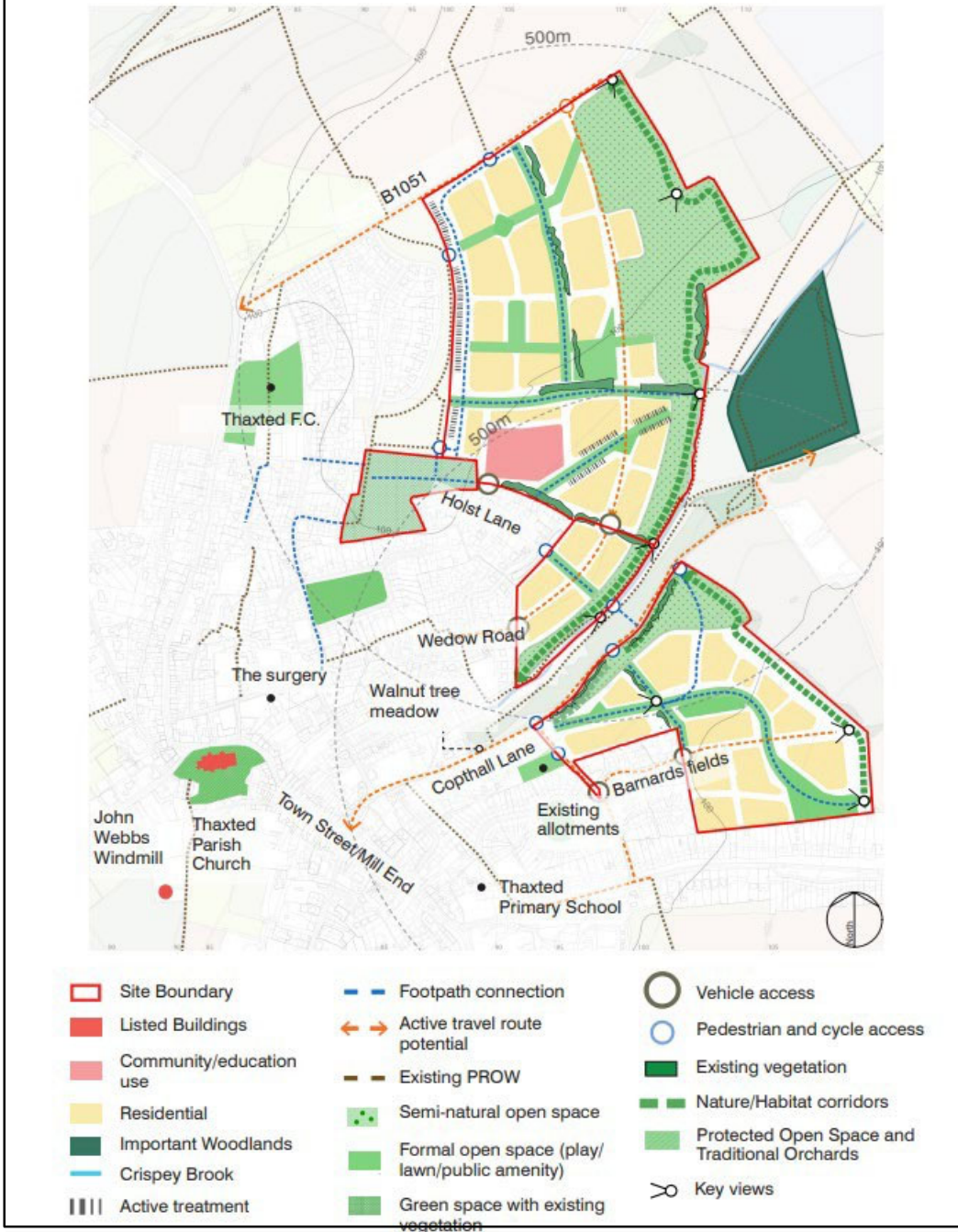


Figure 7.2: Proposed Strategic Allocations at Thaxted

7.20 The proposed allocations within Figure 7.2 seek to cumulatively deliver around 489 dwellings, a new 1 form entry primary school (on a site sufficient to deliver a 2 form entry school subject to future need), green infrastructure, open spaces, and new transport infrastructure. These allocations deliver a level of growth which can support

the vitality of the Thaxted and provide new essential facilities such as a new school, whilst also being well integrated into the town and protecting its important historic character. Key considerations for planning for these sites will include:

Land to the North-East of Barnards Field:

- maximise key views of the Grade I Listed church and John Webbs Windmill from higher ground along the southern edges of the site
- create a strong interface with Copthall Lane and develop a pedestrian and cycle access strategy which demonstrates how pedestrians and cyclists can be connected between Copthall Lane and at the north-western corner of the site
- create a pedestrian point of access in the north-east corner of the site that connects into the existing PRow network that extends beyond Copthall Lane and the woodland nearby
- propose a range of central green areas that combine existing ecological assets and include measures to enhance biodiversity and encourage play and recreation. These areas should be centrally located and accessible by a range of safe and legible routes that are appealing to pedestrians
- retain existing hedgerows and vegetation that run north to south in the site and border the edges of the site boundary, and
- develop a green infrastructure strategy that seeks to compliment important woodland and landscape towards the north-east of the site.

Land to the North of Holst Lane:

- demonstrate suitable vehicular access onto the B1051, exploring the possibility of two access points if necessary. Where a single access is proposed, the internal road alignment should be such that a cul-de-sac layout isn't formed
- pedestrian and cycle connectivity should emphasise connecting with the existing public footpath that extends between Burns Way and The Mead. Additionally, pedestrian and cycle connectivity should link this public footpath to the PRow network situated to the south and east of the site
- provide additional services and facilities within a new minor centre. This must include a 2FE primary school and should consider another use such as a local convenience retail, leisure, or community building
- acknowledge and respond to the presence of Crispy Brook, the woodland belt and the open space to the south of the site through layout, design, orientation and connectivity
- provide a network of green spaces that are interconnected through clear and legible pedestrian links. These spaces should be overlooked by homes and/or community facilities and any play space should be situated within the heart of the development.
- utilise open space in the eastern part of the site to form a natural connection with the existing woodland located off Copthall Lane, and
- maximise key views of the Grade I Listed Church and John Webbs Windmill from within the site. The site should also focus on retaining long distance views with regard to the historic core of Thaxted and its wider landscape.

Delivery of Transport Infrastructure within the Thaxted Area.

7.21 At present, Thaxted functions as a Local Rural Centre to the surrounding rural nature of eastern Uttlesford. The settlement provides a number of services and facilities within walking distance for the majority of Thaxted residents. Whilst Thaxted does not lie along either of the key movement corridors within Uttlesford (the M11 and A120), it

is served by hourly bus services to Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow and Stanstead Airport.

- 7.22 To ensure the sustainability credentials of Thaxted are maximised it is important that some transport improvements are made within the Thaxted Area as set out within **Core Policy 17: Delivery of Transport Schemes within the Thaxted Area.**

Core Policy 17: Delivery of Transport Schemes within the Thaxted Area

In order to deliver the growth in the Thaxted Area, highway infrastructure has been identified to mitigate the impact of planned growth that is important to help secure a viable and sustainable future for the Thaxted Area. The package may be further refined through development of the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan being developed by Essex County Council.

Transport infrastructure at Thaxted will be required as follows:

- delivery of attractive, convenient and all-weather active travel routes within allocated development sites, including linkages to the existing network
- ensure dropped kerbs, tactile paving and other features are provided to make walking within the village as accessible as possible
- electric cycle parking to be provided as standard for every new household
- financial contributions towards the improvement bus services between Thaxted and Great Dunmow, allowing for an increased frequency of services to twice an hour
- enhance existing bus stops and shelters to provide real-time information on services, and
- provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are developed at the beginning of a development's occupation.

Delivery of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Thaxted Area.

- 7.23 There are several challenges regarding green and blue infrastructure in and around Thaxted, which comprise areas of flood risk along watercourses, fragmented woodland network and overall habitat connectivity, and a lack of active travel access. Thaxted, given its historic and compact nature, does not benefit from substantial or connected green infrastructure within the settlement public realm. Outside of Thaxted, habitats such as woodland and hedgerow are often broken or gapped due to agricultural intensification.
- 7.24 Opportunities therefore exist for the proposed allocations to deliver or contribute towards improvements to the green and blue infrastructure network within the Thaxted Area. The improvements sought will enhance the aesthetic, ecological and functional qualities of Thaxted's riparian, woodland and urban environment. In doing so, the Council will seek to address the challenges highlighted above and within the Uttlesford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy.
- 7.25 New development within the settlement will be expected to contribute towards the strategic opportunities as set out in **Core Policy 18: Delivery of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Thaxted Area.**

Core Policy 19: Delivery of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Thaxted Area.

The Council will require all development proposals to protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure and assets in the Thaxted area as shown by maps in **Appendix 9-12** and the Adopted Policies Map.

The Council will seek contributions towards the strategic projects identified below and in more detail within the Uttlesford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for the Thaxted area including their enhancement and on-going management costs:

- i. improved water retention, slowed water flow and erosion
- ii. greening Thaxted and enhancing local experience
- iii. creating a connected north-south green spine along the River Chelmer
- iv. enhanced habitat networks within the arable landscape
- v. enhancing the Harcamlow Way, and
- vi. create a nature network and woodland corridor from Hatfield Forest to Thaxted.

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would prejudice the construction or effective operation of the schemes listed.

Thaxted Area Heritage

- 7.26 Thaxted's origins as a prosperous medieval town can be seen in the high quantity of listed buildings which are largely consolidated along Newbiggen Street, Watling Street and Town Street. These Listed Buildings, often constructed in contiguous terrace formation frequently have sensitively colour washed facades. Within the Conservation Area, on rising ground, lies the Grade I Listed St John's Church, which, together with the Windmill to its south are located in strategically elevated positions, both of which dominate the town when seen from viewpoints within the historic core and beyond.
- 7.27 The design and heritage value of this built environment led to the designation of the Thaxted Conservation Area, which spans the majority of the western half of Thaxted. Thaxted contains many high-quality buildings representative of many periods, however, some of the more contemporary additions to the eastern edge of the village haven't always been as successful as may be liked and it's essential that any new development achieves a high-quality standard
- 7.28 To prevent new development from being detrimental to the historic character of the existing settlement, it is important that new development is context-led. Opportunities should be taken to establish key views of the church from within the development sites and provide active and attractive frontages along these views. Such frontages should look to utilise terraced housing typologies and varied roof forms to recreate the architectural features that contribute to Thaxted's design quality. Planning applications should demonstrate that all reasonable design options have been considered to conserve and enhance the heritage value of Thaxted.

Chapter 8: Rural Area Strategy

Introduction

- 8.1 Beyond the three Key Settlements and six Local Rural Centres, Uttlesford District also contains 13 Larger Villages, 24 Smaller Villages and a number of smaller settlements that fall within open countryside, as set out within Chapter 4.
- 8.2 Most of the villages and hamlets within the rural area retain their traditional character and the rural area is host to an outstanding natural and historic environment. However, there are also some challenges facing the rural parts of the district, including housing affordability and access to employment, shops and services and with comparatively poorer public transport connectivity than the larger settlements, limited by the loss of some bus services. On this basis, it is considered appropriate to plan for some non-strategic (less than 100 dwellings) development sites at the Larger Villages, in the rural area to help sustain them and maintain their vitality and viability. The Larger Villages are the next largest and most sustainable settlements in the rural areas, although any development should be of a much lower scale than for the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres.
- 8.3 This Chapter sets out our strategy for non-strategic development at the Largest Villages (As defined in Core Policy 3 and later in this Chapter) along with providing any Development Management Policies that apply only to the rural areas, including:
- **Core Policy 20: Rural Area Housing Requirement Figures**
 - **Core Policy 21: Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites**
 - **Core Policy 22: Rural Diversification**
 - **Development Policy 1: New Dwellings in the Countryside**
 - **Development Policy 2: Replacement of a Dwelling in the Countryside**
 - **Development Policy 3: Agricultural/Rural Workers' Dwellings in the Countryside**
 - **Development Policy 4: Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside**
 - **Development Policy 5: Change of Use of Agricultural Land to Domestic Gardens**

How the Rural Area will change by 2041:

- 8.3 Through this Local Plan over the period 2021-2041 housing and employment growth will be predominantly focused at the most sustainable locations in the district: the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres. The Rural Area – defined as the rest of the district – will not accommodate any strategic scale growth. However, to deliver the Plan Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives, it is important that Uttlesford's Larger Villages continue to see an appropriate level of non-strategic growth to help maintain their vitality and viability, including service provision, rural employment, and allow families to remain in their local community should they wish to do so. There is also a need to deliver affordable housing in the rural area where house prices are amongst the highest within the district either through non-strategic housing development at the Larger Villages, or through rural exception sites, where supported by the community.
- 8.4 Growth across the rest of the district will continue to be more limited, focusing on meeting local community and business needs and helping to support the vitality of these more rural settlements. Any development will be directed towards the larger

and more sustainable villages that offer a wider range of services and are more well connected than the smaller villages. Refer to the Settlement Facilities Study¹.

Housing in the Rural Area

- 8.5 The largest and most sustainable villages within the rural area – the Larger Villages as set out within **Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy** – will accommodate the non-strategic development sites (sites of less than 100 dwellings) of 1,000 additional dwellings across the 13 Larger Villages in the plan period up to 2041, as outlined in **Core Policy 2: Meeting our Housing Needs**. Windfall development is not included in the 1,000 dwellings allowed for in the rural areas and will occur across the district where the relevant policies in this plan are met.
- 8.6 NPPF paragraph 66 states that strategic policies should “set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations”. NPPF paragraph 67 requires local planning authorities to set “indicative housing requirements” for neighbourhood areas “if requested to do so”, taking into account factors “including the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority”. This Local Plan therefore aims to future-proof this requirement by identifying housing requirement figures for all currently designated neighbourhood areas and all Larger Villages (regardless of whether they are designated neighbourhood areas) for the plan period. The Plan also provides guidance for any smaller communities who may wish to prepare a neighbourhood plan in the future.
- 8.7 Housing requirement figures are required for all designated neighbourhood areas, however some designated areas contain settlements which are classed as ‘Smaller Villages’ in the settlement hierarchy and therefore in line with the spatial strategy are not apportioned any non-strategic growth. This means that the Local Plan does not support ANY development (strategic or non-strategic) at Smaller Villages, or Open Countryside, unless any small proposals come forward that are consistent with other Local Plan, or national policies, such as for Rural Exception Sites. Whilst the Smaller Villages are nonetheless encouraged to plan for modest housing through any future neighbourhood plans and by encouraging windfall development, any identified housing requirement figures for Smaller Villages are identified by this Plan as Nil.
- 8.8 There are 13 Larger Villages in Uttlesford District and a number of designated Neighbourhood Areas that contain Smaller Villages. **Table 8.1**, shown below, illustrates the different tiers, settlements, parishes, and Neighbourhood Plan status, alongside Green Belt constraints and whether there are any strategic allocations in the areas.
- 8.9 The NPPF requires any housing requirement figures identified for designated neighbourhood plan areas, to reflect the strategy for the area. In Uttlesford, the strategy focuses strategic allocations at the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres, as these are the largest and most sustainable settlements in the district. For clarity, the residual housing requirement figure for all Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres is NIL as no non-strategic allocations are required here to deliver the Spatial Strategy, with all strategic allocations made in this Local Plan.

¹ UDC, Settlement Facilities Study, 2023. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4924/Local-Plan-evidence-and-background-studies>.

8.10 In relation to the housing requirement figures for the Larger Villages, it is proposed that any Larger Villages located in the Green Belt would not be appropriate locations for allocations to be made. The Council does not consider there are any exceptional circumstances for allocating development in the Green Belt in Uttlesford, as there are a large number of opportunities for development in the district that fall outside of the Green Belt. This means that the villages of Birchanger and Little Hallingbury are not appropriate locations for non-strategic allocations, and the housing requirement for these villages is set at the level of completions and commitments as at 1st April 2023².

Table 8.1: Larger village and other designated neighbourhood areas in Uttlesford District

Tier	Settlement	Parish	Planning Policy status	Neighbourhood Plan Status
Larger Villages	Clavering	Clavering	N/A	N/A
Larger Villages	Henham	Henham	N/A	N/A
Larger Villages	Birchanger	Birchanger	Green Belt (inset)	N/A
Larger Villages	Little Hallingbury	Little Hallingbury	Green Belt (inset)	NP Area Designated 28 Feb 2023
Larger Villages	Stebbing	Stebbing	N/A	NP Made 19 July 2022
Larger Villages	High Easter	High Easter	N/A	N/A
Larger Villages	Felsted	Felsted	N/A	NP Made 25 Feb 2020
Larger Villages	Ashdon	Ashdon	N/A	NP Made 6 Dec 2022
Larger Villages	Debden	Debden	N/A	N/A
Larger Villages	Elder Street	Wimbish	N/A	N/A
Larger Villages	Hatfield Broad Oak	Hatfield Broad Oak	N/A	NP Area Designated 22 April 2022
Larger Villages	Manuden	Manuden	N/A	N/A
Larger Villages	Great Easton	Great Easton	N/A	Great Easton, Duton Hill and Tilty NP Area Designated 30 Aug 2022
Smaller Villages	Flitch Green	Flitch Green	N/A	NP Area designated 25 January 2022
Smaller Villages	Little Dunmow	Little Dunmow	N/A	NP Area designated 18 May 2021
Smaller Villages	Little Easton	Little Easton	N/A	NP Area designated 9 July 2020
Smaller Villages	Radwinter	Radwinter	N/A	NP Area designated 7 Nov 2018
Smaller Villages	Quendon & Rickling	Quendon & Rickling	N/A	The Newport and Quendon & Rickling Neighbourhood Plan was made on 28 Jun 2021.
Open Countryside	Broxted	Broxted	N/A	NP Area designated 4 Jan 2022
Open Countryside	Cherry Green	Broxted	N/A	NP Area designated 4 Jan 2022
Open Countryside	Duton Green	Great Easton	N/A	Great Easton, Duton Hill and Tilty NP Area Designated 30 Aug 2022
Open Countryside	Tilty	Tilty	N/A	Great Easton, Duton Hill and Tilty NP Area Designated 30 Aug 2022

² ADD REFERENCE

Tier	Settlement	Parish	Planning Policy status	Neighbourhood Plan Status
Open Countryside	Little Chesterford	Little Chesterford		The Great and Little Chesterford Neighbourhood Plan was made on 2 February 2023.

8.11 **Core Policy 20: Rural Areas Housing Requirement Figures** sets out the housing requirement figures for the rural area over the plan period (2021-2041) and also the residual to be allocated through non-strategic allocations. The methodology for how the figures have been calculated are set out in the **'Rural Housing Requirements Methodology Topic Paper'**³ taking into account the relative size of the population, the relative availability of services and facilities, development that has been completed since the beginning of the plan period, development that is already 'committed' through the granting of planning permission or a Neighbourhood Plan allocation and available Housing/ Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) housing capacity.

8.12 Parish Councils should make it clear if they wish to make allocations to deliver the housing requirement in their responses to THIS consultation (see below). If not, then any non-strategic allocation proposals will be included in the Publication version (Regulation 19) of preparing this Local Plan.

Consultation Question:

There is an opportunity for the Parish Councils for the Larger Villages with an identified need for non-strategic allocations (Table 8.2) to take responsibility for making these allocations through a Neighbourhood Plan if they wish to.

Where Parish Councils make a formal commitment to prepare Neighbourhood Plans to meet the identified non-strategic allocations, there will be no further detail provided in the Local Plan. Where Parish Councils choose not to prepare Neighbourhood Plans, or that will not include any non-strategic allocations, the District Council will work with those communities to identify non-strategic allocations and add them to the Publication Version of the Plan, to be published in summer 2024.

We are asking the Parish Councils for the Larger Villages listed in Table 8.2 to confirm their intentions in response to this consultation.

Core Policy 20: Rural Area Housing Requirement Figures

In accordance with the Spatial Strategy in **Core Policy 2: Meeting our Housing Needs**, the 1,000 dwelling non-strategic housing requirement for the rural area will be distributed across the Larger Villages and other settlements within designated neighbourhood areas in accordance with **Table 8.2** shown below.

³ UDC, Rural Housing Methodology Topic Paper, 2023. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4924/Local-Plan-evidence-and-background-studies>

For clarity, the housing requirement over the plan period 2021-2041 is the figure to be met through non-strategic development in each Parish in total, taking into account completions since 1st April 2021 and known commitments (at 1st April 2023), with the residual allocation figures to be delivered through **additional** Neighbourhood Plan allocations (where a Qualifying Body wishes to do so) or the Uttlesford Local Plan with the sites to be confirmed at Publication (Regulation 19) stage.

Development will be supported at non-strategic allocations at the Larger Villages through a masterplanning process involving the community, local planning authority, developer and other stakeholders, where development meets the requirements set out within the relevant Neighbourhood Plan or allocation policies (to be included in the Publication version of this Plan – where required) and in accordance with the Development Plan taken as a whole.

Table 8.2: Housing requirement figures for Larger Villages and other villages preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

Settlement Hierarchy Tier	Parish	2021-41 Housing Requirement Figure	Residual requirement to be allocated through non-strategic allocations (at 1 st April 2023)
Larger Villages	Clavering	186	111
Larger Villages	Henham	170	112
Larger Villages	Birchanger	3	0
Larger Villages	Little Hallingbury	22	0
Larger Villages	Stebbing	171	109
Larger Villages	High Easter	114	104
Larger Villages	Felsted	309	95
Larger Villages	Ashdon	58	41
Larger Villages	Debden	141	92
Larger Villages	Elder Street (Wimbish Parish)	130	115
Larger Villages	Hatfield Broad Oak	130	111
Larger Villages	Manuden	30	0
Larger Villages	Great Easton	138	110
Smaller Villages	Flitch Green	0	0
Smaller Villages	Little Dunmow	0	0
Smaller Villages	Little Easton	0	0
Smaller Villages	Radwinter	0	0
Smaller Villages	Quendon & Rickling	0	0
Open Countryside	Broxted	0	0
Open Countryside	Cherry Green	0	0
Open Countryside	Duton Green	0	0
Open Countryside	Tilty	0	0
Open Countryside	Little Chesterford	0	0
	TOTAL	1,712	1,000

Rural Exception Sites

- 8.13 The rural area of Uttlesford District contains many areas with high house prices and a limited supply of affordable homes. There is justification therefore for an exception to be made against normally restrictive policy beyond built-up areas, to allow for affordable housing to be provided on small sites that would not normally be

considered for housing use, where there is a local need and where other policy considerations are acceptable.

- 8.14 On that basis, and in addition to the non-strategic allocations outlined in **Core Policy 20 : Rural Area Housing Requirement Figures**, limited rural exception sites will be supported, in principle, to deliver affordable housing to meet local needs in rural areas where market housing may not usually be supported, including within the Green Belt, where there is an identified local need and on a small scale that adjoins the existing settlement.
- 8.15 The NPPF requires local planning policies to support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet identified local needs, and to consider whether allowing some market housing on these sites would enable the scheme to be viable. In these instances, it is important to establish that a specific need exists and then to make sure that accommodation is made available for those people who have a genuine need for housing in the locality that they cannot meet in the market. Such people may for example, include existing residents who need separate accommodation locally, key workers or people who have longstanding links with the local community, such as people who used to live in the village but were forced to move away because of a lack of affordable housing, and people who need to move back into a village to be near relatives.
- 8.16 'Local' in this context means 'within the parish', principally, although the needs of those who live or work in an adjoining parish may also be accepted. This would particularly apply where a scheme is proposed in a Smaller Village that would meet the needs of adjoining smaller communities. Properties need to meet an identified local need and be provided and maintained by a registered or other provider, to be agreed by the Council at an early stage. On some exception sites the Council may consider development that includes cross-subsidy from open market sales on the same site. The applicant would need to demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that a mixed tenure scheme was essential to the viability and delivery of the development.

Core Policy 21: Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites

Development proposals for affordable housing within rural areas, to meet local needs only, will be permitted as an exception subject to all the following criteria being met:

- i. a demonstrable local community need for affordable housing has been established
- ii. the number, size and tenure of the dwellings are suitable to meet the identified need
- iii. is of a scale appropriate to the size of the adjoining settlement
- iv. the site and the development will not result in harm to the significance of any heritage assets
- v. the proposal is designed to respect the characteristics of the local area, including the countryside setting, and
- vi. schools and health facilities with capacity, shops and other community facilities are within reasonable travelling distance.

A development appraisal should accompany the application that clearly demonstrates how the above criteria have been met. The Council will consider the cross-subsidisation of the affordable homes with some market homes where the number of market homes is the minimum necessary to deliver the affordable housing which will be informed by a PPG-compliant developer-funded viability assessment agreed with the Council (through an open book approach).

Development in the Countryside

- 8.16 Whilst development in this plan is focused more within the larger, and more sustainable settlements, and to a much lesser extent in the Larger Villages, there will still be occasions where development within the countryside is appropriate.
- 8.17 Under **Development Policy 1: New Dwellings in the Countryside** and **Development Policy 2: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside** a criteria-based policy approach will be used to determine applications for residential development within the countryside.
- 8.18 The rural nature of Uttlesford and the significant role that agriculture plays in the economy of this area means that agricultural land and other rural land-based activities have a notable presence in the landscape and form an attractive backdrop to the various settlements. Development needed to directly support such uses is important to foster a successful rural economy, but it can also have an impact on the landscape if not properly managed. As such, it is important that development is located and designed appropriately, to minimise adverse impacts or even benefit the countryside. When a new dwelling is permitted for an agricultural worker under **Development Policy 3: Agricultural/ Rural Workers Dwellings in the Countryside**, the authority will only remove this restriction when it sees comprehensive evidence that the business no longer needs the dwelling, and it has been marketed for sale or rent for a minimum period of 24 months at a market price that reflects the occupancy.
- 8.19 It is important to ensure that extensions to dwellings do not have an adverse impact on the surrounding open countryside and are of an appropriate design and scale for their location. Under **Development Policy 3: Agricultural/ Rural Workers Dwellings in the Countryside** the Council will assess all such proposals against the criteria within the policy with particular regard to respecting the character of the original dwelling and retaining the openness of the rural area. Proposals that substantially alter the original dwelling will not be permitted. The original dwelling is defined as the dwelling granted permission if built since 1948. If the property was built prior to 1948, then it will be defined as the building that stood at 1st July 1948. Consideration will be given to what constitutes a disproportionate addition that will be influenced by various factors, such as:
- the scale, design and character of the dwelling and any extensions
 - the setting of the property and its visual impact on the wider landscape, and
 - the design and character of the extension proposed.

Development Policy 1: New Dwellings in the Countryside

Dwellings outside the developed footprint of a settlement, which are not agricultural workers dwellings, will only be permitted when one or more of the following apply:

- i. the development would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be an appropriate small-scale development that secures the future of associated heritage assets
- ii. the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings without substantial reconstruction
- iii. the development would involve the one for one replacement of an existing dwelling in accordance with **Development Policy 2**

- iv. the development would involve the subdivision of an existing residential dwelling, and
- v. the development is for an individual dwelling where the design is of exceptional quality, in that it is truly outstanding, reflecting the highest standards in architecture and would help to raise the standard of design more generally in rural areas and would significantly enhance its immediate setting and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.

Development will also need to be in accordance with other policies in the development plan, including, but not exclusively, those relating to landscape character, setting, and design.

Development Policy 2: Replacement of a Dwelling in the Countryside

The replacement of an existing dwelling outside the developed footprint of a settlement will be supported provided that:

- i. the residential use of the original dwelling has not been abandoned
- ii. the original dwelling is not of any architectural or historical merit and it is not valuable to the character of the settlement or wider landscape
- iii. the original dwelling is a permanent structure, not a temporary or mobile structure
- iv. the replacement dwelling is of a similar size and scale to the original dwelling
- v. it is located on the footprint of the original dwelling unless an alternative position within the existing residential curtilage would provide notable benefits and have no adverse impact on the wider setting, and
- vi. the replacement dwelling would not materially increase the impact of the dwelling on the appearance of the surrounding countryside.

Development Policy 3: Agricultural/Rural Workers' Dwellings in the Countryside

Applications for new dwellings that support rural operations will only be acceptable where they are essential to the effective running of existing rural businesses. Applications should be accompanied by evidence of:

- i. details of the rural operation that will be supported by the dwelling
- ii. the need for the dwelling
- iii. the number of workers (full and part time) that will occupy the dwelling
- iv. the length of time the enterprise the dwelling will support has been established
- v. the commercial viability of the associated rural enterprise through the submission of business accounts or a detailed business plan
- vi. the availability of other suitable accommodation on site or in the area, and
- vii. details of how the proposed size of the dwelling relates to the needs of the enterprise.

Any such development will be subject to a restrictive occupancy condition and the removal of permitted development rights.

Development Policy 4: Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside

Extensions to dwellings in the open countryside will be permitted unless they result in disproportionate additions to the original dwelling (excluding any detached buildings), which:

- i. do not respect the character of the original dwelling by retaining its visual dominance
- ii. do not retain the openness of the rural area by extending the visual impression of built development, and
- iii. substantially alter the scale, design and character of the original dwelling.

Change of use of Agricultural Land to Domestic Gardens

8.20 Proposals to change agricultural land to a domestic garden will be acceptable where there is no material change to the character or appearance of the surrounding countryside and should not create wedges of domestic garden intruding into an agricultural landscape. Proposals could include, for example, unworkable corners of fields that do not affect the ability to use the land for agriculture. Proposals should include appropriate boundary treatments like native hedges or post and rail fencing which do not have the effect of urbanising the area or changing the openness of the countryside.

Development Policy 5: Change of Use of Agricultural Land to Domestic Gardens

Change of use of agricultural land to domestic garden will be permitted if the proposal, particularly its scale and means of enclosure, does not result in a materially negative change in the character and appearance of the surrounding countryside.

If structures in the new garden, for example sheds or other outbuildings, would change the open character of the countryside the Council may impose conditions removing permitted development rights when granting planning permission.

Rural Diversification

- 8.21 Diversification proposals for agricultural and land-based rural businesses have potential to sustain the rural economy and enhance, restore, or maintain the character of the landscape and increase soil carbon through land management techniques and reducing pollution. Whilst planning has fewer controls over agriculture, there are clear links between the practices of farms and estates that impact on wider public goods such as habitat, natural flood management, biodiversity, food and fuel, soils, and countryside access for active lifestyles.
- 8.22 Working with landowners on 'Estate Plans' to help influence the management of estates is another opportunity that might be opened up through early discussion with landowners and promoters in the rural development process. Diversification proposals on privately managed estates will be supported where a proposal demonstrates sustainable practices and outcomes. This is preferably supported by an agreed Estate Plan that delivers and secures multiple wider public benefits such as employment and enterprise opportunities, sustainable access, social and cultural facilities, environmental enhancements, biodiversity increases, conserving and enhancing heritage assets (including a focus on saving heritage assets that are 'at risk') and improvements to land management. It is therefore important to facilitate the reuse of buildings in the countryside but in a manner which makes a positive contribution to both the rural landscape and the rural economy.

8.23 The Council supports the diversification and growth of Uttlesford's rural economy. Potential opportunity and growth areas include:

- floorspace provision of small (potentially shared) units in rural areas, including to support micro businesses
- an alternative to working from home, particularly in relation to office type premises
- for growth of non-office-based sectors (e.g., manufacturing) workshop space, particularly incubator space for small businesses
- land based uses including Agri-tech, Agri-food and Forestry-tec sectors may provide opportunity to deliver growth and support sustainable food production, maintain plant and animal health and support and enhance natural habitats, and
- cultural sector organisations and businesses, including creative industries and makers, arts organisations and practises.

Core Policy 22: Rural Diversification

In rural areas, proposal for economic activities that bring about rural diversification shall normally be permitted, providing that:

- i. the development is operated as part of a viable rural business (including farm holding) and contributes to the viability of the holding
- ii. it is not detrimental to the character and appearance of existing buildings and their setting within the landscape
- iii. existing buildings are used in preference to new buildings or extensions
- iv. utilities and other infrastructure are available or can be provided, and
- v. there is access by means of an existing road; no highway hazards are created or increased; and road improvements incompatible with the character of the surrounding area are not required.

9. Climate Change, Transport and the Environment

Introduction

- 9.1 This chapter provides policies in relation to Climate, Environment and Transport to conserve and enhance the environment in the plan area, and to meet the challenges of the climate emergency. Uttlesford contains a rich network of biodiversity, landscapes and habitats. These include formally designated areas of high value such as Hatfield Forest and chalk streams, as well as areas that are of importance to wildlife and local people. The Local Plan sets out how development can contribute to protecting and enhancing the environment, including through the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain, and by avoiding harm.
- 9.2 The impacts of climate change are predicted to increase over time. The Local Plan policies aim to ensure the impacts of climate change are fully considered from the earliest stages of development, considering the requirements of adapting to a changing climate, as well as mitigation measures.
- 9.3 Sustainable transport measures will ensure the long-term viability of settlements within Uttlesford, improving connectivity and promoting active travel. Policies within Chapter 9 provide for the impacts of transportation, including freight, and the need for accessible travel for pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicle users. The policies included in this Chapter are:

Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development

Core Policy 24: Overheating

Core Policy 25: Embodied Carbon

Core Policy 26: Renewable Energy Infrastructure

Core Policy 27: Providing for Sustainable Transport and Connectivity

Core Policy 28: Assessing the impact of Development on Transport Infrastructure

Core Policy 29: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling

Core Policy 30: Electric and Low Emission Vehicles

Core Policy 31: Public Rights of Way

Core Policy 32: Parking Standards

Core Policy 33: The Movement and Management of Freight

Core Policy 34: Managing Waste

Core Policy 35: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources

Core Policy 36: Chalk Streams Protection and Enhancement

Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment

Core Policy 38: Green and Blue Infrastructure

Core Policy 39: Biodiversity

Core Policy 40: Landscape Character

Core Policy 41: Pollution and Contamination

Core Policy 42: Air Quality

Core Policy 43: Noise

Climate Change

Introduction

- 9.4 'Climate Change' is arguably the most pressing issue in society. There is an urgency to limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels. These temperature targets were agreed to by 195 countries including the UK via the international Paris Agreement. The UK Government sets legally binding five-yearly carbon budgets (which are based on recommendations from the Committee on Climate Change).
- 9.5 Analysis¹ from the Committee on Climate Change shows that, for the UK to meet its steeply falling carbon budgets, it is therefore imperative that new development completed from 2025 onwards is built to be net zero carbon 'in itself' from the outset (with high levels of energy efficiency and heat pumps or heat networks, not gas), and also designed and located to help deliver the wider changes needed for a net zero carbon Uttlesford. The analysis also shows that beyond new buildings, there will need to be:
- a rapid and far-reaching rollout of energy efficiency measures in existing buildings
 - a dramatic upscaling in the number of existing buildings and transport that runs on electricity rather than fossil fuel, and
 - a corresponding rapid and dramatic upscaling of renewable energy to meet this (with electricity demand rising 50% by 2035 and doubling or even tripling by 2050, even if energy efficiency measures in buildings are deployed at scale).
- 9.6 The NPPF is clear that moving to low carbon with mitigation and adaptation to climate change are key elements of sustainable development. Under the NPPF² (paragraph 153 & footnote 53), plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change in line with the Climate Change Act. Local plans' climate duty (to *ensure* that the development and use of land helps mitigate and adapt to climate change) is also legally codified in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Section 19.1A, as amended by the Planning Act 2008 section 182.
- 9.7 Climate change mitigation means actively reducing carbon emissions – in this case by designing new developments and buildings to be energy and resource efficient, welcoming proposals to achieve the same in existing buildings, using renewable and low carbon energy generation, and promoting patterns of development that encourage travel by more environmentally friendly modes of transport. As per the expectation set by the National Planning Policy Framework³, policies will contribute to the radical reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that occur at all stages of design, production, construction and occupation of the building and the processes involved in the whole development scheme.
- 9.8 The purpose of the policies in this chapter and building on **Core Policy 1: Addressing Climate Change** set out in Chapter 4 is to bring forward development

¹ Committee on Climate Change, Adaptation and Decarbonisation, 2023. Available at: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/adaptation-and-decarbonisation/>

² HM Govt Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (2023), *National Planning Policy Framework*. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf#page=45

³ NPPF 2023 edition, paragraph 152.

that fully (or more than fully) mitigates its climate impacts and demonstrates readiness for future climate impacts, to the extent analysed to be necessary to fulfil the Climate Change Act. This must include reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dependency on fossil fuels, minimising energy usage, using low carbon energy and heat sources, and exploiting opportunities in renewable energy production. These actions will address the Council's 2019 Climate Change and Ecological Emergency declaration reflected in the review of the Climate Crisis Strategy which aims to enable the entire District to achieve net zero status by 2030⁴.

- 9.9 To work towards achieving this, we need policies that control the use of water and energy in all new buildings and set standards for use of power and space heating, requiring any remaining balance in energy needs to be met from renewable sources. Though the aim is to become energy neutral within sites, and for individual buildings to be energy self-sufficient⁵, it is recognised that this is not always possible within every site, in which case developers will then need to contribute to a 'carbon offset' scheme.
- 9.10 In addition to controls on new builds, we also need to encourage proposals that actively reduce the district's existing carbon emissions (through standalone renewable energy, and through improvements to the energy performance of existing buildings). Combined with a real effort to encourage provision and use of public transport, and reduction of car-based trips, development will then go a substantial way towards meeting carbon targets by reducing emissions.
- 9.11 Local authorities are empowered through planning policies under the Planning and Energy Act 2008⁶ to set reasonable standards for energy performance that are higher than the national Building Regulations baseline and this has successfully proved to be acceptable in recent local plans⁷.
- 9.12 The Plan takes a measurable target-led approach to policy on mitigation and climate resilience that can be monitored and is in accordance with the TCPA/RTPI Best Practice Guide⁸ and the Government's legislated Sixth Carbon Budget⁹. The Plan's approach also reflects the evidence base¹⁰ produced by UDC's consultants on the need, feasibility and precedents for net zero carbon policy, and aligns with the Essex-wide emerging recommended net zero carbon policies currently being developed through ongoing work within the Essex Design Guide (which themselves are supported by detailed feasibility and cost uplift evidence¹¹).
- 9.13 The carbon emissions directly associated with development are:
- embodied carbon emitted during the building's product, material transport and construction stages (and sometimes also the in-use refurbishment, maintenance and end-of-life disposal stages, depending on the scope of the embodied carbon assessment)

⁴ Uttlesford Climate Crisis Strategy 2021-2030.

<https://uttlesford.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s22640/CLIMATE%20CHANGE%20STRATEGY.pdf>

⁵ As a balance of grid energy use and zero carbon energy exports to the grid, across the course of the year.

⁶ UK, Planning and Energy Act, 2008. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/contents>

⁷ Such as Cornwall, Bath and North-East Somerset, and Central Lincolnshire.

⁸ [TCPA/RTPI Climate Crisis Guide See page 34](#)

⁹ As per measures shown to be necessary for that 6th Carbon Budget by the Committee on Climate Change:

<https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/sixth-carbon-budget/>

¹⁰ Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4924/Local-Plan-evidence-and-background-studies>

¹¹ Essex County Council & Essex Planning Officers Association (2023) Essex Design Guide: Net Zero Carbon Evidence. <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/climate-change/net-zero-evidence/>

- when all stages of the building’s lifetime are considered in the above, it is termed ‘whole life embodied carbon’
- carbon emissions of operational energy use – that is, the amount of energy (of different types¹²) used to operate the building and the activities within it, multiplied by the carbon emissions associated with each energy type¹³. This includes:
 - energy to heat, ventilate and light the building (regulated energy¹⁴)
 - plus the energy required to run the appliances and other energy-using equipment (unregulated energy¹⁵), and
 - minus the amount of onsite renewable energy generation (where this is used on site or exported to the grid where it prevents the need for production of an equal amount of conventional grid energy generation and its associated carbon).

9.14 The energy policies in this plan align with the available evidence on what is required to meet the UK’s legally binding targets of five-yearly carbon budgets and net zero carbon by 2050. They follow recognised good practice by leading organisations such as LETI (Low Energy Transformation Initiative) and the Committee on Climate Change, using energy metrics for space heating and energy use intensity to limit these to an amount compatible with the UK’s net zero carbon transition. A proposed net zero carbon scheme will therefore be judged on the following:

- space heating demand per square metre of treated indoor floor area
- energy use intensity (EUI), which covers overall energy use (regulated + unregulated) per square metre of treated indoor floor area
- renewable energy generation capacity (annual total) that matches the predicted total annual energy use, and
- proportionate contribution to the Council’s offset scheme¹⁶ where, in exceptional circumstances, the aforementioned on-site requirements cannot be achieved due to feasibility or viability considerations.

9.15 The key features necessary for net zero carbon buildings in operation therefore are:

- ultra-low space heating (and space cooling) demand
- low total energy use achieved via efficient low-carbon system for space heating and hot water (e.g. heat pump), low energy lighting, and selection of other efficient energy-related equipment
- no fossil fuel use in the building
- new renewable energy generation capacity sufficient to generate an amount of energy across the course of each year at least equal to the building’s predicted annual total energy use, with:
 - technology to include ability to export zero-carbon energy to the grid at times when the building is not using all of its own generated energy (thus making grid energy ‘cleaner’ and offsetting the amount of grid energy that the building will use at times when the reverse is true), and/or to store the predicted

¹² E.g., electricity, gas and other fuels

¹³ E.g., the emissions from burning gas in the building itself, or the emissions from burning fossil fuels within the electricity generation mix, or the emissions from burning fuel to supply heat to a heat network.

¹⁴ E.g., Regulated loads: → Heating → Cooling → Hot water → Lighting → Pumps and fan

¹⁵ Unregulated loads are plug loads such as: → Cooking → Appliances → TVs → Computers → Any other electrical equipment

¹⁶ Or a Council-approved offset scheme based in the district (or County as a last resort), subject to Council approval on a case by case basis.

- amount of 'excess' self-generated zero-carbon energy for later direct use on site
- where it is demonstrably unfeasible to include enough new renewable energy generation capacity to match the building's annual energy consumption, then a financial contribution per unit of renewable energy deficit, priced and ring-fenced for delivery of this renewable energy capacity elsewhere in the District, and
- minimised 'energy performance gap' from design to after construction and in operation.

Net Zero Operational Carbon Development

- 9.16 UDC's proposed policy approach to net zero carbon operational development is closely aligned with an Essex-wide policy approach being developed by the County Council along with the Essex Policy Officers Association, via the Essex Design Guide. This policy approach follows a series of steps and targets that results in a building which has net zero carbon emissions in operation by virtue of having a net zero energy balance across the course of each year, achieved through a combination of on-site energy efficiency with renewable energy supply (usually on-site, but with the option of off-site renewable energy supply through an offsetting mechanism). This enhances the robustness of the Uttlesford policy in that it will:
- benefit from the in-depth detailed modelling of feasibility, up-to-date cost uplift and viability studies produced in support of those Essex policies (and the ability to use the identified costs to perform viability testing specifically for Uttlesford)
 - improve efficiency by using implementation resources offered within the Essex work, e.g. validation checklists/templates and potentially a countywide energy offsetting scheme, and
 - contribute towards a unified and consistent approach across the Essex area that will reduce uncertainty and complication for the region's development industry and enable peer-to-peer learning across the network of council officers.
- 9.17 The first 'building block' in the policy is a space heating demand target. Space heating demand is the amount of heat energy needed to heat a building to a comfortable temperature over a year, and is expressed in kWh/m² gross internal area/yr. It is a measure of the thermal efficiency of the building elements. Various design and specification decisions affect space heating demand, including building form and orientation, insulation, airtightness, windows and doors and the type of ventilation system.
- 9.18 Beyond space heating demand, the building's total energy use (regulated and unregulated) is also expressed in kWh/m²/year. This includes the space heating demand (increased or decreased by the efficiency of the heating system), plus the energy demand of all other energy uses in the building.
- 9.19 Without these target levels of efficiency (specified in the policy), it will be difficult for a development to accommodate enough on-site renewables to become net zero carbon (noting in most cases the on-site renewable generation is likely to be solar PV panels on the development's roof). Reducing space heating demand and total energy use intensity to the target levels identified is necessary to enable the building to become net zero carbon (in operation) on site, and also aligns with recommendations

from the Climate Change Committee, RIBA, LETI and the UK Green Building Council to align with the UK's legislated carbon reduction transition. It is also beneficial to residents and building users as it directly reduces energy costs.

- 9.20 This policy approach aligns with national policy objectives in that it:
- delivers many of the general objectives of the Future Home Standards/Future Buildings Standard (FHS/FBS) – such as high energy efficiency and low carbon heat, avoiding any risk of needing future retrofit to be ready for the UK's net zero carbon future - but with enhanced certainty of actual performance (such as actual low energy demand through more effective design tools, certainty of low carbon heat, and certainty of renewable energy supply), and
 - further enhances the energy efficiency targets to match the necessary performance for the UK's legislated carbon goals (such as by the use of targets to better ensure good building design and low carbon heat, and by bringing forward the renewable energy supply necessary to support the new development).
- 9.21 Finally, the policy as expressed below – by beginning with space heat demand targets, then low carbon heat and total Energy Use Intensity targets, then renewable energy, then offsetting, then monitoring – effectively implements the Energy Hierarchy which is generally accepted as the best practice process in design to improving the energy performance of buildings.
- 9.22 The requirements of **Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development** have been tested for feasibility and cost uplift specifically in the Essex region through analysis commissioned at County level, in 2023. The feasibility work performed at Essex level showed that with these requirements, development of all types tested¹⁷ is feasible and remains viable in the majority of land values. The cost uplifts identified in both Essex studies are very recent and are reasonably applicable to the Uttlesford district and are therefore suitable to be used for more locally-specific viability interrogation through the Uttlesford whole plan viability assessment.
- 9.23 More detailed notes to assist the understanding and interpretation of this policy are included in **Appendix 7**. Should a need arise, the Council may produce Supplementary Guidance to support policy implementation.

¹⁷ The Essex work modelled the feasibility of achieving the stated energy targets in a generous range of residential development typologies, and three types of nonresidential development. See: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/climate-change/net-zero-evidence/>

Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development

A) New build development (residential and non-residential)

All new buildings (of 1 or more new dwellings or 100sqm or more non-residential floor space) must be designed and built to be Net Zero Carbon in operation. They must be ultra-low energy buildings, fossil fuel free, and generate renewable energy on-site to at least equal annual energy use.

To achieve this, these new buildings are required to comply with requirements 1 to 5 as set out below (to be demonstrated through an Energy **Assessment**, which for major applications must be a full energy strategy utilising accurate methods for operational energy use prediction, and for minor applications must use either those same methods or the 'net zero spreadsheet' from Essex Design Guide¹⁸):

1. Requirement 1: Space heating demand

- i. all new residential buildings (apart from bungalows) and all non-residential buildings must achieve a space heating demand of less than 15 kWh/m² GIA/yr, and
- ii. all new bungalows must achieve a space heating demand of less than 20 kWh/m² GIA/yr.

2. Requirement 2: Fossil fuel free

- i. no new developments shall be connected to the gas grid, and
- ii. fossil fuels must not be used on-site to provide space heating, domestic hot water or cooking, and
- iii. space heating and domestic hot water must be provided through low carbon fuels.

3. Requirement 3: Energy Use Intensity (EUI) limits

- i. residential (Use classes C3 and C4) – All new build dwellings (1 dwelling or more) must achieve an Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of no more than 35 kWh/m² GIA/yr
- ii. on larger sites in exceptional circumstances this may be met as a site-wide residential average (weighted by floor area), provided that no single dwelling has an EUI of >60kWh/m²/yr¹⁹.
- iii. non-residential – The following new build non-residential buildings must achieve an Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of no more than the following where technically feasible by building type or nearest equivalent.
 - a. Offices – 70 kWh/m² GIA/yr
 - b. Schools – 65 kWh/m² GIA/yr
 - c. Light Industrial – 35 kWh/m² GIA/yr
- iv. for other new build residential and non-residential buildings, that are not covered by a) and b) above, applicants should report their total energy use intensity but are not required to comply with a certain limit. These are however encouraged to

¹⁸ Essex County Council, Zero Carbon Toolkit, Essex Design Guide, updated 2023. Available at: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/climate-change/net-zero-carbon-toolkit/>

¹⁹ The 60kWh cap is the intermediate target from the [RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge](https://www.architecture.com/about/policy/climate-action/2030-climate-challenge). Available at: <https://www.architecture.com/about/policy/climate-action/2030-climate-challenge>.

demonstrate having made efforts towards complying with EUI limits being developed by the UK Net Zero Carbon Building Standard initiative.

- v. for the avoidance of doubt, Energy Use Intensity always refers to total energy use for all energy uses associated with the building, not differentiated between 'regulated' and 'unregulated' energy. It does not include energy use for electric vehicle charging as this is not related to the design or operation of the building.

4. Requirement 4: On-site renewable energy generation

Renewable energy must be generated on-site for all new developments (1 or more new dwellings or 100sqm or more non-residential floorspace) by whichever of the following results in the greater amount* of solar PV energy generation:

- i. the amount of energy generated in a year should match or exceed the predicted annual energy use of the building, i.e. Renewable energy generation (kWh/m²/yr) = or > predicted annual energy use (kWh/sqm/yr)** , or
- ii. the amount of energy generated in a year is:
 - a. at least 80 kWh/sqm building footprint per annum* for all building types; and
 - b. at least 120 kWh/sqm building footprint per annum* for industrial buildings.

The initial offset price is set at £1.35 per kWh or the most recent updated version (this cost is to be updated to reflect inflation and other cost changes during the lifetime of the Plan) and the contribution shall be calculated at the time of planning application determination.

5. Requirement 5: As-built performance confirmation and in-use monitoring

- i. in addition to the energy performance predictions made at design/application stage, all developments must resubmit as-built information at completion and prior to occupation
 - a. Major applications should submit a recalculation of energy performance predictive modelling using as-built specifications (see **Table 9.1**)
 - b. Minor applications should reconfirm the specifications to which the development has been built, taking into account any changes to fabric and systems compared to the specifications noted at design/application stage.

And

- ii. in-use energy monitoring for the first 5 years of operation is required on a minimum of 10% of dwellings for development proposals of 100 dwellings or more, or a 10% representative sample²⁰ of premises for development of 10,000sqm (gross internal area) or more.

²⁰ This should aim to cover a sample of floor space that is representative of the development's ratio of different uses and building typologies, as far as practicable considering the split of units of different Sizes and uses. Residential monitoring should be designed to aggregate the data to groups of 5 dwellings, for data anonymity purposes (as per the well-established approach in London). Where the anticipated occupancy

of a development may result in an inability to anonymise this data to an extent that would contradict

Alternative routes to meeting policy requirements.

Proposals that are built and certified to the Passivhaus Classic or higher Passivhaus standard are deemed to have met Requirements 1 and 3. Requirements 2, 4 and 5 must also be met to achieve policy compliance.

B) Extensions and Conversions

Applications for residential extensions and conversions affecting existing buildings (but excluding Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) are expected to meet the minimum standard approach fabric specifications set out in **Table 2** (see **Appendix 7**) and incorporate renewable energy generation technology where practical and feasible.

*In cases where it is proposed to use the rooftop for a combination of solar PV and other rooftop uses with more general sustainability benefits – such as green/biosolar roofs that reduce the amount of PV that can be installed – it may be considered acceptable to achieve the *lower* of the two possible amounts of solar PV generation, so long as the requirement to at least match on-site annual energy demand is still met. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis considering the wider sustainability benefits of, and needs for, the proposed other rooftop use.

**For development proposals where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority that meeting Requirement 4 is not technically feasible, then renewable energy generation on-site should be maximised as much as possible and the residual amount of renewable energy generation (equivalent to the shortfall in meeting the annual energy consumption of the building in kWh/yr) must be offset by a financial contribution (to cover the administration, purchasing and installation of a PV renewable energy system elsewhere in the plan area, which is able to generate a similar amount of energy) and be paid into the Council's offset fund²¹.

Reporting and Modelling

9.24 Policy compliance will need to be demonstrated through the submission of an appropriate Energy Assessment, which for major development proposals should be in the form of an Energy Strategy and for minor development proposals the 'net zero spreadsheet' (which will be available to download from Essex Design Guide). These may be standalone documents or they may form a section within the Climate Change

data privacy legislation / regulation, the developer should liaise with the Council pre-application to mutually agree an acceptable approach.

²¹ This energy offsetting mechanism meets the legislated criteria for levying of planning obligations, in that it is:

- *directly related* to the development (i.e. the development's energy use and associated carbon),
- *fairly and reasonably related in scale* to the development (the payment is calculated to reflect the amount of energy use that the development doesn't match with onsite renewable energy, and is priced to allow exactly that amount of energy to be provided off site within the District or County), and
- *necessary in order to make the development acceptable in planning terms* (as the offset payment will only be levied where the development cannot otherwise achieve operational zero carbon status as per the policy goal, policy definition, Essex and UDC commitments, NPPF requirement to proactively mitigate climate change in line with the Climate Change Act, and necessary actions for the UK's carbon reduction trajectory as per Committee on Climate Change analysis previously cited).

& Sustainability Statement required by **Core Policy 1: Addressing Climate Change**. Minimum information requirements for Major and Minor development proposals at each stage of the planning process are set out in Report 2: Essex Net Zero Policy – Policy Summary, Evidence and Validation Requirements (July 2023), along with the template spreadsheet. Major and minor development is defined as:

- Major Development proposals are:
 - for housing development – where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more, or
 - for non-residential development – an additional floorspace of 1,000 m² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more.
- Minor development is less than 10 dwellings or less than 1,000 m² of additional floorspace.

9.25 For major development proposals, accurate predictive energy modelling, such as Passivhaus Planning Package (PHPP)²² or CIBSE TM54²³, should be used. This will provide the necessary assurance of the accuracy of the energy assessment information and will be a useful tool for the developer to inform the design process towards achieving the targets, and will help reduce any potential energy performance gap issues (which is where in-use energy does not match the design standard).

9.26 For minor development proposals, applicants may use predictive energy modelling, or alternatively may follow a ‘minimum standards approach’ which sets out the specifications that the development must be designed and built to²⁴. By following this approach (i.e. without an energy model), minor applications will still need to re-confirm on completion the specifications that the development has been built to.

9.27 There are alternative routes to policy compliance available such as Passivhaus, or BREAM and these are discussed within **Appendix 7** that provides additional guidance for the interpretation and implementation of **Core Policy 23**.

Extensions and Conversions affecting Existing Buildings (except Listed Buildings)

9.28 Part A of **Core Policy 23** does not apply to proposals that relate to existing buildings, such as applications for the extensions, conversions, or changes of use. Proposals for residential extensions and/or conversions should instead meet the requirements set out in Part B.

9.29 Development proposals involving existing buildings offer an opportunity for measures to be taken to reduce existing rates of energy use and carbon emissions, and also to generate renewable energy.

9.30 Seeking for proposals for extensions and conversions to be built to the minimum fabric standards (residential) set out in **Appendix 7** will improve the energy efficiency of the existing building and contribute to meeting climate targets. Incorporating

²² Passive House Institute definition. Available at: https://passivehouse.com/04_phpp/04_phpp.htm

²³ Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE), 2022. Available at: <https://www.cibse.org/knowledge-research/knowledge-portal/tm54-evaluating-operational-energy-use-at-the-design-stage-2022>

²⁴ Essex County Council, Report 2: Essex Net Zero Policy (Summary of Policy, evidence and validation requirements), July 2023. Available at: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/media/2941/report-2-essex-net-zero-policy-summary-policy-evidence-and-validation-requirements-july-2023.pdf>

renewable energy generation technology will enhance this further, but it is recognised that there may be some circumstances where incorporating renewables is not practical and/or feasible, such as a small extension or if the building is overshadowed. Additionally, it is noted that some elements of the fabric specification may not be practicable to achieve in every conversion and extension (in particular the air permeability and thermal bridging) therefore **Appendix 7** differentiates (in conversions and extensions) between what is required or encouraged.

Heritage Assets

- 9.31 Retaining, reusing, refurbishing and retrofitting historic buildings can contribute to meeting climate targets. There are sensitive issues that need to be addressed when it comes to improving the energy efficiency and climate resilience of heritage assets. Any schemes should have regard to the specific advice and guidance provided in the Essex Design Guide - Climate Change and the Historic Environment | Essex Design Guide and/ or applicable Historic England Guidance and Best Practice.

Monitoring and Implementation of Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development

- 9.32 To support the implementation of this Policy indicators have been developed and are included in our Monitoring Framework (Chapter 12 and **Appendix 15**).

Mitigating Overheating Risk

- 9.33 Climate change means that today's building design solutions may need to be ready for environmental and climatic changes arising in the future such as heavier rainfall (potentially causing localised flooding) and/ or temperature fluctuations. As with carbon reduction, local plans also have a legal duty to ensure that climate adaptation is an outcome of the local plan policies as a whole²⁵. (Therefore, new buildings must be designed to last and to be adaptable. Designing new development to be net zero carbon in operation, while simultaneously being ready for the future climate, needs to be addressed at both building level and site level and at the earliest possible stage so that factors such as the orientation, built form, building fabric, site layout and landscaping measures can be taken into account to minimise energy demand and keep the building fit for use.
- 9.34 It is important that design is pursued holistically from an early stage, considering wider sustainability objectives and issues. While we must design net zero carbon buildings (in operation), national planning policy also requires²⁶ adaptation to overheating risk from a changing climate, considering the impact on occupants' comfort, health and wellbeing.
- 9.35 While climate adaptation is a somewhat separate issue from carbon reduction, it must be noted that a failure to design a building to passively²⁷ avoid overheating throughout increasingly frequent heatwaves would also risk a failure to achieve the necessary low energy use intensity – as it could create a need for active cooling systems or otherwise enhanced mechanical ventilation to be added today or in future, increasing energy use and embodied carbon.

²⁵ UK, Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 19, Amended. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/19>

²⁶ National Planning Policy Framework (2023) paragraph 153 specifically requires overheating adaptation; paragraphs 20(d) and 154(a) also establish a general requirement for climate adaptation.

²⁷ Without the application of energy-using devices.

- 9.36 Therefore, there will be a need for designs (especially building form, orientation, glazing, insulation and shading) to strike a careful balance between the desirability of 'solar gain' to reduce winter space heating demand, the desirability of roof orientation to maximise solar PV output, and the need to avoid excess solar gain in summer.
- 9.37 Overheating risk in new residential buildings has partly been addressed by amendment to the Building Regulations in June 2022²⁸ (Part O: Overheating Mitigation). Since the compliance tools for Building Regulations are not intended to accurately evaluate overheating (in particular if buildings take the 'simplified method' route permitted within Part O as opposed to the 'dynamic thermal modelling method'), major development proposals are therefore encouraged to use the CIBSE (Chartered Institute of Building Service Engineers) standards TM52²⁹ for non-residential development and TM59³⁰ for residential development in line with **Core Policy 24: Overheating**.
- 9.38 Measures to mitigate overheating risk from both current and future climate should be incorporated into the design to help ensure the future comfort, well-being and health of occupiers. Further guidance on good solar design is provided on the Essex Design Guide³¹.

Core Policy 24: Overheating

All development proposals must demonstrate how the cooling hierarchy has been integrated into design decisions, via the Climate Change & Sustainability Statement.

Major development proposals are encouraged to use the CIBSE (Chartered Institute of Building Service Engineers) standards*:

- **TM52** for non-residential development
- **TM59** for residential development

*applicants are encouraged to use future weather files (CIBSE 'Design Summer Year' [DSY] for 2050 or 2080 as opposed to a DSY based on previous decades' weather).

Embodied Carbon

- 9.39 Embodied carbon describes the amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the materials in constructing the building, the supply chain, repairs and fixtures and fittings, and ultimately its demolition or re-use. Emissions sources include:
- **Products:** extraction, manufacturing and processing of materials, energy and water consumption used by the factory and transport of materials to the manufacturing site
 - **Construction:** transporting the products to site and building the development

²⁸ UK, Building Regulations, updated 2022. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overheating-approved-document-o>

²⁹ CIBSE, 2013. Available at: <https://www.cibse.org/knowledge-research/knowledge-portal/tm52-the-limits-of-thermal-comfort-avoiding-overheating-in-european-buildings>

³⁰ CIBSE, 2017. Available at: <https://www.cibse.org/knowledge-research/knowledge-portal/technical-memorandum-59-design-methodology-for-the-assessment-of-overheating-risk-in-homes>

³¹ Essex County Council, Essex Design Guide, Updated 2022. Available at: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/climate-change/solar-orientation/>

- **In-use:** maintenance, repair, refurbishment, replacement and emissions associated with refrigerant leakage, and
 - **End of life:** demolition/disassembly, waste processing and disposal of any parts of product or building and any transportation relating to the above.
- 9.40 Embodied carbon is estimated to represent between 22-34% of total emissions caused by the built environment, or more than half of the emissions on an individual building scale³². Yet, the Building Regulations (including the proposed Future Homes Standard) currently do not address embodied carbon emissions at all. It therefore falls to the planning system, and through local plans, to stimulate action aiming to ensure new development's embodied carbon aligns with local and national climate targets. This is in line with the objectives and provisions, and hence legally binding targets, of the Climate Change Act³³.
- 9.41 Developers should demonstrate in the Climate Change & Sustainability Statement what actions are being taken to reduce embodied carbon and maximise reuse (the 'circular economy'). The summarised London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) advice is:
- Build less: Refurbish and re-use
 - Build light: Consider the building structure
 - Build wise: Longevity and local context
 - Build low carbon: Review material specifications
 - Build for the future: Assess end of life and adaptability, and
 - Build collaboratively: Involve the whole team.
- 9.42 **Core Policy 25** introduces a requirement to assess and report whole life cycle carbon emissions for all new build developments (residential and non-residential) whose scale is over the threshold identified. The assessment for compliance with **Core Policy 25** should follow a nationally recognised methodology. In the absence of an approved UK national methodology, the RICS Professional Statement on Whole Life Carbon Assessment (WLC) is the accepted industry methodology for WLC assessments (see The Environmental Audit Committee [EAC] Report³⁴, paragraph 70). Further guidance and software tools have been developed, such as On Click LCA³⁵. The Government is working with industry to update the RICS methodology to develop it into a national methodology, and once approved then this will become the methodology that should be used for demonstrating policy compliance. The EAC considers that once the national methodology and requirement to undertake whole-life carbon assessments is in place, the cost of undertaking assessments is likely to be minimal (EAC Report, paragraph 71).
- 9.43 In terms of targets for reducing embodied carbon, there is not a nationally set standard but industry organisations have worked together to align the best practice standards to ensure the scope and definition of targets are consistent. Specifically, LETI³⁶ and RIBA³⁷ have developed a simple rating system to easily enable

³² UK Green Building Council (2017), *Embodied Carbon: Developing a client brief*. <https://ukgbc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/UK-GBC-EC-Developing-Client-Brief.pdf>

³³ As expected of local planning policies by the NPPF, paragraph 153, footnote 53.

³⁴ Building to net zero: costing carbon in construction: Government Response to the Committee's First Report - Environmental Audit Committee (parliament.uk) (and for full EAC report with the paragraphs 70 cited above: <https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/22427/documents/165446/default/>)

³⁵ <https://www.oneclicklca.com/>

³⁶ Low Energy Transformation Initiative. <https://www.leti.uk/publications>

³⁷ Royal Institute of British Architects. For targets, see RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge.

comparison between different buildings / developments. The result is set out in the Embodied Carbon Target Alignment document³⁸ – whose key tables are below.

Table 9.1: Upfront and Life Cycle Embodied Carbon LETI & RIBA Targets

Upfront embodied carbon, stages A1-A5. (kgCO2e/m2) (excl. sequestration)					
Relevant Targets	Band	Office	Residential (6+ storeys)	Education	Retail
	A++	<100	<100	<100	<100
	A+	<225	<200	<200	<200
LETI 2030 Design Target	A	<350	<300	<300	<300
	B	<475	<400	<400	<425
LETI 2020 Design Target	C	<600	<500	<500	<550
	D	<775	<675	<625	<700
	E	<950	<850	<750	<850
	F	<1100	<1000	<875	<1000
	G	<1300	<1200	<1100	<1200
Life Cycle Embodied Carbon (sum of stages A1-A5, B1-B5, C1-C4) (kgCO2e/m²)					
Relevant Target	Band	Office	Residential (6+ storeys)	Education	Retail
	A++	<150	<150	<125	<125
	A+	<345	<300	<260	<250
	A	<530	<450	<400	<380
RIBA 2030 Build Target	B	<750	<625	<540	<535
	C	<970	<800	<675	<690
	D	<1190	<100	<835	<870
	E	<1400	<1200	<1000	<1050
	F	<1675	<1400	<1175	<1250
	G	<1900	<1600	<1350	<1450

Reproduced from: LETI Embodied Carbon Target Alignment document

9.44 The targets in the policy are set to reflect the ‘C’ band, which LETI explains is the ‘good practice’ feasible and appearing in good designs today (while today’s standard practice would be closer to band E). LETI explains that while there is not yet enough industry data to be entirely certain about what embodied carbon targets in new buildings are required for national or local carbon budgets, its targets are set “to limit the embodied carbon to a value that is achievable in practice and also in line with sectorial carbon budgets”.

Core Policy 25: Embodied Carbon

All development proposals must demonstrate, through the Climate Change & Sustainability Statement, what measures have been taken to reduce embodied carbon

³⁸ Embodied Carbon Target Alignment - LETI

content as far as possible. Where it is proposed to demolish a building, this should be justified e.g., in relation to feasibility, or adverse impact on energy efficiency.

Major new-build proposals should identify the steps taken to reduce the building or overall development's impact on embodied carbon e.g., regarding its design and building materials to minimise embodied carbon³⁹.

Proposals for large scale new-build developments (a minimum of 100 dwellings or a minimum of 5000m² of non-residential floor space) must submit a Whole Life Carbon Assessment that demonstrates the following targets have been met:

a) 'Upfront' embodied carbon emissions

- i. Residential: $\leq 500\text{kgCO}_2\text{e}/\text{m}^2$
- ii. Non-Residential: $\leq 600\text{kgCO}_2\text{e}/\text{m}^2$

b) Total embodied carbon (excluding RICS modules B6 and B7)

- i. Residential: $\leq 800\text{kgCO}_2\text{e}/\text{m}^2$
- ii. Non-Residential: $\leq 970\text{kgCO}_2\text{e}/\text{m}^2$

Renewable Energy and Energy Infrastructure

9.45 As made clear in the preceding section, it will be necessary for new development to integrate renewable energy technologies in order to comply with the policies set out in this Chapter and government policies and legislative requirements. Furthermore, significant amounts of new standalone renewable energy generation will also be needed in order to enable the transition of existing settlements, industry and transport away from fossil fuels and onto clean energy sources, as a necessary part of the local and national carbon budgets leading towards net zero carbon.

9.46 In general, solar energy development proposals, including both building mounted and standalone ground mounted installations and extensions or repowering of solar installations will be supported where they are focused on previously developed land and do not occupy the highest-grade agricultural land. The integration of solar photovoltaics onto roofs of all suitable development is required to ensure that 'net zero', including total operational energy balance on site, can be achieved.

9.47 For wind energy development, the NPPF requires that proposals for new turbines must be in an area identified as suitable for such development (in the Local Plan or an SPD), and that following consultation the planning impacts identified by the community have been appropriately addressed and that the proposal has community backing. Wind energy proposals will be generally supported in areas of lower landscape value though will be considered in relation to:

- buildings - the safe separation distance is described as the Fall over Distance being the height of the turbine to the tip of the blade plus 10%

³⁹ Please Note that should the Government during the lifetime of this Plan impose requirements regarding embodied carbon then this will take precedence over the requirements in this policy.

- power lines - National Grid and/or the Distribution Network Operators advise on the required distance between wind turbines and overhead power lines
- air traffic and safety –There is a 15 km consultation zone and 30km/32km advisory zone around civilian air traffic radar, with a c.15km statutory safeguarding consultation zone around Ministry of Defence aerodromes⁴⁰. The Ministry of Defence has to be consulted if a proposed turbine is 11m to blade tip or taller, and/or has a rotor diameter of 2m or more, and
- Shadow flicker - under certain circumstances and times of day, the sun may pass behind the rotors of a wind turbine and cast a shadow over neighbouring properties. When the blades rotate, the shadow flicks on and off. Properties within 130 degrees either side of north relative to the turbines may be affected at UK latitudes (although this depends on simultaneously sunny and windy weather, requires a narrow window opening to create the 'flicker' indoors, is minimal at 500-1000m distance from the turbine or negligible beyond 10 rotor diameters⁴¹).

Core Policy 26: Renewable Energy Infrastructure

The Council supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation and distribution networks. Particular encouragement will be given to community-led schemes with evidence of community support along with local energy sharing schemes, and battery storage. Proposals must include a scheme outlining how and when the site will be restored when energy production or equipment lifetime ends.

Planning applications involving renewable energy development will be encouraged provided that any adverse impacts can be addressed satisfactorily, including cumulative impact, on:

- i. landscape, ecology and biodiversity including designations, protected habitats and species, and Conservation Target Areas, nature recovery areas
- ii. visual impacts on local landscapes
- iii. best and most versatile agricultural land
- iv. historic environment - designated and non-designated assets and settings
- v. the Green Belt, particularly visual impacts on openness
- vi. aviation activities
- vii. public rights of way and pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians
- viii. highways and access issues, and
- ix. residential amenity.

In addition, for wind energy proposals to be acceptable, applicants must demonstrate that the proposed development has been assessed to meet the requirements of the Uttlesford District Council's Noise Assessment Technical Guidance⁴² such that sources of noise and vibration generated by the development, and during its construction, are mitigated to prevent loss of amenity for existing and future occupants and land uses.

⁴⁰ Town and Country Planning (safeguarded aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas) direction 2002. Further advice on wind energy and aviation on websites for Civil Aviation Authority and National Air Control Transport Services

⁴¹

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48052/1416-update-uk-shadow-flicker-evidence-base.pdf

⁴² Noise Assessment Technical Guidance (UDC, 2017). Available:

<http://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6973&p=0> Regulation 19 Local Plan 191

Ground mounted solar energy developments and proposals on buildings will be supported. In developments where employment, community, and agricultural buildings have roofs which are structurally adequate, and within car parks, mobility hubs and along streets as far as practicable, solar energy/PV installations should be included unless it can be demonstrated that is not practicable to do so or otherwise impacts unacceptably on amenity or heritage considerations.

Proposals should be accompanied by an Energy Statement that includes details for their maintenance, use of electricity so generated, and how they would contribute to renewable energy in new development e.g., as a percentage of total consumption.

Transport

Introduction

- 9.48 Delivering growth in the most sustainable locations and improving sustainable transport infrastructure are a key principle of this Local Plan. Delivering and maintaining sustainable, reliable, and adaptable transport infrastructure across Uttlesford will help reduce traffic congestion, provide sustainable transport options to residents and encourage increased use, particularly for local journeys. To facilitate the growth identified by the spatial strategy, there will need to be improvements to the existing transport network where proposed development may cause a direct impact.
- 9.49 By facilitating the sustainable movement of people between their home, work, shops and services across Uttlesford, it will help to facilitate economic growth opportunities, inward investment, regeneration and contribute towards the delivery of sustainable development.
- 9.50 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.
- 9.51 Reducing the need to travel by proposing and supporting development proposals which reduce the need to travel or promote the use of sustainable transport will support the district wide carbon reduction targets.
- 9.52 Uttlesford is located on two strategic transport corridors; running north to south is the M11 and West Anglia mainline rail (operated by Greater Anglia); and east to west is the A120 corridor. Uttlesford is well situated being close to Cambridge in the north, Braintree to the east, the county town of Chelmsford to the southeast and Bishops Stortford to the west.
- 9.53 Connectivity to London is an important factor for the district including inward and outward commuting and for passenger access for London travellers. London Stansted Airport is located within Uttlesford to the east of Junction 8 of the M11/A120. London Stansted Airport is one of the UK's busiest airports, currently serving around 26.5 million passengers a year⁴³.
- 9.54 Greater Anglia provides regular direct rail services to London Liverpool Street,

⁴³ Stansted Airport press release, July 2023. Available at: <https://mediacentre.stanstedairport.com/numbers-near-pre-pandemic-levels-as-summer-getaway-approaches/>

Stansted Airport and Cambridge. There are six stations in Uttlesford: Great Chesterford, Audley End, Newport, Elsenham, Stansted Mountfitchet and Stansted Airport. Partnership work will be key to ensure that rail services and infrastructure in the district reflect the working, visitor and economic needs of the district.

- 9.55 There are no bus stations in any of Uttlesford's town which provide a centralised focus for services or multi-modal interchange, however, there is a bus and coach interchange at London Stansted Airport which provides convenient access to the airport and rail station for local, regional and national services. There is a recognition that the bus and rail interchange facilities at Stansted Airport should be strengthened to provide the role of a public transport hub to the wider area.
- 9.56 Frequent bus services also run in the two main corridors with regular local and regional services serving Stansted Airport, Saffron Walden, Takeley, and Great Dunmow. Opportunities to provide local multi-modal transport hubs should be considered at strategic locations.
- 9.57 Two routes on the National Cycle Network run through Uttlesford: NCN11 & NCN16. NCN16 provides an almost continuous traffic free route between Bishops Stortford, Takeley, Great Dunmow and Braintree. There is an overall lack of local dedicated cycle provision, either in towns or routes connecting communities to key services and town centres.
- 9.58 The M11 provides the strategic north/south road connections to Cambridge and London and connects with the strategic east/west corridors such as the A14 & A505 to the north, the A120 within Uttlesford and the A414 and M25 to the south.
- 9.59 The A120 is a key east west corridor, both locally and for the surrounding region. It provides connectivity between Bishop's Stortford in the west, the M11, London Stansted Airport, Takeley, Great Dunmow and further east: Braintree and Colchester. The A120 could provide an important route for delivering high quality public transport including rapid transit schemes.
- 9.60 The challenges associated with transport provision and sustainable transport choices are long standing, however, they are not unique to Uttlesford. There is a great deal of daily commuting flows in and out of the district with residents accessing the diverse employment opportunities that are located within the district such as at Saffron Walden, Great Chesterford Research Park and Stansted Airport and the wider regional opportunities.
- 9.61 It is important that we consider car ownership and be realistic about the fact that most households in the district do own a car and often more than one vehicle. While public transport links are good for some towns along the key 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 Uttlesford. In the more rural locations, the policy approach to low emission vehicles and improving sustainable transport will help mitigate the impact of car travel.

Delivering Sustainable Transport

- 9.62 The policies in this chapter are based on an evidence led approach that adopts the 'decide and provide' approach to shape for the future of development and transport infrastructure in Uttlesford. This approach identifies that sustainable transport is the preferred mode for transport and the supply of sustainable transport modes,

including walking and cycling, will be prioritised. This approach reflects the changing dynamics of transport in the modern world and will be proactive in its approach in respect of ensuring the sustainable location of new developments, reducing the need to travel, planning for sustainable travel modes, and providing for zero carbon or low emission vehicle use.

- 9.63 To support net zero or low carbon growth within the district, the strategic site allocations identified in this Plan are located to maximise opportunities for accessing sustainable travel choices. These include rail and bus services, ensuring the sites are close to key local services that are also reasonably accessible by walking and cycling.
- 9.64 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.
- 9.65 All new residential roads including secondary and tertiary streets will be designed to minimise vehicle speeds and prioritise walking and pedestrian safety and provide safe and convenient cycle route choices.
- 9.66 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.
- 9.67 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. Cycling should be promoted through the provision of improved and secure cycle parking and other facilities and new cycle routes as part of highway infrastructure improvements/traffic management measures.
- 9.68 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 includes 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.
- 9.69 The design of streets, parking areas, and other transport elements should reflect the Uttlesford Design Guide, 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.
- 9.70 The allocations and policies in the Plan will support development proposals that are planned and designed to maximise the opportunities to reduce demand for carbon intensive trips. This will be achieved through the delivery of neighbourhoods and streets where access and movement by sustainable transport and active travel is prioritized.

- 9.71 The Local Plan seeks to ensure that new development provides residents and businesses with a genuine choice of transport modes. This will be achieved by designing new development with convenient and safe active travel connections and high-quality public transport services.
- 9.72 Where development proposals are sited in a location with inadequate active travel and public transport connections, developers will be required to provide evidence that they have worked with the transport authority and service providers to provide new or improved infrastructure and public transport services to support net zero carbon growth.
- 9.73 The Local Plan supports development proposals that are designed and delivered in accordance with the ECC highway development management documents and policies, and the Essex Design Guide unless otherwise agreed with the Highways/Transport Authority at the time.
- 9.74 The policies support the delivery of safe and suitable access for pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders, public transport, general traffic and the delivery of goods vehicle movements.
- 9.75 The Council will support new development designed around existing or proposed active travel routes and public transport links, so the development integrates with the surrounding context and is well connected to existing settlements and key destinations and transport interchanges.
- 9.76 Access routes into development sites for active travel and public transport modes should be maximized and aligned with existing or proposed external routes. The development's active travel proposals should facilitate the ability for these active travel and public transport routes to link to any future adjacent development proposals or phased development.

Core Policy 27: Providing for Sustainable Transport and Connectivity

The Council will support measures identified in the Essex Local Transport Plan and the area travel plans and work with Essex County Council to ensure that transport improvements contribute positively to the attractiveness and safety of our places, quality of life, and respond sensitively to our natural and historic environment.

The Area Strategies (Chapters 5, 6 and 7 in this Plan) and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan identify specific schemes addressing sustainable transport and connectivity.

All strategic developments as set out in Chapter 4 and the Area Strategies will be expected to provide direct bus access, rapid electric charging points, car and electric vehicle community sharing clubs and mobility hubs in accessible locations, close to public services/ amenities on site.

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.

Development proposals should provide the following sustainable measures as appropriate:

- i. promote walking and cycling by ensuring proposals give greater priority to pedestrians and cyclists in the use of road space and provide for filtered permeability
- ii. deliver an improved environment for pedestrians and cyclists appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposals. Provision should be inclusive and address disabilities and particular mobility needs
- iii. ensure that existing pedestrian and cycling routes and public rights of way are retained as continuous linear features and improved where appropriate
- iv. identify key pedestrian and cycling routes and their destinations and assess existing and predicted active travel movements to, through and from the site. They should provide safe, direct, and attractive routes that accommodate these movements and will be encouraged to support additional active travel movements
- v. reduce road danger from other transport modes
- vi. ensure the provision of cycle parking and active travel in line with Essex County Council latest guidance, and
- vii. cycling and walking routes should be planned, where possible, as part of the network of multi-functional green infrastructure.

Addressing Transport Impacts

- 9.77 Our strategy for managing growth across the district is to locate development in sustainable locations that helps to minimise the distance and duration of a journey, in addition to identifying appropriate and deliverable measures to meet the transport needs of the district. New development is therefore proposed within areas that are accessible by public transport and that have the capacity to accommodate the number of trips generated as a result of new development and/ or will provide financial contributions to mitigate the transport impacts of new development. This will support the delivery of infrastructure needed to facilitate travel of sustainable modes, whilst also enabling improvements to be made to the local and strategic road network. Sustainable accessibility also improves the ability of local communities, in particular disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, to access employment and important services including education, healthcare, open spaces, leisure and shopping.
- 9.78 The Local Plan seeks to increase the attraction of and opportunities for public transport. A strong focus is required on designing walkable neighbourhoods and reducing the need to travel and encouraging use of other modes of transport, travel choices, especially for shorter trips to improve accessibility and tackle traffic congestion. It is important that new development can be accessed safely and that, to help manage car use, development is accessible by means of transport other than the private car. The layout of large-scale sites should provide access for public transport and service vehicles.
- 9.79 Proposals will need to quantify the likely transport impacts that the proposed development will have and describe any mitigation measures to reduce them. Proposals for development that will generate significant amounts of transport movements will need to be accompanied by a transport assessment, and where necessary, by a travel plan.

- 9.80 The promotion of travel plans is essential to encourage residents and employees to make use of sustainable transport networks, and to inform them of the travel choices available. A key element of this is the marketing and promotion of public transport, cycling and walking.

Core Policy 28: Assessing the impact of Development on Transport Infrastructure

Development should be located in an area with an appropriate level of public transport accessibility and where public transport capacity can accommodate the proposed increase in the number of trips, or where capacity can be increased to an appropriate level through contributions, or other infrastructure funding.

Developers will be required to submit a Transport Assessment and/ or a Transport Statement to assess the potential transport impacts of the developments and guidance should be sought from the Highway Authority on which approach is appropriate.

Travel Assessments and Travel Statements will be required to propose mitigation measures to demonstrate they have maximised opportunities for active sustainable travel and will make adequate provision to mitigate the likely impacts. Where that mitigation relates to matters that can be addressed by management measures, the mitigation should be accompanied by the preparation of a Travel Plan.

Where a Transport Assessment or Travel Plan is required, a Transport Related Carbon Emissions Quantification Statement will be necessary and should be integrated into the document.

All Travel Plans must have measurable outputs, be related to the aims and objectives in the Essex Local Transport Plan and provide monitoring and enforcement arrangements. Planning obligations will be sought to secure the provisions in the Travel Plan, including the requirement for an annual monitoring and progress report. Submission of area-wide Travel Plans will be considered in appropriate situations. Outline planning applications are required to submit a framework for the preparation of a Travel Plan.

Development proposals should:

- i. contribute towards the improvement of public transport and the improvement and delivery of walking and cycling routes that serve the site. This could be achieved through the design of development and/ or through financial contributions appropriate to the scale and impact of the development
- ii. be expected to provide, or contribute to the provision of, new and/ or improved public transport infrastructure and services proportionate to the projected number of additional trips arising from the development and considering cumulative impacts of other approved developments in the area
- iii. limit motor vehicle trips and identify and deliver highway safety measures at and around the development site, including temporary measures during the construction phase. This measure should reduce road danger and facilitate safer movements for all users and transport modes, and
- iv. comply with the latest guidance on design, parking provision, servicing facilities and electric charging infrastructure.

Development of New Transport Infrastructure

Proposals to improve or provide new public transport infrastructure and facilities will be supported subject to:

- i. being acceptable in terms of impact on the environment including landscape, townscape, public realm and amenity of adjoining areas
- ii. being designed to be safe, convenient, attractive and accessible for use especially for vulnerable users including lone females, young adults, people with disabilities and specific mobility needs, and
- iii. providing adequate secure cycle parking and ease of access on foot, including consideration of pedestrian desire lines.

Active Travel: Walking and Cycling

- 9.81 Active travel refers to modes of travel that involve a level of activity. The term is often used interchangeably with walking and cycling, but active travel can also include trips made by wheelchair, mobility scooters, adapted cycles, e-cycles, scooters, as well as cycle sharing schemes.
- 9.82 Active travel is a key component of sustainable transport planning, as it has a number of benefits for individuals, communities, and the environment. Encouraging mode shift to walking, wheeling and cycling is one of the most cost-effective ways of reducing transport emissions, as outlined in the transport decarbonisation plan.
- 9.83 Active travel should be an important consideration in all planning decisions. When planning new developments, it is important to make sure that there are safe and convenient routes for people to walk, cycle, and wheel. This can be done by providing dedicated infrastructure for active travel, such as footpaths, cycle lanes, and shared spaces. It is also important to make sure that the built environment is designed to encourage active travel, such as by creating compact, walkable communities.
- 9.84 The Council is producing a Local Walking and Cycling Implementation Plan (LCWIP)⁴⁴ for the district to identify cycling and walking improvements that are required in Uttlesford taking account of planned growth. The outputs identify walking and cycling routes for inclusion into site specific policies in the new Plan to improve connectivity between existing and new routes. These will be required to be identified in the future Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 9.85 LCWIPs provide a prioritised plan of preferred routes and core zones which can be used to inform and prioritise future funding opportunities in the short, medium and long term; secure developer funding towards walking and cycling infrastructure including in responding to specific planning applications; and link to wider sustainable transport networks such as bus, rail, rapid transit.
- 9.86 The Council will expect all development to consider the key principles of 15/20-minute neighbourhoods and active travel into new developments.

Core Policy 29: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling

Development should be planned around a network of safe and accessible walking and cycling routes where dedicated traffic free links make walking and cycling the preferred choice for day-to-day trips, encourage sustainable travel, and support healthy and active lifestyles.

⁴⁴ UDC, Active Travel Uttlesford, 2023. Available at: <https://letstalk.uttlesford.gov.uk/active-travel-in-uttlesford>

The Council will support the delivery of public realm improvements and infrastructure designed to create attractive places that make walking and cycling safer, healthier, and more attractive as a travel choice.

New developments and infrastructure proposals should:

- i. promote walking and cycling by ensuring proposals give greater priority to pedestrians and cyclists in the use of road space and provide for filtered permeability
- ii. deliver an improved environment for pedestrians and cyclists appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposal. Provision should be inclusive and address disabilities and particular mobility needs
- iii. ensure that existing pedestrian and cycling routes and public rights of way are retained as continuous linear features and also improved
- iv. identify key pedestrian and cycling routes and their destinations and assess existing and predicted active travel movements to, through and from the site. They should provide safe, direct, and attractive routes that accommodate these movements and will be encouraged to support additional active travel movements
- v. reduce road danger from other transport modes
- vi. be expected to enable and contribute towards improvements and delivery of local and strategic active travel routes and links as identified in the Area Strategies and associated IDP and LPWIP, and
- vii. ensure provision of secure cycle parking and active travel in line with the latest guidance.

Electric and Low Emission Vehicles

- 9.87 The Plan will ensure that developments provide the infrastructure for electric and low emission vehicles where it is appropriate and viable, and with reference to the principles in the Essex EV Infrastructure Strategy. This could be in the form of residential and public electric vehicle charging points or make ready infrastructure for charging stations.

Core Policy 30: Electric and Low Emission Vehicles

All development proposals should maximise the opportunity of occupiers and visitors to use electric and low emission vehicles, including electric bicycles and electric cargo cycles.

Proposals should maximise the provision of residential and public electric vehicle charging / plug-in points and/or the space and infrastructure required to provide them in the future. The design and operation of such infrastructure should follow best practice so that their operation does not undermine the quality of the public realm.

Public Rights of Way

- 9.88 The public rights of way network provides access to Uttlesford's unique countryside and heritage and in the process, improve health and quality of life. Public rights of way are an intrinsic part of our overall transport network, providing valuable and safe access on foot and increasingly by cycle to the wider countryside, places of employment, schools, shops and other local services and amenities. The rights of way network provides a key alternative to car use on journeys of less than five miles. The Council will ensure that Rights of Way are protected, enhanced, and promoted.
- 9.89 There will be a need for improvements to the rights of way network affected by

development proposals to encourage more walking, cycling and horse riding through improved accessibility, surfacing and connectivity. Where the scale and location of development will require connections and/or lead to increased use by new and existing residents, the Council will secure appropriate contributions from the applicants. Consideration will be given to achieving off-site local pedestrian, bridleway and cycleway routes which connect development sites with open spaces, leisure/community uses and strategic access routes, make links within the wider Rights of Way network, or create circular or extended routes.

- 9.90 At the earliest opportunity and as part of their planned development, applicants are required to record the route of any public Rights of Way affected by proposed development and submit a Rights of Way Scheme for their improvement, accommodation or diversion. Rights of Way schemes should detail what is proposed for existing routes, including whether the paths are to be incorporated into the design or diverted. They must also include landscape proposals for the paths, and details regarding new routes and connections to the rights of way and access network. Details regarding how any rights of way are to be dealt with during construction must also be included.

Core Policy 31: Public Rights of Way

Development proposals for sites that include a Right of Way within the site, or are for major development proposals adjacent to an existing Right of Way, will be required to submit a Rights of Way Scheme that demonstrates how the development will protect, enhance and promote the public Rights of Way network.

This must include, where necessary, improvements to help restore and re-connect Rights of Way.

Where development would increase the pressure on the Rights of Way network, contributions will be sought through planning obligations for measures to protect and enhance the Rights of Way network, including the delivery of additional routes and improvements to existing public paths both on-site and off-site.

Managing Parking

- 9.91 The Council will focus on measures to promote and improve opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport and for electric vehicle charging. The Council will also continue to promote lower levels of private car parking to help achieve modal shift. This will be particularly relevant for non-residential developments where more sustainable transport alternatives such as walking, cycling and public transport exist and are being developed. It will also be important in our town centres, where our aim is to increase access without increasing the overall level of parking.
- 9.92 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.

- 9.93 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:
- accommodating more dwellings on a given site through appropriate densities
 - leaving more space for landscaping and green space
 - safer streets for children's play, and more social interaction
 - reduced car dependency, while supporting walking, cycling, public transport and local car clubs, and
 - less traffic congestion and pollution associated with the new development.
- 9.94 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.
- 9.95 Development proposals should have regard to the most up to date Essex County Council Parking Standards⁴⁵ and the guidance in the Uttlesford Design Code⁴⁶.

Core Policy 32: Parking Standards

Development proposals should have regard to the latest Essex Parking Standards and the parking standards set out in the Uttlesford Design Code.

Proposals for provision below these standards should be supported by evidence detailing the local circumstances that justify a deviation from the standards, such as significantly higher levels of sustainable transport provision.

The Movement and Management of Freight

- 9.96 The routing of traffic and particularly the movement of freight is a key issue in the creation of safe and attractive communities. The volume of freight transported through an area is often a useful measure of prosperity of a local economy and it is important that local authorities, working in partnership with the Local Highway Authority, manage this demand as far as possible. However, such movements can have adverse impacts, especially where vehicles move from or to the strategic network and local roads.
- 9.97 Heavy goods vehicles (HGV) that pass through our communities can have detrimental impacts on our towns and villages. These vehicles may produce higher emissions and their size and weight results in the dominance of the road space whilst moving and causing delays when unloading in constrained locations.
- 9.98 In some instances, HGV's have caused physical damage to the fabric of our historical towns and villages. To reduce the number of vehicles carrying goods and freight into our towns, the use of local delivery hubs (including micro-consolidation centres) may divert some of the HGV's away from sensitive or constrained areas in our towns and villages. The Council will work with the Highway Authority, and other partners, to minimise freight trips on the road network and promote safe, clean and efficient freight movements.

⁴⁵ ECC, Parking Standards, 2009. Available at: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/media/1960/essex-parking-standards.pdf>

⁴⁶ UDC, Design Code, 2023. Available at: <https://uttlesforddesigncode.co.uk/>

- 9.99 Development proposals for freight and servicing will be expected to consider the four main actions regarding 'last mile deliveries' as set out in the UK Transport Decarbonisation Plan (page 140)⁴⁷. Where relevant a planning application will be expected to be accompanied by a Freight Management Strategy setting out how freight and servicing will be managed and mitigated within the development.

Core Policy 33: The Movement and Management of Freight

Development proposals should consider the freight strategies and policies set out in the Essex Local Transport Plan that relate to the efficient and reliable transportation of freight.

Proposals must submit a Freight Management Strategy setting out how freight, home deliveries and servicing will be managed and mitigated within the development for approval.

Freight management strategies should ensure the prioritisation of the use of the Strategic Road Network and minimise the use of the rural network and that encourage the movement of freight by sustainable modes whilst minimising negative impact of freight trips on local communities.

Development proposals that generate a significant number or intensity of transport movements, will be required to demonstrate that:

- i. they are conveniently located to enable direct routeing to the strategic road network
- ii. there is no unacceptable impact on residential areas, local air quality, local amenity, or the highway network
- iii. there would be no unacceptable impact on landscape, heritage, local character and biodiversity
- iv. they adopt best practice approaches to managing and minimising freight, servicing and delivery trips
- v. they facilitate low or zero emission technologies, and
- vi. provide adequate off-street provision to accommodate delivery and servicing activities, with on-street loading only considered in exceptional circumstances.

The Council will support the development and enhancement of local delivery hubs that help consolidate deliveries, reduce vehicle traffic and enable sustainable last-mile movements in the district, subject to their acceptability on the local and strategic road networks and local communities.

⁴⁷ Department for Transport, UK Transport Decarbonisation Plan, 2021. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-decarbonisation-plan>

Environment

Introduction

9.100 It is important that development within Uttlesford protects, maintains and enhances the special characteristics of the built and natural environment, to ensure development is sustainable in the long term, and that Uttlesford remains an attractive place for people to live, work and to visit. The Local Plan can help shape a positive future for Uttlesford by:

- ensuring the sustainable use of water
- supporting the sustainable treatment of waste
- supporting increased biodiversity and providing protection for valuable habitats, and
- preventing disturbance or harm from pollution and contamination

9.101 The Local Plan policies take account of the Council's Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) strategy and the Landscape Character Assessment, to ensure that the protection and enhancement of the environment is at the centre of the strategy.

Managing Waste

9.102 The Government's Resources and Waste Strategy (2018) sets out the national commitment that by 2050 no waste shall be sent to landfill, eliminating avoidable waste, including from construction and demolition. Around half of all waste relates to construction although much is recovered from concrete, brick and asphalt. Reusing construction waste will lower the embodied carbon footprint and contribute to the 'circular economy' by minimizing the residual waste. Applied to the development industry this means that buildings must be adaptable so that they can be reused, extended, re-modelled and converted. This approach reduces the need for raw materials and the manufacture of new building components.

9.103 The waste hierarchy minimises the volume of waste generated, regarding waste as a resource to re-use or recycle, with disposal as the last option. Developments therefore should be designed to reduce construction waste and maximise the reuse and recycling of materials. Schemes should be designed for future occupants to maximise recycling and reduce waste with waste storage capacity as an integral design element. Proposals that explore the potential to produce energy from waste are encouraged. This is reflected in the Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014) and Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Plan (2017) that are under review⁴⁸.

9.104 It is therefore important that developers should practice:

- i. responsible sourcing of materials from lawful, certified sources through environmental management systems and custody schemes such as the sourcing of timber accredited by the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC), or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

⁴⁸ Essex County Council, Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, 2019, Available at: <https://www.essex.gov.uk/planning-land-and-recycling/planning-and-development/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy>

- ii. maximising use of local supply chains in the sourcing/reuse/recycling of materials and waste, and ensuring that all good quality topsoil and subsoil is reused in green infrastructure and landscaping, or on sites allocated for carbon sequestration or carbon off-setting
- iii. using secondary materials, reclaiming and reusing material arising from the demolition and site preparation
- iv. reducing embodied carbon impact of materials e.g., to achieve an area-weighted rating of A or B as defined in the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Green Guide to Specification
- v. designing the integration of facilities for domestic and business waste recycling into the layout of the scheme and buildings
- vi. exploring the use of new energy recovery facilities, and
- vii. using materials that represent a lower risk to the health of construction workers and occupants e.g., materials with zero or low volatile organic compound (VOC) levels, to be addressed in the Health Impact Assessment.

9.105 During construction, development must minimise levels of noise, vibration, artificial light, odour, air quality, fumes, and dust pollution. Developers are expected to sign up to the Considerate Contractors Scheme, or satisfy the UDC/the District Council that they are signatories to an equivalent or superior scheme', to minimise impact on amenity in the area, regarding the routing, timing, and frequency of heavy goods vehicle movements and working with nearby contractors to co-ordinate the timings of works, deliveries, routes, and location of equipment to reduce cumulative impact.

Core Policy 34: Managing Waste

To help meet waste reduction and recycling targets, the Local Planning Authority will support proposals for sustainable waste management facilities as identified in the Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014) and Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2017), or their replacements, and which minimize impacts on the communities living close to the sites through noise, pollution, traffic and on the local environment and landscape.

Proposals for new development must include adequate recycling facilities to allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery, preferably within the premises of the dwelling, or provide adequate, secure, external or communal storage facilities. Convenient and safe access to manage waste must be provided and the needs for older persons or persons with disabilities to effect convenient and safe access to waste management should be addressed in the design.

Proposals should demonstrate high quality design solutions to minimise the adverse visual impact of waste facilities and comply with the Uttlesford Design Code⁴⁹ criteria as appropriate.

A Waste Management Plan should be submitted for Major development proposals setting out how the above requirements have been met.

Water Resources

9.106 Climate change is placing pressure on water resources, increasing the potential for a supply-demand deficit, and for environmental damage from over abstraction of water resources. Furthermore, managing water supply and disposal are activities which have a carbon impact and reducing water at all stages in the artificial water cycle will be of value. Water UK estimate that the carbon footprint of one litre of mains treated

⁴⁹ UDC, Uttlesford Design Code, 2023. Available at: <https://uttlesforddesigncode.co.uk/>

domestic water is 0.79g/CO₂/l⁵⁰. Water use in the Uttlesford area is relatively high at around 161.27 litres per person per day (l/p/d) for existing customers, compared to a national average of 147 l/p/d and 121.92 and 126.19 in the East and Southeast Affinity Regions with higher levels of metering⁵¹. Consultants, JBA, carried out the Uttlesford Water Cycle Study Phase 1 (WCS) in co-operation with the water companies, the Environment Agency (EA) and information from the neighbouring Local Planning Authorities, which has informed the preparation of this Plan⁵².

- 9.107 Building Regulations offer a standard beyond the mandatory 125l/p/day of 110l/p/d where there is local stress⁵³. The Affinity Water supply region that is classified as being an area of serious water stress⁵⁴. Therefore, policies to reduce water demand from new developments should go further and help to achieve 'water neutrality', although the behaviour of occupiers can also affect water efficiency, e.g., residents replacing low flow devices with those with higher flows. The application of additional conservation measures such as rainwater harvesting, and potentially grey water recycling, can help to mitigate the reduction in water efficiency in new dwellings post construction, and developers are encouraged to explore these options.
- 9.108 The Council's Water Cycle Study (WCS) was commissioned to identify any issues with the provision of waste and potable water services to maintain an adequate water supply, foul drainage and wastewater treatment to accommodate growth in the district. The baseline study established that wastewater treatment capacity can be provided wherever it is required in the district, however if there are any developments proposed where there are currently none, new sewer infrastructure would be required.
- 9.109 The water companies are required to undertake measures to reduce and to minimise the use of potable water and are working with the Environment Agency to reduce the abstraction of water from groundwater. Water supply services are provided by Affinity Water. Several Environment Agency designated main rivers flow through Uttlesford: the Rivers Cam, Stort, Roding, Can, Chelmer, Ter, Pant and Pincey Brook (Figure 9.1). It is important that new development does not result in an unsustainable increase in water abstraction and that water demand in new homes is minimised. This helps achieve Water Neutrality: offsetting the demand from new homes by improving efficiency in existing buildings. In order to achieve this, new development must be subject to planning policy which aims for houses and businesses to be built to high standards of water efficiency through the use of water efficient fixtures and fittings, or rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling.

⁵⁰ ADD REFERENCE

⁵¹ ADD REFERENCE

⁵² JBA, Uttlesford Water Cycle Study Phase 1, Available at: ADD REFERENCE

⁵³ The Building Regulations (2010) Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2015 edition with 2016 amendments. HM Government (2016).

⁵⁴ The Environment Agency defines areas for water stress as where (i) the current household demand for water is a high proportion of the current effective rainfall which is available to meet that demand; or (ii) the future household demand for water is likely to be a high proportion of the effective rainfall available to meet that demand

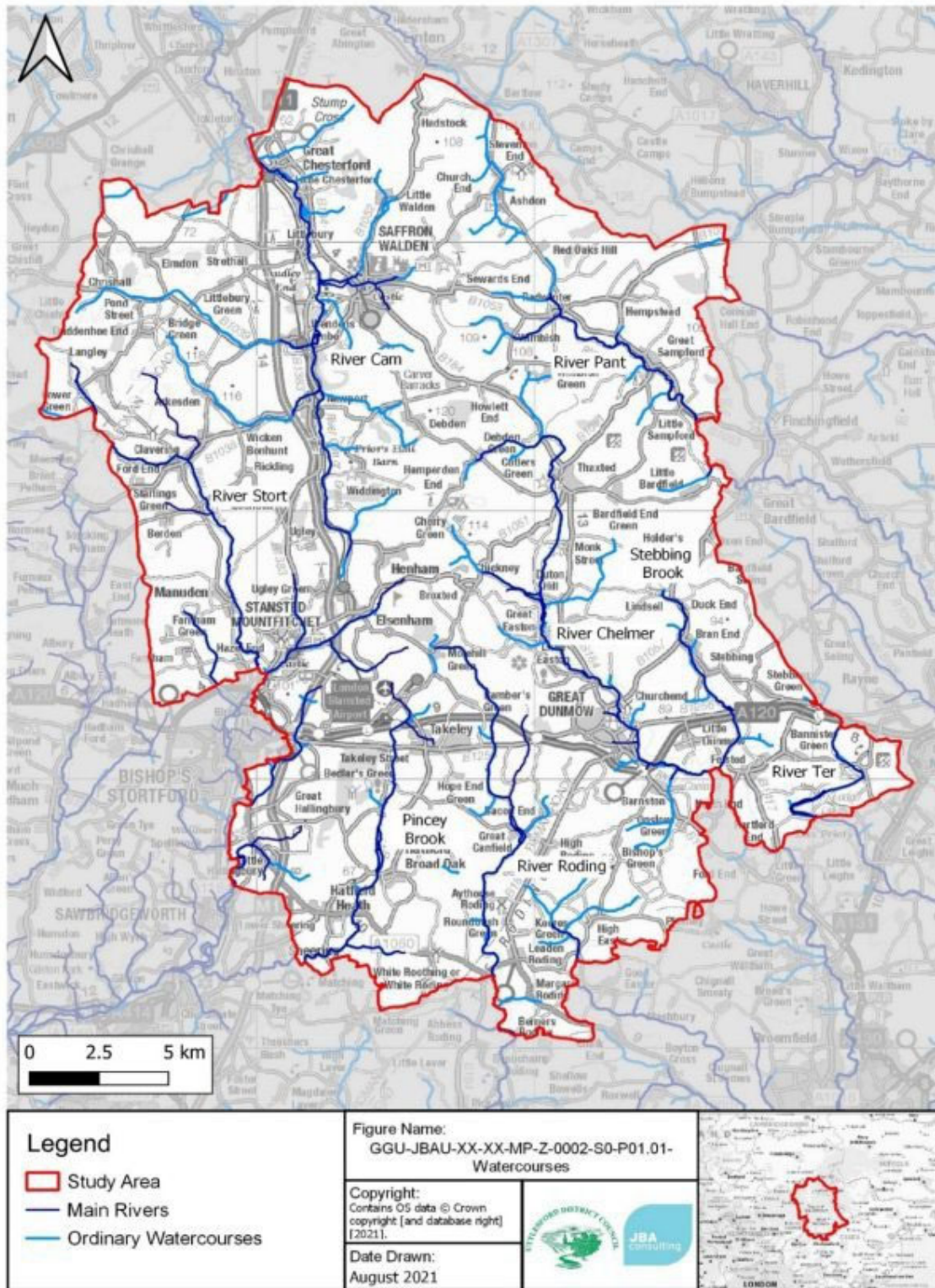


Figure 9.1: The river and watercourse basins in Uttlesford.

Core Policy 35: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources

Development proposals should demonstrate how they contribute positively towards achieving 'good' status under the Water Framework Directive for surface and ground waterbodies. Development must not lead to a reduction in groundwater levels or reduced flows in any water courses including the chalk streams.

All development proposals should demonstrate how they incorporate water efficiency measures to minimise consumption of water; protect and enhance water quality; and protect water resources. All new residential development that achieves at least the water efficiency of 110 litres per person per day described in the Building Regulations G2 will be supported. A standard of no more than 90l/p/d must be achieved in the sensitive chalk stream catchments.

Development proposals must make appropriate provision for water recycling and should be designed to incorporate appropriate future proofing and best practice techniques. Proposed use of hard surfacing must be permeable and development proposals should include rainwater re-use and collection mechanisms such as green roofs/walls, rainwater gardens and in residential proposals water collection and recycling facilities such as a rainwater butt.

Development should demonstrate that it will not cause contamination of groundwater, particularly in the Chalk Protection Zones, or contamination of surface water. If there is the potential for contamination the developer should submit details of effective safeguards which must be implemented prior to development commencing to prevent deterioration in current water standards.

Planning proposals which increase the demand for off-site water and sewage service infrastructure will only be granted permission where sufficient infrastructure capacity exists, or where they can demonstrate that extra capacity will be provided in time to serve the new development prior to first occupation.

Chalk Streams

- 9.110 Chalk streams are a rare and valuable habitat and 85% of the world's chalk streams are in England with 29% of these being in East Anglia⁵⁵. In their natural state, chalk streams are clear, with little sediment, low nutrient levels and stable temperatures of around 10-11°C at the spring sources. They derive most flow from chalk-fed groundwater, namely chalk aquifers of underground water that are replenished when it rains. Chalk streams are a vital water resource for humans and nature. The constant temperature at source and alkaline (ph) level of the water supports unique ecosystems. However, over-abstraction of the chalk aquifer has resulted in sections of these chalk streams becoming dry in periods of Low rainfall.
- 9.111 Seventeen water courses run through Uttlesford with many river tributaries originating within the district. Of these, none were assessed in the 2019 assessment⁵⁶ as being in 'good' ecological health, by the Environment Agency. Thirteen were assessed as moderate, three as 'poor' and one as 'bad'. In all cases, chemical pollution was the main reason for suboptimal condition. Three of the watercourses with the worst pollution assessment feed directly into Chalk Stream habitat.

⁵⁵ Defra, Delivering Clean and Plentiful Water, 2023. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1164375/plan_for_water.pdf .

⁵⁶ Environment Agency publish data every six years. Available at: <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/41cb73a1-91b7-4a36-80f4-b4c6e102651a/wfd-classification-status-cycle-2>

- 9.112 Some stretches of these watercourses do not meet the 'Good' Water Framework Directive standards due largely to groundwater and surface water abstractions. Large parts of Affinity Water's supply area contain chalk streams but there is insufficient water to permit more to be abstracted. Furthermore, low river flow can exacerbate water quality issues by increasing the concentration of pollutants. The River Cam has a 'Poor' status under the Water Framework Directive due to surface water abstraction for agriculture, and groundwater abstraction from agriculture and the water industry. The River Stort has a 'Moderate' status due to pollution from Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) and agricultural runoff. Elsewhere, the ecology and water availability have been affected by sections of chalk streams being straightened, deepened and widened.
- 9.113 Chalk-stream ecological health depends on water quantity and the naturalness of the flow, water quality, the physical shape of the river and biological factors. Restoration measures include restoring natural flows, floodplain reconnection, channel realignment, reconnecting rivers to groundwater, removal of barriers to fish passage, and the rewilding of degraded rivers. The protection of chalk streams involves changes to how water is abstracted, stored and managed, reducing abstractions and potentially bringing in supplies from elsewhere. WwTWs' phosphorus discharge and roads are the primary pathway of sediment to chalk streams. It is proposed in the wider Cambridgeshire area to work with multiple partners and cross-boundary working to develop a chalk streams strategy and for it to become a material consideration for planning.
- 9.114 Population growth and new housing are increasing pressure on chalk streams by changes in land use, demand for water, water quality and habitat loss. To reduce the impact of development, adequate infrastructure should be in place to ensure there is no increase in unsustainable abstraction or overloading of the sewer network or sewage treatment infrastructure. Mitigation responses include Buffer strips precluding development alongside chalk streams; SuDS maintenance standards; water-efficiency standards.
- 9.115 There is considerable potential for chalk stream areas to be sites for Biodiversity Net Gain and for inclusion in Nature Recovery Networks and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, or in response to an off-site requirement for biodiversity net gain or carbon offsetting from elsewhere. The chalk streams and riparian areas are suitable locations subject to a design and planting plan and suitable environmental works that demonstrate sensitivity towards the ecology of the stream and environs. Such a scheme will be welcomed in accordance with the requirements of **Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development** and **Core Policy 39: Biodiversity**.

Core Policy 36: Chalk Streams Protection and Enhancement

To help protect the ecology and water quality of chalk streams a designated area is proposed for stretches of the chalk streams (Rivers Stort, Chelmer, Pant and Cam)

comprising 15m buffers from the top of the banks on either side (as shown by the **Policies Map and Appendix 8**). Within this riparian buffer zone, no development will be permitted apart from domestic extensions, soft landscaping and small amenity areas. Developers should submit details for approval of and provide a vegetative buffer zone to protect the banks.

All development proposals within the river basin or floodplain of a chalk stream must provide a Chalk Stream Impact study that sets out:

- v. implications for water resources and sewerage systems and impact on the chalk stream
- vi. an assessment of impact on groundwater hydrology and flow into chalk streams
- vii. impact on ecology of chalk stream itself and within the buffer zone
- viii. assessment and mitigation or restoration measures for any potential pollution arising from the construction process, building materials and proposed land use, and
 - assessment of potential pollutants and their capacity to enter chalk stream groundwater/flow.

Planning approval will be contingent on adequate water supply and treatment infrastructure being in place with no additional burden on chalk aquifer abstraction or ecology. To achieve this, developers are expected to contribute proportionate costs and mitigation of addressing any potential impacts.

Within the area of the chalk aquifer development proposals are restricted to installing water supplies to homes to permit a maximum water volume of 90l/p/d as set out in **Core Policy 35: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources**.

The Natural Environment

- 9.116 The Council's strategy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity within the district, facilitated in part, through partnership working with the Essex Biodiversity Project and the Essex Wildlife Trust, and through controls on development to reduce potential impacts on sites, which may have importance for biodiversity.
- 9.117 Uttlesford has a range of important sites and habitats for biodiversity, recognised through designations, from national to local importance. Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance are identified on the Policies Map and shown by **Appendix 9** and these represent a tiered network for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity within the district. There are no European or internationally designated wildlife sites in Uttlesford, but there are examples of these sites in neighbouring districts. The Council has therefore taken account of the impact of development in Uttlesford on these sites through its Habitats Regulations Assessment⁵⁷.
- 9.118 Important sites within Uttlesford include the statutorily protected national designations (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the non-statutorily protected Local Nature Reserves and County Wildlife Sites. Sites with protected species, important habitats and sites which are important for their historic landscape interest will be protected and where possible enhanced.
- 9.119 There are 14 nationally designated sites located in Uttlesford made up of 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and 2 National Nature Reserves (NNR).

⁵⁷ UDC, Habitats Regulations Assessment, 2023. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanningevidence>

- 9.120 There are 280 locally important nature conservation areas which are designated as Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS). Many of these are ancient woodlands but there are also good examples of grassland habitats. There are 42 special roadside verges which are protected for their flora in addition to 9 existing and 31 proposed Local Geological Sites (LoGS) which range in size from single erratic boulders to quarries. All of these sites are identified on the Policies Map and shown by **Appendix 10**.
- 9.121 SSSI and NNRs have a high degree of protection from development because the type and/ or quality of habitat means it is unlikely that it can be replaced elsewhere, or its loss compensated for. Locally designated sites also make a significant contribution to the biodiversity, geodiversity and green infrastructure of the district. Because there are many of them and they are distributed across the district they act as a network of sites allowing the movement of wildlife between sites as well as creating the distinctive landscape character of Uttlesford of woodland, verges and greens and water bodies.
- 9.122 Developments that can make a positive contribution to the network of protected sites by habitat creation, expansion or connection will be positively considered, especially where this contributes to the Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape Initiative, the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy. Advice on incorporating biodiversity in developments can be found on the Essex Biodiversity Project website⁵⁸.
- 9.123 Development proposals with water edge frontages including rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds should make provision for ecological buffer strips of dimensions according to recognised best practice, with a view to protecting and where appropriate enhancing water dependent habitats and species.
- 9.124 Where development proposals will be carried out on land with a watercourse currently culverted, opportunities for de-culverting and restoration to an open watercourse should be sought as a means of creating blue infrastructure and enhancing the development site.
- 9.125 An ecological survey and impact assessment will be required for any development affecting or with the potential to affect:
- i. a national or locally designated site
 - ii. protected species
 - iii. species on the species of conservation concern of threatened species, and
 - iv. habitats with potential to support protected species or species of conservation concern, and
 - v. Natural England Priority Habitats/ Expansion Zones.
- 9.126 Ecological surveys and impact assessments must be carried out by a suitably qualified person with appropriate professional accreditation and competencies. Field surveys must be conducted at a suitable time for the species, according to current best practice. Further information can be obtained from the Natural England Standing Advice for Protected Species.

Hatfield Forest

⁵⁸ Available at: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/design-details/landscape-and-greenspaces/ecology-and-biodiversity/>

- 9.127 Hatfield Forest is the district's largest SSSI, at 403 ha, and is also a National Nature Reserve. Hatfield Forest is a medieval hunting forest of mixed deciduous woodland and parkland and extends beyond the SSSI designation. The forest encompasses Priority Ancient Woodland, Woodpasture & Parkland, and Lowland Meadow Habitats and supports protected species including bats and badgers. It provides an important recreation resource to the residents of Uttlesford and is a strategic area of green infrastructure which is important to protect. Hatfield Forest faces existing pressure from visitors, particularly in the winter months when paths in the forest can be damaged and habitat loss has occurred. Any increase in visitor numbers therefore needs to be carefully managed to minimise harmful impact on the forest.
- 9.128 Natural England and the National Trust have developed a Mitigation Strategy outlining a package of on-site Strategic Access Management Measures (SAMM) to protect and restore the condition of Hatfield Forest. New housing development within the Hatfield Forest Zone of Influence (ZoI) will be required to contribute to the Hatfield Forest SAMM to mitigate the recreational impact, as shown on the Policies Map and in **Appendix 11**.

Protection of wildlife habitat sites on the Essex Coast

- 9.129 Residents of Uttlesford have access to protected wildlife habitats in the vicinity of the Essex Coast, for recreation. The Essex Coast Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) Supplementary Planning Document (May 2020) was adopted by the Council in September 2020. Net additional dwellings within the zone of influence, as shown on the Policies Map and within **Appendix 11**, are required to pay the Essex Coast RAMS Tariff in accordance with the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The tariff is due for all permissions outlined in the SPD, including net additional dwellings granted through both permitted development and planning consent. Usage of the wildlife sites, including by Uttlesford residents, will be monitored through visitor surveys. For Uttlesford, the zone of Influence relates to the Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar. However, the zone of influence related to the different wildlife habitats may be updated in the future, according to usage.

Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment

Development proposals will be supported where they protect and enhance sites internationally, nationally and/ or locally designated for their importance to nature conservation, ecological or geological value as well as non-designated sites of ecological or geological value. An ecological survey will be required to be submitted with the application if the development site affects or has the potential to affect any of the following:

- an internationally designated site, for example Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site

The highest level of protection will be given to European Sites. Development will not be permitted unless it will not adversely affect the integrity of a European site, either alone or in combination with other development. Proposals having a harmful impact on the integrity of European Sites that cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances where there are no suitable alternatives and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Compensation would then be required.

Essex Coast Recreational Disturbance Mitigation

Contributions will be secured from development towards mitigation in accordance with the Essex Coast RAMS Habitats Regulations Assessment Strategy Document 2018-2038 and Essex Coast RAMS Supplementary Planning Document 2020. The Essex Coast RAMS tariff will be applied to net additional dwellings, within the zone of influence, as shown on the Policies Map and **Appendix 11**, including Permitted Development which is required to comply with the Habitats Regulations.

- i. a nationally designated site; for example: SSSI's & National Nature Reserves
- ii. locally Designated Sites; for example: Local Wildlife Sites
- iii. priority habitats, and
- iv. protected species:
 - a. species on the Red Data List of threatened species
 - b. habitats suitable for protected species or species on the Red Data List.

A biosecurity protocol method statement will be required for all development proposals where there is potential to impact sites protected for biodiversity importance to ensure the introduction of invasive non-native species of both flora and fauna is prevented.

Development proposals which would result in significant harm to a biodiversity or geodiversity interest will only be considered for approval after alternative sites that would result in less or no harm have been assessed and discounted. In the absence of alternative available sites development proposals must include adequate mitigation measures. Where harm cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures will be sought.

To ensure that mitigation or compensation measures take place, which may include Biodiversity Offsetting, these will be secured by conditions or planning obligations upon any approval that may be granted and will need to include financial support for continued maintenance.

If significant harm to biodiversity or geodiversity cannot be adequately mitigated against, or compensated for, permission will be refused. The design of development should incorporate measures to improve the biodiversity or geodiversity value of the development site.

Such measures should include making a contribution to the network of biodiversity sites, including open spaces and green infrastructure and water bodies which make links between habitats and support wildlife. Measures should also attempt to link wildlife habitats together, improving access to, between and across them.

These measures will be secured by condition or planning obligations upon any approval that may be granted and may need to include a biodiversity management plan and financial support for continued maintenance.

Measures to enhance biodiversity should be designed so as not to increase the risk from bird strike* to the operation of aircraft at London Stansted Airport; where appropriate the implementation of a bird hazard management plan will be secured by condition or planning obligation.

Protection of Hatfield Forest: Where appropriate, within the identified areas as shown on the Policies Map and **Appendix 11**, contributions from proposed residential developments will be secured towards recreational mitigation measures and Priority Habitat enhancement/ connectivity at Hatfield Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserve (NNR).

Protection of Priority Habitats: Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, according to the latest Defra Biodiversity Metric, will be refused, save for where exceptional circumstances are demonstrated and appropriate mitigation and compensation is provided, including but not limited to:

- i. Ancient Woodland
- ii. Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
- iii. Lowland Meadows
- iv. Chalk Rivers/ Streams
- v. Ancient or Veteran Trees

Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Strategy

- 9.130 In order to integrate the overriding objective to protect and enhance the natural environment and to provide for amenity needs for new and existing residents, the Council commissioned a Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) strategy.⁵⁹ This refers to the network of green and water-related spaces in the district, their protection, enhancement and extension, and has informed relevant policies in the Local Plan. The GBI elements themselves are important as well as the linkages between them, both for nature and for human use and enjoyment. This GBI or 'natural capital' is recognised as fundamentally important in providing considerable value to our communities and new developments through regulating the quality of the environment, providing materials and non-material amenity benefits, described also as "ecosystem services" in the UK's Planning Practice Guidance 2023⁶⁰.
- 9.131 The essential purpose of the GBI is to deliver multiple functions – for wildlife, bee pollination, human use and climate cooling, water ecology and so on.
- 9.132 The GBI Strategy identifies a series of priority projects. More detail for these is identified in the Area Strategies where development will be expected to contribute towards helping to bring these forward. Furthermore, our proposed allocations will be expected to make significant contributions to delivering GBI as part of the emerging masterplans for these sites and as also specified in the Site Development Templates (**Appendices 2 to 4**).

Core Policy 38: Green and Blue Infrastructure

Green and Blue Infrastructure plays an integral role in making the district sustainable, healthy and attractive and in helping to meet Local Plan objectives. All development should adopt an approach that is environment and landscape-led so as to maximise the beneficial provision of green and blue infrastructure for people and nature.

In planning for major developments, priority will be given to the role of GBI in responding to climate change, managing flood risk, protecting and enhancing heritage assets, supporting sustainable transport options, supporting biodiversity and the natural environment, and ensuring open space for sports and recreation is secured for the community.

All major developments must:

⁵⁹ Add reference when available, 2023

⁶⁰ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2023. Planning Practice Guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

- i. demonstrably take a green and blue infrastructure design-led approach to development schemes, and utilise Uttlesford's green and blue Infrastructure design checklist, to ensure green infrastructure is considered and well-integrated into developments at the earliest stages
- ii. ensure green and blue infrastructure is multi-functional, accessible to all and designed to meet local needs, taking into account the views of key stakeholders
- iii. avoid the loss and fragmentation of existing green and blue infrastructure networks, including within the built environment. Existing landscape features, watercourses and habitats should be integrated into development, and green and blue infrastructure proposals must identify opportunities to maximise their quality and achieve biodiversity net gain. Development proposals must protect and enhance sites that form part of the existing green and blue infrastructure (GBI) network as well as associated landscape heritage features
- iv. where relevant, demonstrate how the appropriate use and permanence of the Green Belt will be maintained and enhanced by existing and new GBI on-site
- v. development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland or chalk streams and riparian ecology will be refused
- vi. integrate Sustainable (urban) Drainage Systems (SuDs) into the development, as appropriate, ensuring they are designed to have multi-functional benefits for biodiversity, recreation and aesthetic value
- vii. consider connectivity as a core principle of green and blue infrastructure, integrating active travel and recreational routes that connect with open space and meet accessibility, quantity and quality standards for all users, including connections to existing communities, facilities and services. Appropriate greening should be integrated into these routes, providing and improving connections to adjacent habitat networks especially where this would contribute to wider nature recovery, and
- viii. protect existing trees and hedgerows during and after development and where proposed development might affect trees an accurate assessment by a competent arboriculturist should be undertaken and protective measures put in place. Opportunities should be maximised for increasing tree cover through new planting. New canopy should provide a mix of species to include orchard and fruiting trees that are resilient to pests, diseases and climate change and support biodiversity.

All proposals for green and blue infrastructure should be checked against the design checklist in the Uttlesford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy and relevant sections of the Uttlesford's Design Code, together with Biodiversity Net Gain Guidance, the Council's Open Space Strategy⁶¹ and the LNRS.

Development proposals for major developments must be accompanied by an acceptable GBI Plan for the site in accordance with the GBIS, and the Master Plan for the site in accordance with the relevant Area Strategy. This should include stewardship arrangements for not less than 30 years to cover maintenance, management and funding arrangements.

An endowment sum should be provided to contribute to the maintenance of the GBI and/or a revenue contribution depending in the nature of the proposed GBI element, to be secured through section 106.

Contributions towards local green infrastructure projects as set out in the Strategy will be sought where they are related to the development or where they mitigate the impacts of new development.

⁶¹ These are not yet available so shall we are out this reference included as per LUC advice?

Biodiversity

- 9.133 Biodiversity is integral to sustainable development and to health and wellbeing. The protection of the natural environment is a core objective of the Local Plan and an essential component of the measures to mitigate climate change. The protection of soil from a biodiversity perspective is also increasingly important in agricultural areas. Development which would disturb or damage any soils of high environmental value will not be acceptable.
- 9.134 The Council will support measures for the creation, restoration, retention, protection and extension of biodiversity areas as this applies to woodland, watercourses, grassland or other priority habitats in the district. The creation of new wetland area, restoration of a natural water course with appropriate 10m minimum buffers, riparian planting, and encouragement of aquatic species are all supported. Smaller scale provision is useful too. New homes should include bat, swift and bird boxes integrated into the fabric of the building, green roofs and walls as appropriate, insect pollinator and hedgehog permeable fencing as well as making provision for protected species such as badgers' pathways and both terrestrial and aquatic habitats for great crested newts.
- 9.135 The management of natural areas and newly created sites to be an integral part of the development will require an endowment or some other means to support maintenance and longer-term future. The stewardship arrangement should be discussed with the local planning authority at the earliest date since it may affect the design and nature of proposals for the natural environment and biodiversity net gain requirements on the site.
- 9.136 The Environment Act (2021) has introduced a mandatory approach to supporting biodiversity through development from November 2023: Biodiversity Net Gain⁶². Where development impacts on biodiversity the development proposal must demonstrate an increase in natural habitat and ecology over and above that affected, using the most recent Defra Biodiversity Metric⁶³ to achieve a minimum increase of 10%. Uttlesford's evolving Biodiversity Net Gain strategy⁶⁴ should be referred to for further detail. Biodiversity Net Gain can be viewed as a mechanism within the planning system to help work towards better environmental protection and sustainable development as well as an opportunity to invest in the Environment, beyond the previous 'no net loss' approach. However there remains strong pressure for development in the district with its range of vulnerable natural and semi natural habitats, and chalk steams. Unplanned development consents fragment ecological pathways and without a specific measure to encourage connectivity and ecological corridors, development can impact on the quality and viability of habitats and species. Environmental degradation through modern farming methods, runoff from fields into rivers and from roads into (protected) grass verges, loss of hedgerows and new greenfield development have lowered the value of biodiversity in the district and give considerable scope for improvement beyond 20% in many areas.
- 9.137 The most expensive part of providing BNG is in setting up the process and/or site itself. The Natural England Study (Vivid Economics June 2018) concluded that

⁶² UK, The Environment Act, 2021. Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

⁶³ Natural England, Biodiversity Metric 4.0, 2023. Available at:

<https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720>

⁶⁴ UDC, Biodiversity Net Gain Advice. Available at:

<https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/7344/Biodiversity-net-gain>

financial viability overall was not impacted by BNG up to 20%, and nor on the level of affordable housing. Indeed, now the requirement is in place alongside local policy, any additional cost will be borne by the land-owner and land value.

Core Policy 39: Biodiversity

All development proposals must conserve and enhance networks of habitats, species and sites, including the promotion of connections outside the immediate site boundary, and as otherwise in accordance with the Green and Blue Infrastructure strategy or the local GBI Plan for the Area Strategy sites.

Planning consent will be refused where there is a potential loss or deterioration of protected or rare habitats or areas without adequate mitigation measure such as proposed access and management arrangement or provision of new or enhanced habitats as agreed with Local Planning authority.

Development will be required to demonstrate a minimum of 20% net gain in biodiversity (measured using the DEFRA biodiversity metric 3.1 or successor) by protecting, enhancing or creating sites of greater biodiversity or geological value and improved soils. In situations where this is not considered appropriate then the justification must be clearly set out and alternative arrangements, for example off-site mitigation or financial contribution, to be made.

All major applications should be accompanied by a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Ecological Enhancement Scheme, setting out how the site will be improved and maintained over a thirty-year period. Delivery of biodiversity net gain should follow the mitigation hierarchy with gains delivered on site as primary preference.

Where the required delivery of biodiversity net gain is not possible on site, gain should be delivered as close as possible on projects identified in the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy or as identified in the County's emerging Nature Recovery Network.

Landscape Character

- 9.138 As set out in **Chapter 4: Spatial Strategy**, the strategy for the rural areas in Uttlesford is to promote a sustainable rural economy and to address any issues of rural deprivation while at the same time protecting the important countryside assets including agricultural land, historic and landscape features and biodiversity.
- 9.139 The district is made up of three landscape types. Much of the district is characterised by gently rolling farmland plateau landscapes crossed by river and stream valleys. This is an open landscape of medium to large arable fields but well wooded in places. The open nature of the landscape provides long distance views across the farmland landscape and the higher areas are particularly sensitive to change.
- 9.140 There are four river valley landscapes in Uttlesford centred on the Rivers Cam, Stort, Pant and Upper Chelmer. The valleys have flat or gently undulating valley floors and are served by several tributaries. The open skyline at the top of the valley slopes is particularly sensitive to change, as are the more intimate views between the lower slopes and the valley floor. The North-West corner of the district is characterised by chalk uplands which are rolling landscapes of broad round back ridges. They are characterised by expansive arable farmland providing panoramic views. The open nature of the skyline of the chalk ridge tops is particularly sensitive to change. Each of these Landscape Character Types can be subdivided into Landscape Character Areas and 26 of these areas have been identified in Uttlesford. Detailed profiles of

the Landscape Character Areas setting out the natural, cultural and visual characteristics, sensitivities to change and Landscape guidelines are set out in the Landscape Character Assessment for Uttlesford (2023)⁶⁵.

Core Policy 40: Landscape Character

Development proposals will be expected to preserve the character and appearance of the landscape, the nature and physical appearance of ancient landscapes, or geological sites of importance through the restoration, management and enhancement of existing areas, features or habitats and where appropriate the creation of new ones, including the planting of woodlands, trees and hedgerows.

Development will be expected to respect and enhance local landscape character, particularly in settlement edge locations, securing appropriate mitigation where damage to local landscape character cannot be avoided. Proposals will not be permitted if they would:

- i. cause an unacceptable visual intrusion into the open countryside
- ii. be inconsistent with local character
- iii. introduce disturbances to areas with a high level of tranquillity
- iv. cause coalescence between settlements
- v. harm views to distant landmarks and landscapes of interest
- vi. harm the setting of natural and built landmark features, and
- vii. reduce the historic significance of the landscapes.

All major development proposals must be supported by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Smaller development proposals may also require an assessment to be submitted if deemed appropriate, having regard to the type, scale, location and design of the proposed development.

Environmental Protection

9.141 New development can have a negative impact on the environment and property through its potential to pollute. Furthermore, opportunities for new development, particularly on previously developed land, can be constrained by existing pollution issues. The overall aim of environmental protection policies is to ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land. Within this aim, polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be minimised and subject to appropriate controls to reduce their adverse effects and contain them within acceptable limits. There is already legislation and policy in place to help control pollution, including the Environment Act 1995⁶⁶, which gives the Environment Agency and local authorities' powers to control pollution, and address contaminated land including ways to deal with cumulative impacts of development.

Pollution

9.142 The planning system plays a vital role in making sure all new development takes into account pollution levels and ways to minimise these. Pollution can come from many sources, including light, noise, air, odour and vibrations, all of which can have a

⁶⁵ UDC, Landscape Character Assessment for Uttlesford, 2023. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanningevidence>

⁶⁶ UK, The Environment Act 1995, as amended, Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents>

damaging effect on the local environment, amenities and health and well-being of residents and visitors.

- 9.143 All development will be assessed on the level of pollution it would generate and the effect it would have on the surrounding area including the natural and historic environment. The Council will expect the development to mitigate any negative effects caused and also take into account any controls and mitigation measures that could reasonably be imposed by condition e.g. hours of operation.
- 9.144 Adverse effects must be carefully considered in the assessment of any planning application and can be the basis for the refusal of an application if not adequately addressed. Developers are encouraged to have pre-application discussions with the Council to be advised on the specific requirements. Assessments should:
- identify the sensitive receptor(s) which may be affected by the proposed development, including residents, businesses, land users and sensitive environmental assets,
 - consider the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or approved development, and
 - demonstrate the measures which would be implemented to ensure adverse impacts would be avoided at source, or where this is not possible, outline the proposed management and mitigation measures to reduce effects to an acceptable level; and identify the significance of any residual effects.
- 9.145 When considering development proposals, the Council will consider the risk of pollution arising from contamination and the impact on human health, property and the wider environment. Contamination is not, however, restricted to previously developed land but it can also occur on greenfield sites and it can arise from natural sources as well as from human activities. Developers should undertake a preliminary risk assessment to identify any contamination on site. Where sites are known to be contaminated, or where contamination is subsequently discovered, any development proposals on the land will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the contamination can be mitigated.
- 9.146 Developers are expected to proactively monitor impacts and emissions to enable issues to be addressed swiftly. Close liaison with communities can support this approach, enabling feedback and dialogue on the need for and effectiveness of any mitigation measures.

Core Policy 41: Pollution and Contamination

The potential impacts of exposure to pollutants must be considered in locating development, during construction and in use.

Planning permission will not be granted where the development and uses would cause unacceptable risk to public health or safety, the environment, general amenity or existing uses due to the potential of vibration, odour, light pollution, pollution of surface/ ground water sources or land pollution and to occupiers of surrounding land uses or the historic and natural environment, unless the need for development is judged to outweigh the effects caused and the development includes mitigation measures to minimise the adverse effects.

Developments sensitive to pollutants will be permitted where the occupants and environment would not experience adverse impact, or the impact can be overcome by mitigation measures.

Development should be designed to ensure that established noise and other nuisance-generating uses remain viable and can continue or grow without unreasonable restrictions being placed in them. Development proposals that have not clearly demonstrated how noise and other nuisances will be mitigated and managed should not be permitted.

For developments on, or near to, hazardous substance sites or land which is contaminated or has a history of a potentially contaminating use, permission will only be granted where the Council is satisfied that:

- i. there will be no threat to the health or safety of future users or occupiers of the site or neighbouring land, and
- ii. there will be no adverse impact on the quality of local groundwater or surface water.

Air Quality

9.147 Saffron Walden has included an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) where some road junctions were a risk. However, this area no longer meets the criteria to be categorised as an AQMA and it is expected that the designation will be removed. Nonetheless, the Council will promote measures to improve air quality and will only support development if it would not prejudice achievement of the national air quality objectives and where possible, development should contribute towards improvements in air quality.

9.148 Poor air quality may be experienced alongside the M11 and the A120 in some instances and a zone 100 metres on either side of the central reservation of the M11 and a zone 25 metres either side of the centre of the A120 have been identified where development should be controlled. However, as both zones run through the countryside where there is limited opportunity for development, it is unlikely there will be many instances where development is proposed within these areas.

Core Policy 42: Air Quality

Development will not be permitted where it might lead to significant adverse effects on health, the environment or amenity from emissions to air. Applicants must have regard to relevant UDC Air Quality Technical Guidance⁶⁷ and are required to undertake an appropriate air quality assessment and to demonstrate that:

- i. there is no adverse effect on air quality in any AQMA from the development
- ii. pollution levels within any AQMA will not have a significant adverse effect on the proposed use/users
- iii. development has regard to relevant UDC Air Quality Technical Guidance

⁶⁷ UDC, Air Quality Technical Guidance, 2018. Available at:
[https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/media/8250/Air-Quality-Technical-Planning-Guidance-2018/pdf/Air Quality Technical Guidance .pdf?m=636652790533370000](https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/media/8250/Air-Quality-Technical-Planning-Guidance-2018/pdf/Air%20Quality%20Technical%20Guidance%20.pdf?m=636652790533370000)

- iv. development within or affecting any Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) will also be expected to contribute to a reduction in levels of air pollutants within the AQMA
- v. development will not lead to an increase in emissions, degradation of air quality or increase in exposure to pollutants at or above the health-based air quality objective
- vi. any impacts on the proposed use from existing poor air quality are appropriately mitigated, and
- vii. the development promotes sustainable transport measures and use of low emission vehicles in order to reduce air quality impacts of vehicles.

Applicants shall, where appropriate prepare and submit with their application, a relevant assessment, taking into account the current guidance at the time of application.

Where development proposals would be subject to unacceptable air quality standards or would have an unacceptable impact on air quality standards they will be refused.

Where emissions from the proposed development approach EU Limit values or national objectives the applicant will need to assess the impact on local air quality by undertaking an appropriate air quality assessment. The assessment shall have regard to guidance current at the time of the application to show that the national objectives will still be achieved.

Noise

- 9.149 This policy aims to make sure that wherever practicable, noise sensitive developments are separated from major sources of noise such as road, rail and air transport and certain types of industrial development. People's quality of life will be protected from unacceptable noise impacts by managing the relationship between noise sensitive development and noise sources. To achieve this development will be required to adhere to the noise standards identified within it.
- 9.150 Aircraft movements are a particular major source of noise in Uttlesford. London Stansted Airport Noise Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2018 (Building on a Sound Foundation) ⁶⁸sets out what controls there are on noise generated by departing and arriving aircraft (Sections 5.1 and 5.2). The Strategy also sets out what controls there are on aircraft noise generated by ground operations (Section 5.3) and what the night noise restrictions are (Section 5.4). The Action Plan will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised at least every five years and whenever a major development occurs affecting the noise situation.
- 9.151 The Civil Aviation Authority annually produces Noise Exposure Contours for London Stansted Airport which reflect each departure route and glide and are available on their website. Calculation of exposure to aircraft noise takes into account the level of use of each departure route and glide path, the number of aircraft movements on each path and aircraft type. Noise contours are calculated for each year, and can be provided for future scenarios using assumptions when required. Monitoring of aircraft noise will help to make sure that the policy continues to be applied to the most appropriate area. Noise sensitive developments include residential uses.
- 9.152 Wind energy developments can adversely impact on aerodromes, radar and other navigation systems used for air traffic control and aircraft instruments. In relation to ground based radar, the movement of wind turbine blades are a moving target for the

⁶⁸ Stansted Airport, Noise Action Plan 2019-2023, 2019. Available at: <https://www.stanstedairport.com/community/noise/noise-action-plan/>

radar beam. This can be mistaken for an aircraft or create clutter that can interfere with the radar systems ability to track aircraft near the wind energy development. A proliferation of wind energy developments can have cumulative adverse effects on the safety and efficiency of aircraft tracking, and ground-based radar when they are close to the line of sight of the radar. Hence new development must take into account flight paths and navigation considerations.

Core Policy 43: Noise

Proposals will be supported that will not result in an unacceptable risk to public health or safety, the environment, general amenity or existing users due to the potential of noise.

To reduce, manage and mitigate noise to improve health and quality of life, residential and other development proposals should manage noise in accordance with the following:

A. Noise Sensitive Development

Residential and other noise sensitive development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that users of the development will not be exposed to unacceptable noise impact from existing, temporary or future uses.

Noise sensitive uses proposed in areas that are exposed to noise at the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) or the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) from existing or future industrial, commercial or transport (air, road, rail and mixed) sources will be permitted where it can be demonstrated good acoustic design has been considered early in the planning process, and that all appropriate mitigation, through careful planning, layout and design, will be undertaken to ensure that the noise impact for future users will be made acceptable.

Noise sensitive uses proposed in areas that are exposed to noise at the Unacceptable Adverse Effect level will not be permitted. For surface transport noise sources, the Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level is considered to occur where noise exposure is above 66dB LAeq,16hr (57dB LAeq,8hr at night).

For aviation transport sources the Unacceptable Adverse Effect is considered to occur where noise exposure is above 60dB LAeq,16hr.

B. Noise Generating Development

Noise generating development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that nearby noise sensitive uses (as existing or planned) will not be exposed to noise impact that will adversely affect the amenity of existing and future users. Proposals will be acceptable in noise impact terms, and where required will, through good acoustic design, appropriately mitigate noise impacts through careful planning, layout and design. Noise Generating Development that would expose users of noise sensitive uses to Unacceptable Adverse Effect noise will not be permitted.

C. Noise Impact Assessment

A Noise Impact Assessment will be required to support applications where noise sensitive uses are likely to be exposed to significant or unacceptable noise exposure. The Noise Impact Assessment will:

- i. assess the impact of the proposal as a noise receptor or generator as appropriate, and
- ii. demonstrate in full how the development will be designed, located, and controlled to mitigate the impact of noise on health and quality of life, neighbouring properties, and the surrounding area.

D. Mitigating Noise Impact

Where proposals are identified as being in the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) or the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) categories, either through noise exposure or generation, all reasonable mitigation measures must be employed to mitigate noise impacts to an acceptable level.

10: Economy and Retail

Introduction

- 10.1 The Plan seeks to provide a positive policy framework, which supports jobs, businesses and investment, to build a strong and competitive economy. It sets a framework to reflect the different drivers within Uttlesford's economy with the aim to build and sustain a vibrant, diverse and resilient local economy; that encourages both large and small scale opportunities throughout Uttlesford in appropriate locations, which are set out in our Spatial Strategy (Chapter 4) and Area Strategies (Chapters 5 to 8).
- 10.2 This Chapter sets out the more detailed policies that will be used to determine planning applications relating to the economy and for retail. The policies included in this chapter are:
- **Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space**
 - **Core Policy 46: Development at Allocated Employment Sites**
 - **Core Policy 47: Ancillary Uses on Existing or Allocated Employment Sites**
 - **Core Policy 48: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites**
 - **Core Policy 49: Employment and Training**
 - **Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy**
 - **Core Policy 51: Tourism and the Visitor Economy**
 - **Development Policy 6: Hot Food Takeaways**
 - **Development Policy 7: New Shops or Cafes in Smaller Settlements**
 - **Development Policy 8: Tourist Accommodation**

Existing Employment Space

- 10.3 It is important that we protect our existing employment sites to help ensure that an appropriate level of employment provision is provided across the

district.

- 10.4 Where a site no longer has reasonable prospect of being used for employment purposes, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the site is no longer viable for its present, or any other realistic and suitable, employment use. They must demonstrate that the site has remained un-sold or un-let for at least 12 months. In addition, applicants will need to provide evidence demonstrating that the site has been appropriately marketed for its present use or related employment use for a minimum period of 12 months immediately prior to the submission of the planning application. Applicants are thereby required to demonstrate that despite genuine and sustained attempts to sell or let a site on reasonable terms for employment use, they have failed to do so.
- 10.5 The site's potential contribution to the local and wider economy must be considered, both currently and in the long term, taking proper account of the economic cycle and the likely future needs of the economy. The Council will need to be satisfied that the change of use of all or part of the employment site would not jeopardise the provision of sufficient employment land across the district to meet the identified need.
- 10.6 Existing employment sites to be protected are identified on the Policies Map and listed in **Appendix 14**. These areas are home to many successful businesses that contribute to Uttlesford's economy. There will inevitably be a degree of change within these areas over the plan period as businesses form, expand, contract and close.

Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space

Existing employment areas as identified on the Policies Map and in **Appendix 14** will be safeguarded for offices, warehouses, workshops, industrial and complimentary sui generis uses i.e. B2, B8, E(g) and sui generis use. Proposals which promote development or reuse of vacant sites located within existing employment areas for employment use will be supported subject to their degree of compliance with other relevant policies in the Plan.

Proposals that result in the loss of permanent jobs or employment floorspace on any site (not limited to safeguarded employment in paragraph 1 above) will only be permitted where:

1. There is evidence to show that the site/building has reached the end of its useful economic life for employment use by:
 - demonstrating that there is no demand for the reuse of the building/site, following a minimum period of 12 months marketing for the existing employment use with a recognised commercial agent at a reasonable price reflecting typical local land values, and
 - demonstrating that the physical adaption or reuse of the building/ site for employment use is uneconomic* in commercial terms, and
2. The proposed alternative use would not conflict with any existing or potential other employment uses in the employment area in terms of environmental, traffic generation or any other planning matters. The following considerations are likely to assist in demonstrating this, including:
 - that the proposed scheme provides better quality employment space allowing for mixed use is, and/ or
 - that the application demonstrates a clear need for community facilities that would be met by the proposal, and/ or
 - the existing use of the building/ site is unsuitable to continue as business use due to environmental considerations.

Any non-employment use that contributes or may contribute to making B2, B8, E(g) or Sui generis use unsustainable or unviable will not be permitted (unless supported by **Core Policy 47: Ancillary Uses on Existing or Allocated Employment Sites**).

There will be a presumption against the loss of any employment uses outside safeguarded employment sites. Development (including change of use) resulting in the loss of employment uses will not be permitted unless:

- i. the loss of a small proportion of floorspace would facilitate the redevelopment and continuation of employment uses (within B and E(g) use class or sui generis research institutes) on the site and that the proposed redevelopment will modernise buildings that are out of date and do not meet business needs; or
- ii. the site is vacant and has been realistically marketed for a period of 12 months for employment use, including the option for potential modernisation for employment uses and no future occupiers have been found.

* PPG Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 66-001-20190722, Revision date: 22 07 2019. Available at:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/effective-use-of-land>

Alternative Uses for Allocated Employment Sites

- 10.7 The allocated sites in **Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs** and as set out in the Area Strategies chapters, are crucial to delivering the identified employment land needed over the plan period, however there is a need for flexibility and for the plan to react to changing economic conditions. Therefore, **Core Policy 46: Development at Allocated Employment Sites** clarifies the circumstances whereby alternative development could come forward. This is supported by NPPF Paragraphs 122 and 123¹.

Core Policy 46: Development at Allocated Employment Sites

The strategic employment sites, as listed in **Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs** and as set out in the Area Strategies are safeguarded for employment uses*. Alternative uses will be considered if they provide ancillary supporting services (in accordance with **Core Policy 47**) or meet a need identified through a subsequent Local Plan Review, or exceptionally where a reassessment of the latest available district-wide Employment Land Review, demonstrates that these sites are no longer needed over the full plan period. All new strategic employment allocations made in **Core Policy 4** are to be treated as though they are strategic employment sites after completion and are covered by this policy.

*Defined as use classes B2, B8 and E (g)

Ancillary Uses on Allocated Employment Sites

- 10.8 Providing facilities ancillary to the main business uses on large employment sites can help to make them more attractive to incoming firms and improves the quality of the working environment for employees. Ancillary facilities also help employment sites to develop sustainably by reducing the need for traffic movements.
- 10.9 It is important that any ancillary uses are necessary to support the main employment uses as set out by **Core Policy 47: Ancillary Uses on Existing or Allocated Employment Sites**. The provision of larger scale retailing, such as food superstores and non-food retail warehouses, will not be supported.
- 10.10 Where there is sufficient demand, amenities for employees may include small-scale shops and cafés, a gymnasium and/ or early years childcare facilities.

Core Policy 47: Ancillary Uses on Existing or Allocated Employment Sites

¹ NPPF, 2023. Available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf

Proposals for uses other than E(g), B2 and B8 business uses on allocated employment sites will only be permitted if the following criteria are satisfied:

- i. the use is ancillary to the main business or employment function of the wider site, and
- ii. the use, either alone or combined with other existing or proposed uses, would not adversely affect the vitality and viability of any town centre or shopping centre (including local centres) or the social and community vitality of a nearby village.

Conditions may be imposed to limit the scale of the operation and to restrict the range of activities proposed or goods sold, where necessary, to ensure that the criteria set out above are met.

Development on Unallocated Sites

10.11 The Local Plan 2041 sets out the employment allocations within Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs. There is a strong focus on our Key Settlements and their localities (Great Dunmow, Stansted Mountfitchet and Saffron Waldon) with less focus on the Local Rural Centres for new strategic employment provision, other than protecting existing sites. **Core Policy 48: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites** complements our new allocations by supporting appropriate employment development on unallocated sites across the district, where there is a demonstrable need.

10.12 In the wider district, including outside the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres and our Larger Villages, new employment activities can be accommodated with least impact on the landscape/ environment through the re-use, conversion or adaptation of suitable existing buildings. However, there is some flexibility for new employment buildings to come forward in the rural areas if there are no suitable existing buildings available for re-use, providing that the proposals meet other criteria set out in **Core Policy 22: Rural Diversification**.

Core Policy 48: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites

Proposals for new employment (Use Classes E (g), B2 or B8) will be supported on unallocated sites in or on the edge of, the built-up area of Key Settlements, Local Rural Centres and Larger Villages, where there are exceptional circumstances, provided that the benefits are not outweighed by any harmful impacts (through consideration of other policies within this plan), taking into account the following:

- i. a demonstrable need for the employment that cannot be accommodated on existing allocated sites
- ii. the effect on the amenity of nearby residents and businesses
- iii. the provision of safe site access for pedestrian and cyclists and for all types of vehicles likely to visit the sites, and measures to promote the use of sustainable modes of transport where possible, and
- iv. the scale, nature and appearance of the employment development on, and its relationship with, the settlement, its character and its landscape setting.

In Smaller Villages and the open countryside, the re-use, conversion, or adaptation of suitable existing buildings for employment will also be supported subject to criteria (i)-(iv) where applicable. Other proposals in Smaller Villages and the open countryside will be considered, provided that, in addition to criteria (i)-(iv) where applicable:

- v. the proposal cannot reasonably be accommodated on existing employment land identified as vacant or developable, and
- vi. it can be demonstrated that the proposal will benefit the local economy and will not undermine the delivery of the strategic employment allocations.

Supporting Training & Skills

10.13 Economic growth creates opportunities for training and to develop the skills of residents in Uttlesford. The Council is keen to ensure that these opportunities are increasingly made available to residents.

10.14 Uttlesford's population is relatively well qualified, and the district is relatively affluent, however, the success of the district is not equally distributed and there is room for improvement. Some key factors include:

- Uttlesford has a relatively large population aged 0-15, in comparison to the average for England and second largest in comparison to neighbouring Local Authority Districts²
- 4.5% of the working age residents (aged 16-64) have no qualifications, which is lower than the average for the East of England and England
- Uttlesford does not fall within the 40% most deprived areas in England, but there are pockets of relative deprivation in the southern part of the district
- skills and education of the labour force are crucial to economic viability, flexibility and competitiveness of the Local Economy, and
- Stansted Airport Employment & Skills Academy is located within Uttlesford and delivers courses, training and apprenticeships across many careers and industries in partnership with London Stansted Airport and Harlow College.

10.15 The Council supports the creation of opportunities to provide apprenticeships or training thus raising skills and attainment and supporting people into higher paid employment, potentially connecting employers and employment opportunities to local schools, colleges, training organisations and voluntary services.

10.16 It is the Council's ambition that one new apprenticeship would be capable of being generated by every 2,500 sqm of employment development or every 100 residential units provided. Apprenticeships may be from the construction or end-use phase of the proposed development, or combination of the two.

Core Policy 49: Employment and Training

The Council will support employment and training schemes to maximise local employment opportunities and help address skills deficits in the local population. Planning obligations will be used to ensure large-scale development proposals contribute to this aim by fulfilling the requirements set out below.

Applications for large-scale development, 100 dwellings or over 2500sqm, must include a site-specific Employment and Skills Plan (ESP) and the developer will be expected to agree to deliver and monitor the commitments secured in the ESP. The ESP should address, in detail, how the developer intends to deliver the following requirements:

² The Local Economy of Uttlesford – Socio-Economic Baseline (July 2021). SQW (p3-4)

- the number of apprenticeships
- employment and training initiatives training and work experience for younger people, including those who are not in employment, training or education, and
- best endeavours to maximise local labour, and
- local procurement agreement – providing potential for local businesses to be included in any tender list.

Retail and Town and Local Centres

Introduction

- 10.17 The retail strategy is to provide a broad range of retail and other facilities in the town and local centres, maintain their roles and enhance the historic nature of the town centres which attracts people to visit them. The Uttlesford Retail Study Update (August 2023)³ underpins the approach, identifying when retail needs arise and how these can be met sustainably without harm to the town and local centres. The Retail Study was undertaken after the coronavirus lockdowns and reflects how the retail sector has responded to the threats and challenges posed by restrictions on consumer movements.
- 10.18 The current Retail Study shows post pandemic growth in retail spending and a slight decline in online spending, The study also shows a movement in the retail vacancy rates over the past two years due to renewed acquisition activity and in some cases due to reductions in the overall footprint due to floorspace being repurposed to other uses. One of the positive impacts of the lockdowns was the resurgence of local spending due to travel restrictions and people working from home thereby leading consumers to shop and visit facilities closer to home. This has been a boost to local/ or neighbourhood centres, as well as smaller and independent stores.

Town and Local Rural Centres

- 10.19 The three Key Settlements and the Local Rural Centres, provide the main focus for retail in Uttlesford, along with the rural economy that play a vital role in district's economy for retail, leisure and tourism, heritage/culture and business. The Local Plan seeks to maintain the vibrant market towns of Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow and Stansted Mountfitchet and the six Local Rural Centres namely Takeley, Thaxted, Hatfield Heath, Elsenham, Newport and Great Chesterford as the main focus of new retail development as well ensuring that these centres play a vital and wider role in the provision of facilities and services to the residents.
- 10.20 The Council's Economic Development team has and continues to work closely with local retailers to encourage retail recovery. For the three main market towns, Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow have town teams and Stansted Mountfitchet has an economic development working group. In 2022, the Economic Development Team launched the "Discover Uttlesford" marketing campaign to encourage recreation visitors to the district.
- 10.21 The Council's economic team is also working to minimise the effect of the pandemic on trading and to encourage recovery. An economic recovery plan was approved by the Council in December 2020 and a new Strategy is currently being updated. One objective of the Plan is to foster the development of existing town

³ UDC, Uttlesford Retail Study Update 2023. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4924/Local-Plan-evidence-and-background-studies>

centres as vibrant locations for business and leisure. It has been identified that the pandemic has increased the pace of change towards online shopping that has heightened the impact on traditional commercial centres.

- 10.22 Policies in the Local Plan seek to promote long-term vitality, viability and to protect the character of towns and villages so that they continue to provide an attractive environment for the people who visit them.

Loss of Shops and Other Facilities

- 10.23 The Local Plan, by supporting appropriate development in our Key Settlements, Local Rural Centres and Larger Villages, will play a role in helping to support the vitality and viability of local shops and services and facilities, thus making an important contribution to the community and economic sustainability of our settlements. The existing level of provision in Small Villages will be retained and reused where possible.
- 10.24 Within the towns, but outside the designated town and local centres and in the villages, individual shops, small parades of shops and other facilities like public houses, places of worship, village halls, health services and cultural facilities can be important to the local communities they serve. These shops and facilities provide a vital role in reducing car dependency and provide an accessible service at a local level and within the more rural communities. Some villages also have specialist outlets like antique shops, garden centres and restaurants which may contribute to the tourism economy, including through their tourist value. There have been continued losses of services in recent years through conversion to other uses, mainly housing. It is important to recognise that some facilities perform a number of functions, and their closure could result in a significant loss to the community and more travel as a result. Examples would be rooms in pubs or places of worship used by local groups as meeting rooms, and children's nurseries.
- 10.25 Regulations allow for some changes in use without the need for planning permission. The Local Plan can only inform planning applications for all change of use in certain circumstances⁴. Where planning permission is required, the Council will apply the tests in **Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy**. Applicants will be required to demonstrate that the use is no longer viable. It is important that communities make good use of local facilities to make a sound case for refusal of planning permission. Facilities which the community feels are important to their social well-being can be listed as Assets of Community Value.

Town and Local Centres Hierarchy and Retail Uses

- 10.26 The Uttlesford Retail Study August 2023 provides an up-to-date assessment of retail need, occupancy, vacancy rates, issues and opportunities. An overview of the key issues and opportunities at the district's largest centres – the Key Settlements in the settlement hierarchy – are as follows:

Saffron Walden

- 10.27. Saffron Walden is the primary retail and leisure destination in the district, providing a range of services and amenities not widely available within the smaller settlements. The majority of the Saffron Walden Town Centre is designated as a Conservation Area which is important to protect the historic and attractive centre, but might also act

⁴ ADD REFERENCE

as a barrier to entry for new businesses. Most of the vacant units in the Town Centre were previously occupied by national multiple retailers. The Local Plan policies will seek to retain and encourage the location of shops and food and drink establishments within the Town Centre.

Great Dunmow

10.28. Great Dunmow is the second largest centre in the district comprising independent retailers and a limited number of national multiples. The convenience goods units in the town centre are limited to a Co-operative foodstore (725 sq m net), One Stop shop and smaller independent convenience units. The low vacancy rates within the Town Centre means that there is a lack of available space (by unit size). In order to maintain viability and vitality in the Town Centre the Local Plan will seek to maximize opportunities and will consider market demand where planning applications seek subdivisions or amalgamations.

Stansted Mountfitchet

10.29. Stansted Mountfitchet is the third largest centre in the district comprising two locations, which means the centre lacks cohesion and doesn't act as one. In total there are 6 convenience and 6 comparison units within the centre. The centre lacks potential development sites and premises available for future expansion. The Local Plan will seek to maintain the vitality of the town Centre by applying the sequential approach.

Local Rural Centres

10.30. In addition to the three Key Settlements, there are also six Local Rural Centres in the District which fulfill an important more local role for the next tier of settlements and their rural hinterlands:

Elsenham

10.31 Elsenham is a small village centre located approximately two miles north-east of Stansted Mountfitchet. It is located immediately adjacent to a double-roundabout which can make accessibility by car challenging. The centre has just four town centre units comprising a Tesco Express store, a post office, a hair salon and a take-away.

Great Chesterford

10.32 Great Chesterford is the northern-most centre in the district and is located approximately four miles north of Saffron Walden. The centre has no recognisable retail centre and just two main town centre use units; a bakery and food hall and a public house.

Hatfield Heath

10.33 Hatfield Heath is located to the far south of the district, around seven and a half miles south of Stansted Mountfitchet. It is the largest of the village centres and is home to 14 units in main town centre use. The centre is fully let and vibrant comprising 2 convenience goods units, 3 comparison goods units and 8 service goods units. There are a number of small restaurants and/or take-aways.

10.34 The centre faces on to the attractive heath, incorporating a church building, war memorial and cricket ground as well as public open space. Parking is on a crescent off the main Stortford Road.

Newport

10.35 Newport is located approximately four miles south-west of Saffron Walden. It has 11 retail units, including one vacancy. Six of the units are in service uses, two are in convenience use (a small Nisa foodstore and a bakery) and two further units are in comparison goods use (a pharmacy and a home interiors shop).

10.36 The centre is located exclusively along the linear High Street is highly attractive with a number of historic features and Listed buildings. The centre is relatively lightly trafficked (in terms of retail patronage). Parking is largely on-street with high-quality public realm.

Takeley

10.37 Takeley has eight units in main town centre use. It is located on a very busy cross-roads between Dunmow Road and Parsonage Road, making accessibility around the centre difficult. However, there are signal-controlled junctions in all directions and off-street parking is provided off Dunmow Road. The centre has low environmental quality being car-dominated and with little by way of greenery.

10.38 Takeley centre comprises two convenience units (Londis and a newsagents), a small pharmacy and five units in service uses (a public house, tyre store, dry cleaners and two take-aways).

Thaxted

10.39 Thaxted is located to the east of the district and is approximately six miles from Saffron Walden. The centre provides a range of services and is surrounded by predominantly residential dwellings. The majority of the units are located along Town Street and Watling Street. The focal point of the centre is the Guildhall. The health-check of Thaxted Local Centre indicates that the centre caters very well for its local catchment area. The range of goods offered is limited, but the household survey indicates that there is little discontent with any aspects of the centre.

Town Centre Boundaries and Primary Shopping Areas

10.40 The NPPF states at paragraph 86⁵ that planning policies should define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability; and define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre.

10.41 The updated Retail Study (2023) has been used to define the boundaries used to guide planning applications for main town centre uses and to apply the sequential test.

⁵ NPPF, 2023. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf

10.42 The town centres of Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow, Stansted Mountfitchet and the six local centres of Elsenham, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Heath, Newport, Takeley, Thaxted are identified on the Policies Map and **Appendix 15**. In relation to Stansted Mountfitchet, the following policy will apply to both Cambridge Road and Lower Street centres. For the purposes of this policy, main town centre uses are defined under the NPPF as including retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, culture, community and residential development needed in towns.

The town and local centres include primary and secondary shopping frontages.

- 10.43 The NPPF (2023) refers to 'Primary Shopping Areas' however the approach recommended in the Town Centre Boundary, Primary and Secondary Frontages Review (2022) at the time supported a more nuanced approach in the Uttlesford context where a greater concentration of retail is supported in the Primary Frontages and a greater mix of complementary main town centre uses supported within the wider Town Centre Boundary. The approach taken in the following policy is consistent with this proposal as it identifies town centre boundaries for the top two tiers of the settlement hierarchy, with only Primary Shopping Areas (equating to areas of 'Primary Frontage') at the top tier, where the greatest concentration of retail use is found.
- 10.44 Primary Shopping Areas are the retail core where the majority of footfall and activity occurs. These are the main shopping streets along which Class E shops should be retained. The remainder of the town centre area boundaries (beyond the defined Primary Shopping Areas) provide a mix of main town centre uses such as restaurants, commercial services and leisure facilities which support the centre as a whole.
- 10.45 Changes to the Use Classes Order (including the new Class E) increase freedoms within town centres, although pubs, drinking establishments and takeaways are excluded from Class E. Where located within a primary shopping area any ground floor proposal that would amount to a material change of use away from Class E should be supported by evidence that a Class E use has been marketed unsuccessfully for a period of time. In order to consolidate the provision of retail floorspace in Primary Shopping Areas and effectively apply the sequential test the Council will use planning conditions to control the location of new retail floorspace within Class E.
- 10.46 Meanwhile uses can further support town centres by allowing occupiers to temporarily occupy vacant units and test new business concepts, pop-up stores and event spaces where they support the vitality and viability of the town centre. Such uses will be supported by the Council.
- 10.47 Residential uses can add to the vitality of town centres and within those areas the District Council will support the change of use of upper floors to residential. Mixed schemes on development opportunity sites could also include a residential element but the District Council would expect to see town centre uses at ground floor level on the street frontage. **Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy** below ensures that ground floor level shops are not lost to residential uses.

Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy

The Council will promote the continued role and function of its town and local centres to positively contribute towards their viability, vitality, character and public realm. The hierarchy of centres in the district is:

- **Key Settlements** (Town Centres): Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden, Stansted Mountfitchet
- **Local Rural Centres** (Local Centres): Elsenham, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Heath, Newport, Takeley, Thaxted

All Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres have designated Town Centre Boundaries, whilst only the Key Settlements have designated Primary Shopping Areas. The boundaries of the Town Centres' and their respective primary Shopping Areas (where appropriate) are defined on the Policies Map and by **Appendix 15**

To ensure the long-term vitality and viability of the Town Centres, the Council will apply a 'town centre first' approach to retail, services and other main town centre uses in accordance with the established hierarchy of centres. The Council will use planning conditions to assist with the application of the town centre first approach in the context of Class E flexibilities introduced by the Use Classes Order.

Retail and other 'Main Town Centre Uses' will be directed towards these centres. Where such uses are proposed outside these centres the Council will apply the sequential approach as set out in the NPPF.

Where planning permission is required for any retail or leisure proposal outside these centres, they will be subject to an impact assessment, appropriate to the use. In Uttlesford the threshold for such an impact assessment is over 1000 sqm (gross).

The Council will support the provision of new local centres containing a small number of shops of limited size with the allocated strategic housing sites set out in this Local Plan and as specified within the Development Site Templates (**Appendices 2,3 and 4**).

The Council will support proposals for new small shops or extensions to existing shops within or adjacent to existing settlements that are required to serve local needs. In locations beyond the defined town and local centres, change of use (that require planning permission) of shops and other community facilities will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that:

- there is no significant demand for an alternative town centre use in that catchment area, demonstrated by marketing for 18 months; or
- the facility is not financially viable; or
- the replacement land use offers compelling benefits which outweigh the loss.

Proposals for development that affects the design of a shopfront will need to ensure consistency with the Uttlesford Shopfront Design Guide.

Primary Shopping Areas

Where planning permission is required, proposals resulting in the loss of Main Town Centre Uses* at ground floor level within a Primary Shopping Area must demonstrate that:

- the unit has been proactively and appropriately marketed for at least 12 months and it has been demonstrated that there is no longer a realistic prospect of the unit being used for E Class Uses in the foreseeable future
- the proposal meets the needs of residents within the local neighbourhood, and
- the proposals will not have an adverse impact on the vitality and viability of the centre as a whole.

Notwithstanding the flexibilities allowed under Class E of the Use Classes Order the Council will use planning conditions where appropriate to support the availability of retail floorspace within the Primary Shopping Area, and limit new floorspace in out of centre locations.

The Council will support main town centre uses as meanwhile uses on a temporary basis within Primary Shopping Areas. Such uses would be controlled by condition as a temporary use (up to 18 months) so as to not permanently lose retail floorspace unnecessarily without justification.

*** Defined using the NPPF definition as 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).**

Hot Food Takeaways

- 10.48 We are committed to improving health and well-being outcomes for residents, and to reduce health inequalities. One of the challenges we face in promoting healthy eating is the availability of foods high in fat, salt and sugar in local neighbourhoods, including the prevalence of hot food takeaways in some areas. We will therefore support opportunities for communities to access a wider choice of healthier food options and resist the proliferation of particular types of hot food takeaways in inappropriate locations, such as adjacent to schools and playgrounds.
- 10.49 As 'Sui Generis' uses Hot Food Takeaways also have the potential to cause nuisance to nearby residents due to general activity, particularly during the late evening, cooking odours, increased traffic movements and litter.
- 10.50 To minimise the likelihood of disturbance, hot food takeaways will be resisted in predominantly residential areas unless the premises are situated within a neighbourhood shopping centre or other commercial frontage. Even in those situations, permission may be refused if an existing residential property is likely to experience nuisance. In predominantly residential areas, we will seek to impose planning conditions to limit the late-night opening hours of hot food takeaways.

Development Policy 6: Hot Food Takeaways

Proposals for 'sui generis' hot food takeaways will only be permitted where supported by a Health Impact Assessment and provided they:

- i. would not result in significant harm to the amenity of local residents, or highway safety
- ii. would not result in harmful cumulative impacts because of any existing or consented outlets in the immediate vicinity, and
- iii. the proposal is not located within a five-minute walk of a school or playground, unless within an established local shopping centre.

Where harmful impacts are predicted planning permission will either be refused or mitigated through planning conditions relating to the variety of food sold (enabling healthier choices) and hours of operation.

New Shops or Cafes in Smaller Settlements

10.51 Where there is interest in opening a new shop or café within or adjoining a settlement the District Council will allow provision outside development limits where no sites are available provided the chosen site is well located to the village, is walkable and is of an appropriate scale. Applicants will be expected to define the catchment area that the new shop is intended to serve, based on the intended operator, location and the scale of the shop. If there are existing shops within this catchment area, an impact assessment of the effect on these shops will be required, including likely trade diversion.

10.52 The District Council will encourage communityrun schemes and schemes which provide a mix of facilities which might include a shop, post office, meeting rooms, internet access and possibly local transport hub. This policy settlements without a defined centre.

Development Policy 7: New Shops or Cafes in Smaller Settlements

The Council will support proposals for new small shops or extensions to existing shops within or adjacent to existing settlements that are required to serve local needs where the following criteria are met:

- the shop would be of a size appropriate to the settlement the site would be well related to the settlement, with the potential to reduce the need to travel by car, and
- there would be no significant adverse impact on the character and amenity of the area including visual intrusion, noise and traffic generation.

Sites that could provide a mix of local facilities will be particularly welcomed.

Tourism and the Visitor Economy

10.53 The district's visitor economy represents the second most important income strand for the district after retail spending. The town centres and villages contain several regionally and nationally important attractions. The charming Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow and Stansted Mountfitchet town centres are a draw to many visitors and

shoppers alike. They both offer a range of independent stores alongside cafes and service businesses. The Local Plan seeks to harness these opportunities by supporting the visitor economy through encouraging provision of leisure facilities, increased footfall in town/local centres, visits, day and overnight stays.

- 10.54 In the rural areas accommodation including hotels, Bed and Breakfast, Self-catering, Country Inns and camping will be supported in line with **Core Policy 51** below.
- 10.55 In addition, Stansted Airport is an important draw to the area for tourists and visitors passing through. Applications for other types of development relating to Stansted Airport are dealt with under **Core Policy 11**.

Core Policy 51: Tourism and the Visitor Economy

The Council encourages new development to advance tourism and the visitor economy for leisure and business purposes. Proposals will be supported as follows:

- i. within the built-up areas of the Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres – larger scale developments including conference facilities, museums, heritage centres, hotels, guest houses and associated facilities for visitors
- ii. within the built-up areas of the Larger and Smaller Villages - smaller and proportionately scaled developments that are in keeping with the character of the settlement, including museums, heritage centres, hotels, guest houses, self-catering accommodation and associated facilities for visitors
- iii. at Stansted Airport and Great Chesterford Research Park – ancillary business hotel and conference facilities, and
- iv. at service areas on the main transport corridors, hotel accommodation.

Outside the above locations, small-scale development to support the visitor economy, including farm diversification and equine development, will be supported provided that proposals are in keeping with the scale and character of the locality and which would not adversely affect heritage assets or their setting. Larger developments will only be supported in exceptional circumstances, for example to sensitively re-use a historic building, or to proportionally support or enhance enjoyment of a significant and established visitor attraction where this cannot reasonably be achieved from a town or village location.

Development Policy 8: Tourist Accommodation

Self-Catering Accommodation:

Proposals for self-catering accommodation will only be permitted where they:

- i. are provided through the conservation and conversion of existing buildings, including agricultural buildings, or
- ii. are appropriately located within the existing built form of settlements.

Exceptionally, proposals for new-build, short-stay, self-catering units that are directly associated on-site with a tourist attraction, and required to sustain the viability of the tourist attraction, may be acceptable.

Removal of Occupancy Conditions – Holiday Lets:

Applications for the removal of occupancy conditions on holiday accommodation that has been built or converted for that purpose outside Development Boundaries will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances.

11: Building Healthy and Sustainable Communities

11.1 Achieving healthy and sustainable communities means ensuring that existing and future Uttlesford residents are served by the homes and facilities which meet their needs, promote healthy choices and social cohesion. The design of new places can substantially contribute to this goal by delivering the necessary services and facilities. Developments which secure an appropriate mix of housing types, encourage residents to walk and cycle, and facilitate opportunities for social interactions will provide the framework for future residents to form successful new communities. The Local Plan will ensure that these foundations are delivered as part of new developments within Uttlesford.

11.2 The Local Plan will also affect existing communities. The Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres within Uttlesford are planned to accommodate the majority of the proposed allocations up to 2041 as they provide a greater choice of services and facilities and provide the best opportunity to deliver sustainable development. The Local Plan will ensure that new developments are well integrated into the existing settlements so that current residents can benefit from new services and infrastructure provision and vice versa. In this way the Local Plan seeks to protect and support the vitality of new and existing communities

- **Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process**
- **Core Policy 53: Standards for New Residential Development**
- **Core Policy 54: Specialist Housing**
- **Core Policy 55: Residential Space Standards**
- **Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings**
- **Core Policy 57: Sub-Division of Dwellings and Homes in Multiple Ownership**
- **Core Policy 58: Custom and Self-Build Housing**
- **Core Policy 59: The Metropolitan Green Belt**
- **Core Policy 60: The Travelling Community**
- **Core Policy 61: Transit Sites**
- **Core Policy 62: The Historic Environment**
- **Core Policy 63: Design of Development Within Conservation Areas**
- **Core Policy 64: Development Affecting Listed Buildings**
- **Core Policy 65: Non-Designated Heritage Assets of Local Importance**
- **Development Policy 9: Public Art**

Good Design: Outcomes and process

- 11.3 Uttlesford's towns and villages have grown over time, responding to their location and cultural heritage, the surrounding landscape and built form, movement patterns and building use, and in their relationships with open and public spaces. The use of traditional materials often reflects the local geology and landscapes, which can be broadly categorised as agricultural land, chalk ridges, or river valleys. These elements often underpin the character and identity of Uttlesford's built and natural environment.
- 11.4 The Council require all development, including all elements of the built environment, to be of the highest design quality and contribute to the Uttlesford's long-term economic prosperity, quality of life and a net zero or low carbon future.
- 11.5 Design is the comprehensive coordination of the many elements a new proposal must consider and incorporate. Therefore, our design policy (**Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process**) should be read alongside all other policies in this plan, with focus on Climate Change, Housing, Infrastructure, and Transport.
- 11.6 The **NPPF Section 12** 'Achieving well-designed places', **Planning Practice Guidance** 'Design: process and tools', and the **National Design Guide** provide justification and set out requirements for good design and are the basis for our design policy.
- 11.7 The **National Model Design Code**¹, including additional **Guidance Notes**², which set out the national requirements for masterplanning, design coding, and community engagement should also be considered.
- 11.8 The reader should be familiar with the above documents before reading the following **Uttlesford Design Policy**, the **Uttlesford Design Code(s)**³ and the **Essex Design Guide**⁴, which then provide further information, justification, and guidance that are specific to Uttlesford and Essex.
- 11.9 Informed by consultation, research and best practice, the Uttlesford Design Code focuses on the principles and outcomes needed to create and enhance high quality places to live and work and provides guidance to assist in their delivery. Following the principles and requirements established by **Core Policy 52** and the Design Code will ensure that the design approach meets with the aspirations of the Council and the wider Uttlesford community, providing applicants with the best chance of achieving planning approval.
- 11.10 Good design should address local needs and challenges, providing fit for purpose solutions that make Uttlesford an attractive and distinctive place to be. The approach

¹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021, National Model Design Code: part 1 - the coding process. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1009793/NMDC_Part_1_The_Coding_Process.pdf

² Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021, National Model Design Code: part 2 - guidance notes. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1009795/NMDC_Part_2_Guidance_Notes.pdf

³ UDC, 2023, Uttlesford Draft Design Code. Available at:

<https://uttlesforddesigncode.co.uk/index.php?contentid=115>

⁴ Essex County Council, 2018, Essex Design Guide. Available at: <https://www.essexdesignguide.co.uk/>

to design will drive the importance of mixed uses and facilities, ensuring we enable people to start well, live well and age well in the communities in which they live. New buildings and places should reflect the distinctiveness of the district, fusing together the unique historic built environment and rural landscape setting.

- 11.11 Good design should consider how to create socially and commercially attractive places with a distinctive character and identity that enhance their surroundings. Proposals should first consider people and how they live and work; next consider the design of places and spaces that support this to form the basis of a place structure, and then organise and design buildings around this.
- 11.12 The Uttlesford Design Code sets out a vision for the design of individual buildings and collections of buildings, public spaces, streets, and each of their components. The Design Code outlines strategic principles, design guidelines and parameters for both designers and decision makers to shape the high-quality design of buildings and spaces in the district. The Design Code sets out key aspirations for design quality and placemaking across Uttlesford which will be used by the Local Planning Authority to inform the determination of planning applications. As such, the Design Code will be applied, along with **Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process**, to assess whether a proposal in Uttlesford complies with the appropriate requirements.
- 11.13 Outline planning applications for Major Development Proposals⁵ must demonstrate compliance with **Core Policy 52**, along with other relevant Local Plan policies and the latest Uttlesford Design Code. This is particularly important as key design decisions and implications can be set at the application stage including, but not limited to, access, active travel provision, open space provision and layout, density, heights, and site layout.
- 11.14 The proposed design quality of a planning application must also be maintained between the initial grant of permission and scheme of operation. The Local Planning Authority will follow the approaches set out in Planning Practice Guidance, for example encouraging design details to be agreed as part of the initial permission, retention of key design consultants from the planning application team and using design review opportunities at appropriate intervals. Site inspections will be used to verify compliance with approved plans and conditions.

⁵ Major development is defined as:

- The provision of 10 or more dwelling houses,
- Outline application on a site area of 0.5 hectares or more and where the proposed number of dwellings has not been specified,
- The provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more, or

Development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.

Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process

Development will be supported where proposals can clearly demonstrate compliance with appropriate national policy and guidance in respect of Design, especially the most up-to-date version of the **Uttlesford Design Code(s)**, and the **Essex Design Guide**.

Proposals must clearly demonstrate how the following ten characteristics⁶ are addressed in the design of the scheme in a mutually supportive way:

- i. **Context** – understand and enhance the surroundings and demonstrate how heritage, local history, and culture has been valued and incorporated
- ii. **Identity** – demonstrate how the context study and analysis has helped to developed proposals are locally informed, attractive, and distinctive
- iii. **Built form** – demonstrate how a coherent pattern of development has been achieved with a compact form and appropriate building types and forms including key destinations
- iv. **Movement** – demonstrate an integrated network of routes for all modes of transport which are accessible, encourage active travel and easy to move around with well-considered parking and servicing
- v. **Nature** – demonstrate provision of high quality, green open spaces with a variety of activities to enhance and optimise the existing and support rich and varied biodiversity
- vi. **Public spaces** – demonstrate creation of safe, social, well-located, attractive, high quality and inclusive public spaces that support social interaction
- vii. **Uses** – demonstrate a mixed and integrated community with provision of mixed uses as required and a socially inclusive mix of home tenures, types, and sizes
- viii. **Homes and Buildings** – demonstrate how functional, healthy, safe, comfortable and sustainable buildings have been created with well related amenity and servicing
- ix. **Resources** – demonstrate how proposals follow the energy hierarchy and are efficient and resilient including selection of building materials and construction techniques, and
- x. **Lifespan** – demonstrate how proposals are made to last and have provision to be well maintained, adaptable to changing needs, and foster a sense of ownership.

Proposals for **Major Development** should:

- prepare and submit **Masterplans and Design Codes** in accordance with national policy and guidance and the most up-to-date version of the Uttlesford Design Code(s), which provides further information on what needs to be included
- undertake appropriate **Community Engagement** that informs the proposals from an early stage in accordance with relevant national and local guidance⁷, and
- make use of **Pre-application discussions** with the Local Planning Authority and others as appropriate.

Proposals for 100 dwellings or more must also:

⁶ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021, National Design Guide. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-design-guide>

⁷ Uttlesford District Council, 2023, Uttlesford Community Engagement Protocol. Available at: <https://uttlesford.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s29530/Protocol%20-%20DRAFT.pdf>

- make use of a **Design Review** as early in the process as possible. The Uttlesford Quality Review Panel is the preferred approach, , but the Essex Design Review Panel, or a Building for a Healthy Life assessment⁸ (which must be commissioned by the applicant and undertaken by a neutral third-party accredited organisation such as Design for Homes, Place Services, or Design Southeast) are also acceptable options.

Public Art

- 11.15 The Council is committed to the provision of public art within developments and/ or in the surrounding neighbourhood. Public art can make an important contribution to the character and visual quality of new places. Public art can also contribute to community cohesion, skills and active participation in planning and development if an inclusive and comprehensive engagement process is undertaken for the conception, vision, production, and experience of the art.

Development Policy 9: Public Art

All major development will be expected to contribute in the Section 106 agreement to a public art fund to be used to deliver **public art projects** located on or off site with clear benefit for the local community.

Any public art proposals must make a significant contribution towards the appearance of the scheme, the character of the area, and provide benefits for the local community.

Applicants will be required to set out details for the provision of public art, including its location and design in accordance with the Uttlesford Design Code.

Housing

- 11.16 **Chapter 4: Spatial Strategy** sets out the overall level of housing to be provided over the plan period and where that new housing should be located. This section sets out the more detailed policy requirements for housing provision covering both market, affordable and specialist housing, as well as meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers. It then moves on to set out the approach to conversions/HMOs, custom and self-build followed by setting out our Green Belt policy. Policies relating to the rural areas are set out in **Chapter 8: Rural Area Strategy**.

Standards for New Residential Development, including Housing Mix and Accessibility

- 11.17 Development should provide an appropriate mix of housing types flexible enough to adapt to different local needs. This includes the delivery of specialist accommodation to deliver lifetime homes and meet the demands of an ageing population.
- 11.18 The NPPF requires Local Plan policies to deliver a wide choice of quality homes by planning for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic projections, market trends and the differing needs of the various sectors of the community.

⁸ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2019, PPG Design: process and tools: 018 Reference ID: 26-018-20191001 and NPPF para. 133. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design>

- 11.19 New housing must support the needs of the community as a whole by including affordable and market homes of the type, size and tenure needed by residents. However, housing mix can have implications, both for development feasibility and viability as well as for local character. Therefore, whilst it is important to manage the mix of housing provided on new developments, the appropriate approach should also achieve a practical balance.
- 11.20 The Local Housing Needs Assessment (June 2023)⁹ (LHNA) for Uttlesford recommends that a different dwelling mix is sought for different types of housing, as set out below in **Table 11.1**. There are a range of factors that will influence demand for different sizes of homes, including demographic changes; future growth in real earnings and households' ability to save; economic performance and housing affordability.

Table 11.1: Housing mix by tenure (Uttlesford LHNA 2023).

	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 or 4+ beds
Market	5%	35%	40%	20%
Affordable home ownership	20%	45%	25%	10%
Affordable rented	35%	35%	25%	5%

- 11.21 The LHNA provides data on population change for example identifying that over the 2023-2033 period there will be a 32% increase in the population aged 65+ and a 41% increase in the number of people aged 65+ with dementia and a 39% increase in those aged 65+ with mobility problems. This shows that there is a clear need to increase the supply of accessible and adaptable dwellings and wheelchair user dwellings as well as providing specific provision of older persons housing. Given the likely level of need the Council will require all dwellings (across all tenures) to meet the M4(2) standards¹⁰ and 10% of market homes meeting M4(3)¹¹ rising to 20% for affordable dwellings.
- 11.22 Part M4(2) dwellings are those that are 'accessible and adaptable' so a wheelchair user can visit a property whereas a Part M4(3) dwelling is one in which a wheelchair user could live.
- 11.23 To ensure that older people are able to secure and sustain their independence in a home appropriate to their circumstances, the Council will encourage developers to build new homes that can be readily adapted to meet the needs of those with disabilities and older people as well as assisting independent living at home. National planning guidance states that Local Plan policies for wheelchair accessible homes M4(3) should be applied only to those dwellings where the local authority is responsible for allocating or nominating a person to live in that dwelling. As noted above the authority has an ageing population with mobility -problems that justifies a high level of need for M4(3) housing.

⁹ Justin Gardner, 2023, Local Housing Needs Assessment. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

¹⁰ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2016, Approved Document M: access to and use of buildings, volume 1: dwellings. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/access-to-and-use-of-buildings-approved-document-m>

¹¹ Ibid

- 11.24 Live/Work space is defined as property that is specifically designed for dual use, combining both residential and employment space¹². Live/Work is distinct from conventional 'home working' which usually comprises a residential unit with ancillary and often temporary or informal work areas. Live/Work is a distinctive and formal division of residential and workspace floorspace which does require planning permission. The NPPF states planning policies should allow for new and flexible working practices. It is anticipated that due to the Covid-19 pandemic and rise in people working from home the demand for live/work units may increase. Within individual Live/Work units the workspace should be designed to be functionally separate from the dwelling(s) to which it relates and the division within each unit clearly marked on submitted floorspace plans. The Council may impose conditions on any planning permission granted to secure a continuing ratio between workspace and living space. The impact of introducing business premises in generally residential areas on amenity must also be addressed.

Core Policy 53: Standards for New Residential Development

New residential development will be expected to provide a mix of homes to meet current and future requirements in the interests of meeting housing need and creating socially mixed, vibrant and inclusive communities. This should be in accordance with the most up-to-date LHNA (**Table 11.1**) unless an alternative approach can be demonstrated to be more appropriate or where proven to be necessary due to viability constraints based on a PPG-compliant developer-funded viability assessment agreed with the Council (through an open book approach).

The Council will encourage Live/Work units in new developments to help create vibrant communities.

The Council expect all residential schemes to be 100% wheelchair accessible – M4(2) compliant; 10% M4(3) compliant for market homes and 20% M4(3) compliant for affordable homes – or replacement standards, unless it can be demonstrated that it is not practically achievable or financially viable to deliver in line with this policy based on a PPG-compliant developer-funded viability assessment agreed with the Council (through an open book approach).

Specialist and Supported Housing

- 11.25 Given the ageing population and higher levels of disability and health problems amongst older people there is likely to be an increased requirement for specialist and supported housing options moving forward. There may be a range of factors which may influence such moves, including issues related to health, ability to maintain existing homes and/or care and support needs. Options include sheltered and extra care housing (classed as C3 dwellings), and residential care homes and nursing homes/ care bed spaces (classed as C2 provision).
- 11.26 Sheltered and extra care housing are alternatives to care/nursing home bed spaces and can help to reduce costs associated with care by supporting people to remain as independent for as long as possible. These can also support not only older people but also those with a lifelong disability. In addition, they can be integrated well into

¹² Live work units are considered as composite B1/C3 use or sui generis

local communities and also as part of larger developments. The LHNA suggests that in the period 2023-2033 Uttlesford has a need for¹³:

- 355 additional market dwellings (sheltered/retirement housing)
- 330 additional housing units with care (extra-care) (90% to be market sector)
- 300 additional nursing care bedspaces, and
- 370-640 dwellings to be for wheelchair users (meeting M4(3) standards).

Core Policy 54: Specialist Housing

Strategic housing sites will be expected to provide at least 5% extra care dwellings¹⁴ (C3 Use Class) as part of the overall mix. Should it be agreed with the Council that extra care housing would not be desirable in a particular location, an equivalent amount of alternative specialist housing¹⁵ (C3 Use Class) for older people will be required.

Elsewhere, opportunities for the provision of extra care, specialist housing for older and/ or disabled people and those with mental health needs and other supported housing for those with specific living needs will be encouraged in suitable locations close to services and facilities. All proposals will be expected to provide affordable housing in accordance with **Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings**.

The Council will support residential care homes (C2 Use Class) and developments which provide for a mix of Uses Classes C3 and C2 where the appropriate infrastructure is provided and they offer easy access to community facilities and frequent public transport.

Residential Space Standards

11.27 Development must provide a good living environment for both existing and future residents. A lack of living and storage space can compromise basic lifestyle needs and can have profound impact on an occupant's health and well-being. Therefore, in providing new homes, it is important that they are designed and constructed to a high quality with good standards of internal space. In 2015 the Government introduced a nationally described internal space standard¹⁶. To ensure development continues to deliver suitably sized accommodation the Council will require that, as a minimum, all new development should be in accordance with these nationally described standards or any subsequent update.

Core Policy 55: Residential Space Standards

A. Internal Residential Space

All new dwellings will achieve compliance with the nationally described space standards (or any successor standards/ policy) as a minimum.

¹³ Justin Gardner, 2023, Local Housing Needs Assessment. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

¹⁴ Extra Care Housing - very sheltered housing, catering for less mobile people and wheelchair users. Schemes may have care staff and may provide meals.

¹⁵ Alternative Specialist Housing – Other forms of accommodation for elderly or disabled people including sheltered housing and other alternative provision

¹⁶ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2015, Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard>

B. External Residential Space

New residential dwellings 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 as a private garden, roof garden, communal garden, courtyard balcony, or ground-level patio with defensible space from public access. The amount of outdoor amenity space must be appropriate to the size of the property and designed to allow effective and practical use of and level access to the space by residents, as specified by the Uttlesford Design Code.

Affordable Dwellings

- 11.28 The Council is committed to helping to support and enable the right conditions for people to have a secure and safe home. The provision of affordable housing plays an important role in this process as it helps to prevent homelessness and ensure that those who are unable to afford market housing have access to suitable homes to rent and buy.
- 11.29 Affordable housing, including for affordable supported and specialist, is 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 term 'affordable' as defined in the NPPF includes affordable rented housing, discounted market sales housing and other affordable routes to home ownership such as intermediate housing and shared ownership. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
- 11.30 The NPPF requires Local Plan policies to identify the type and tenure of homes required by those who require affordable housing. The provision of affordable housing should be met on site unless off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be justified.
- 11.31 The LHNA identified that 261 households p.a. in Uttlesford are currently in affordable housing need, which equates to 38 % of the annual Local Housing Need figure for the District of 684 dwellings. However, the link between affordable and overall needs is complex and many of those identified as having an affordable housing need are already in housing and thus do not generate a net additional need for a home. If for this reason we exclude existing households, our annual affordable need would be 192 dwellings, which equates to 28 % of our annual Local Housing Need¹⁷.
- 11.32 Furthermore, affordability in the District has worsened with the workplace based median affordability ratio in Uttlesford at 13.18 in 2022, based on the ratio between median house prices and full-time earnings¹⁸.
- 11.33 The Council is committed to taking all opportunities to deliver high quality affordable housing for people who are unable to access or afford market housing as well as helping people make the step from social or affordable-rented housing to home ownership in line with **Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings**.

¹⁷ Justin Gardner Consulting, 2023, Local Housing Needs Assessment. Available at: <https://www.utlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

¹⁸ Ibid

- 11.34 The NPPF expects at least 10% of homes to be available for affordable home ownership¹⁹, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups. The Uttlesford LHNA advises that this 10% requirement may not be the best solution for the District and states, for example, that the clear need for additional rented housing in Uttlesford, would arguably mean that providing the 10 % affordable home ownership in line with the NPPF would prejudice the ability to meet the needs of the specific group requiring rented accommodation²⁰.
- 11.35^[06] The LHNA states that 'There is a significant need for affordable housing, particularly for lower income households likely to need rented accommodation. The Council should prioritise delivery of social rented housing where it is viable to do so. There is also a potential need for affordable home ownership, although it seems difficult to make such homes genuinely affordable in a local context, thus lending further support for the provision of social rented housing.'^[06]
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- 11.36 In May 2021, the Government introduced First Homes²², a new tenure of affordable housing. First Homes are a specific type of discounted market housing which are currently reduced by a minimum of 30% against market value and sold to people meeting set eligibility criteria. The PPG currently stipulates that First Homes should make up at least 25% of all affordable housing units being delivered through planning obligations. The PPG establishes national thresholds, percentages, caps and eligibility criteria for First Homes, but it also grants substantial opportunity for local deviation where evidence demonstrates that such a change is justified. The Council has published details of local criteria and exemptions for First Homes²³. As the LNHA makes clear there is a high level of need for social rented housing, once First Homes provision has been satisfied, **Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings** states that the majority of the remaining provision for affordable dwellings should be prioritised for socially rented affordable dwellings.
- 11.37 The need for affordable housing of different sizes may vary by area and over time. In considering the mix of homes to be provided within specific development schemes, this information should be brought together with details of households currently on the Council's Housing Register and the stock and turnover of existing properties. Similarly, on individual sites, the preferred affordable housing mix will be determined through negotiation and informed by up-to-date assessments of local housing needs and site / neighbourhood characteristics.
- 11.38 The Council will require affordable housing to be provided on site, unless offsite provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified and the proposed agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.

<p>Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings</p>
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¹⁹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021, National Planning Policy Framework. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

²⁰ Justin Gardner Consulting, 2023, Local Housing Needs Assessment. Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/localplanevidence>

²¹ Ibid.

²² Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 70-001-20210524, Planning Policy Guidance, 2021. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/first-homes>

²³ Planning Policy Guidance, 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/first-homes>

New residential development (including conversions and changes of use) with the capacity to provide 10 or more self-contained units should provide 35% of the total dwellings as affordable dwellings.

Affordable dwellings should be delivered on-site. However, in exceptional circumstances a financial contribution may be accepted by the Council in order to provide affordable dwellings off-site where the other sites may be more appropriate to provide affordable dwellings than the site of the proposed development.

Affordable dwellings should incorporate a mix of tenures and sizes prioritising rented dwellings at social rent levels. To most effectively meet the district's housing needs the Council will require the following mix of tenure:

- i. 25% of homes to be available as First Homes, and
- ii. 70% of the remaining qualifying development will be affordable/ social rented, and 30% as other forms of affordable homes.

The dwelling mix should be in accordance with the most up-to-date LHNA (Table 11.1) unless an alternative approach can be demonstrated to be more appropriate where proven to be necessary due to viability constraints.

The exact tenure split on each site will be a matter for negotiation, taking account of up-to-date needs assessments and the characteristics of the area.

A minimum of 20% of affordable dwellings (for which the Council is responsible for allocating or nominating a person(s) to live in that dwelling) constructed should be built to Building Regulation Standard M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair Accessible Standards, taking account of the suitability and viability of the site.

Affordable dwellings should be appropriately distributed throughout a new development and should be designed to a high quality, with the same or a consistent external appearance as for market dwellings. Where a site is sub-divided, the Council will expect each sub-division to contribute proportionally towards achieving the amount of affordable dwellings which would have been applicable on the whole site.

Where a developer states that exceptional development costs mean it is not possible to meet the full requirements for the delivery of affordable dwellings the burden of proof will be on them to demonstrate this to the Council and the evidence must be supported by a PPG-compliant developer-funded viability assessment agreed with the Council (through an open book approach).

Sub-Division of Existing Dwellings and Homes in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)

11.39 Shared accommodation, including well designed Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), play a role in providing housing for people on low incomes, those on benefit payments and young professionals. These are often the only choice of housing for people who would otherwise be homeless.

11.40 Conversions from houses to high quality flats or HMOs can provide a useful addition of smaller dwellings to the housing stock. However, it is important that conversions provide a high standard of accommodation and promote and retain housing choice. When considering proposals for conversion the Council will consider the impact on the mix of dwellings locally, the character of the area and on the amenity of adjoining dwellings. To ensure the quality of any new accommodation is high and that it supports a good quality of life it is important that proposals are consistent with the

space standards for both internal and external space (**Core Policy 55: Residential Space Standards**).

Core Policy 57: Sub-Division of Dwellings and Homes in Multiple Ownership

Applications for the subdivision of a dwelling into two or more dwellings or for Houses in Multiple Occupation, will be permitted provided that:

- i. the proportion of dwelling units in multiple occupation or subdivided (including the proposal) within a 100m radius of the application site does not exceed 10% of total dwelling units
- ii. the proposal does not result in a non-HMO or non-subdivided dwelling being sandwiched between two HMOs or conversions
- iii. the proposal does not lead to a continuous frontage or concentration of HMOs or conversions, and
- iv. the proposal does not harm the amenity of the area by ensuring
 - a. adequate parking provision, including prevention of loss of garden space as car parking, and
 - b. adequate provision for the storage of refuse containers, and
 - c. amenity space is provided in accordance with the Essex design guide (or subsequent guidance).

Custom and Self-Build Homes

- 11.41 Custom and self-build homes are another route to achieving home ownership. The Council will encourage opportunities to bring more custom and self-build homes forward through development using **Core Policy 58: Custom and Self-Build Housing**. There is one main difference between the two forms of development, with custom build being where a person commissions a specialist developer to help them to deliver their own home or where they can make choices about the design, layout or style of the home; whilst self-build is where a person is more directly involved in actually organising and constructing their home more directly. The legal definition of self-build and custom house building is set out in the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) as : “self-build and custom housebuilding” means the building or completion by “(a) individuals, (b) associations of individuals, or (c) persons working with or for individuals or associations of individuals, of houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals”.
- 11.42 This definition will be used to determine whether or not a home can be categorised as a custom or self-build house.
- 11.43 There are a number of mechanisms for delivering custom and self-build homes, ranging from people finding their own plot and building their own home, to developers providing serviced plots for people to design and have their own home built, to sites being specifically acquired, marketed and delivered by a builder or developer as custom build where the builder will construct the custom homes for an individual to their chosen design or specification.
- 11.44 For the three-year period that ended on the 31st October 2022 the Council had permitted 278 plots that could be considered suitable for custom or self-build purposes. For the year October 2021-October 2022 there were 5 individual requests on the register.

- 11.45 **Core Policy 58: Custom and Self-Build Housing** is arranged in three parts to enable different opportunities for custom and self-build homes to be brought forward. These homes will be expected to satisfy the requirements of other relevant policies in the Development Plan. Part one, in broad terms outlines support for custom and self-build proposals and is aimed at individuals seeking permission for their own plot. Part two is intended for landowners/developers seeking permission for a site capable of delivering anything from one or more plots. However, the subtle difference to this section of the policy is that landowners/developers have no desire to build all (or any) of these for themselves. Part two requires the design parameters to be agreed at outline permission through the development of plot passports which are agreed through the planning permission process.
- 11.46 Plot passports have a role to play alongside design codes; they are a simple way of helping private homebuilders understand what they can build on a site. A plot passport is a succinct summary of the design parameters for a given plot. They add value by acting as a key reference point for the purchaser, capturing relevant information from the planning permission, design constraints and procedural requirements in an easily understandable and readily accessible format. Most are between one and four pages long and can form part of the marketing material available for the plot. The details set out in part two are a baseline for landowners/developers to set a vision for the site. However, landowners/developers may wish to include more detail within the plot passport such as costings/images which can then be used to form the marketing of the plot subject to planning been approved, in accordance with local and national planning policy.
- 11.47 Part three is aimed at larger schemes of 100 or more dwellings requiring developers to provide 5% of all homes as custom and self-build plots. Sites of this scale will be informed by master planning and the applicant can apply design codes to ensure that any custom and self-build homes have clear parameters of what will be considered acceptable within the development when viewed holistically. This will help provide certainty to the Council but also to the developer of the wider site. Such design codes should not stifle innovation and creativity for potential custom and self-builders but should help to ensure that the development as a whole is well-designed. The aim is to create a unique and sustainable sense of place that will be everlasting for future generations whilst still respecting the context of the site.
- 11.48 Requiring 5% of dwellings as self-build or custom-build on sites of 100 homes will ensure there is sufficient supply coming forward to meet the identified need. Even though sufficient self-build and custom-build development has been provided in the past, this was during a period of relatively high speculative development, which will reduce once the Local Plan is adopted.
- 11.49 It is important to remember that any proposals for self-build or custom-build will still need to comply with **Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings**.

Core Policy 58: Custom and Self-Build Housing

Individual Plots

Proposals for self and custom build dwellings consistent with the policies of this Local Plan, to be built and occupied by the applicant or to be built on behalf of the applicant, will be supported in principle.

Multiple Plots

When outline permission or permission in principle is sought for plots for custom and self-build homes and where details of each plot will be secured via a custom/self-builder at a later date, a plot passport is required.

Plot Passport should, as a minimum, should summarises the main marketing details and specifications of the plot to include:

- i. the site location
- ii. the plot size (m²)
- iii. the ratio of built footprint to overall plot size
- iv. the indicative developable footprint
- v. permissible building lines
- vi. side spacing requirements, and
- vii. building heights.

Additional specifications, such as but not limited to materials, landscaping details, and access arrangements may be required on each plot where local context, a planning permission, or a permission in principle indicates this is necessary.

Detailed applications for custom and self-build homes on plots with a plot passport will be expected to adhere to the parameters of the plot passport and clearly demonstrate how the criteria have been satisfied. Applications which satisfy the requirements of the plot passport will be supported in principle.

Any variations on the plot passport parameters in a detailed application will require full justification for the changes to demonstrate that they are suitable for the plot if they are to be supported.

Provision of Plots on Larger Sites

Proposals for 100 or more dwellings will provide serviced plots to deliver at least 5% of the total number of dwellings on the site as self-build or custom build homes. All plots set aside for self-build or custom build housing (secured via a legal agreement or planning condition) must include:

- viii. legal access onto a public highway
- ix. water, foul and other drainage, broadband connection, and electricity supply available at the plot boundary
- x. sufficient space to build without compromising neighbouring properties and their amenity and the amenity of future occupiers, and
- xi. an agreed design code or plot passport for the plots.

If plots remain unsold after a thorough and proportionate marketing exercise which includes making details available to people on the custom and self-build register in Uttlesford, and covers a period of at least 18 months from the date at which the plots are made available (with the 18 month time frame not commencing until thorough and appropriate marketing is in place); These plots may be built out as conventional market

housing subject to detailed permission being secured and that viii) and xi) have been satisfactorily concluded.

The Metropolitan Green Belt

- 11.50 Part of the south of the district falls within the Metropolitan Green Belt. The primary aim of Green Belt designation is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The Metropolitan Green Belt serves five purposes, which are:
- i. check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas
 - ii. 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.
- 11.51 The boundaries of the Metropolitan Green Belt were approved as part of the adoption of the Uttlesford Local Plan 1995. These boundaries were then carried forward unamended by the 2005 Uttlesford Local Plan.
- 11.52 The Metropolitan Green Belt boundary surrounds the settlements of Birchanger, Little Hallingbury and Hatfield Heath, however, their respective settlement envelopes are excluded from the Metropolitan Green Belt designation. Further, the southern extents of Stansted Mountfitchet, White Roding, and Leaden Roding are bounded by the Metropolitan Green Belt. No other settlements within the District are washed over or bounded by the Metropolitan Green Belt. Proposals for development within the Green Belt will be considered in accordance with **Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy**.

Core Policy 59: The Metropolitan Green Belt

The Metropolitan Green Belt boundaries within Uttlesford District will be maintained in order to:

- i. check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas
- ii. 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.

Development proposals within the Green Belt will be assessed in accordance with government policy contained in the NPPF and other relevant Development Plan Policies.

Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople

- 11.53 Meeting the identified housing needs of all sections of our community, including Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is a key objective of this plan. To achieve this the Council is assessing the accommodation needs of the local

community and considered the needs of people residing in or visiting a borough with respect to sites for caravans.

- 11.54 The NPPF and subsequent legislation requires Councils to identify sites to meet the accommodation needs of all communities within their area. This includes the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community and Travelling Showpeople. The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for this group , in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.
- 11.55 Councils are also required to set out criteria by which any relevant application will be assessed. Local planning authorities must use robust evidence to establish accommodation needs when preparing Local Plans and making planning decisions. As such, the Essex Authorities commissioned ORS (Opinion Research Services) to undertake a review of the 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA), which is set to be completed in 2024 . This will meet the requirements of the Housing Act (1985), the Housing and Planning Act (2016), the NPPF (2019) and Planning Policy Guidance (2014) as amended by Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) (which included a change to the definition of Traveller for planning purposes).
- 11.56 The main objective of the GTAA will be to assist the respective authorities in determining an appropriate level of pitch and plot provision for their area to inform the policies and proposals of our Local Plans. It will provide the Councils with robust, defensible and up-to-date evidence about the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and will identify the level of need that Uttlesford needs to plan for. These requirements will be included in the next version of the Local Plan to be published in 2024.
- 11.57 **Core Policy 60: The Travelling Community**, will be used to inform decision making on planning applications for new traveller community pitches. The precise need for Uttlesford will be reviewed in the next (Regulation 19) version of the Plan as state above.

Core Policy 61: The Travelling Community

Applications for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people accommodation will be supported subject to the following criteria being met:

- i. it addresses an identified need
- ii. the proposal is well related to the size and location of the site and respects the scale of nearby communities

- iii. it provides a satisfactory residential amenity both within the site and for neighbouring occupiers and there is no significant impact on the amenity of nearby communities
- iv. adequate provision is made for on-site facilities for storage, play, residential amenity, parking, access as well as utility provision for the number of pitches/plots proposed, and
- v. it is in a sustainable location in terms of accessibility to local services and facilities, such as being no further than 4.8km from the edge of a settlement with a secondary school or no further than 3.2km from the edge of a settlement with a primary school.

11.58 The GTAA will also consider the need for transit pitches. If a need is identified, the Council will work with the County Council, National Highways and neighbouring authorities to investigate the potential for transit sites along the strategic road network. Applications will be assessed against Core Policy 62: Transit Sites. As a general rule of thumb 6-8 pitches is considered a reasonable size for a transit site as this would enable families travelling together to stay together.

Core Policy 62: Transit Sites

Applications for transit sites will be approved subject to the following criteria being met:

- i. it addresses an identified need
- ii. the proposal is well related to the size and location of the site and respects the scale of nearby communities
- iii. it provides a satisfactory residential amenity both within the site and for neighbouring occupiers and there is no significant impact on the amenity of nearby communities, and
- iv. there is no significant impact on the strategic road network.

The Historic Environment

11.59 Uttlesford has a rich historic environment that is both a complex and irreplaceable resource. It has developed through a history of human activity spanning many thousands of years. Some of the resource is hidden in the form of archaeological deposits. Other elements, such as the historic landscape, are the highly visible result of many years of agricultural, industrial and commercial activity. The 'built' part of the historic environment is equally rich with towns, villages and hamlets set in the gently rolling countryside. There is a wealth of fine buildings, many of them ancient and listed and these buildings with their varied styles and methods of construction span many centuries.

11.60 The quality of the cultural heritage in the district is very high with around 3,700 Listed Buildings, 36 Conservation Areas and seven Registered Parks and Gardens, as well

as 73 Scheduled Monuments and more than 4,000 records of archaeological sites and finds in the district.

- 11.61 The historic environment is a fundamental part of the district's environmental infrastructure but it is sensitive to change and needs to be properly understood to make sure it is managed and conserved. There may be opportunities to enhance the historic environment and it is important that these are realised. It is equally important that adverse impacts associated with development, whether they are direct such as new building or indirect such as traffic generated by development, are avoided or minimised.
- 11.62 The Council will continue to work in partnership with archaeology, design and other specialists to make sure that only development which protects and enhances the historic environment is approved.
- 11.63 The Council has carried out a series of Conservation Area Appraisals leading to management plans and some communities have produced their own design advice through Town and Village Design Statements. New development will be expected to comply with such advice where this has been approved by the Council.
- 11.64 There are 73 Scheduled Monuments in the District, shown on the policies map. Any work which might affect a scheduled monument either above or below ground level will require consent from Historic England. Within the District, over 4,000 sites of archaeological interest are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Essex County Council. These sites are not shown on the policies map and enquiries should be made to the County Archaeologist. The Historic Environment Record represents only a fraction of the total. Many potentially important sites remain undiscovered and unrecorded. Archaeological sites are a finite and non-renewable resource. As a result, it is important to make sure that they are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.
- 11.65 The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether the monument is scheduled or unscheduled. There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important sites and their settings. The need for development affecting archaeological remains of lesser significance will be weighed against the relative significance of the archaeology.
- 11.66 Applicants proposing development affecting a scheduled monument or site of archaeological significance need to consult Historic England's National List for England (NHLE)²⁴ and explain how the significance of the heritage asset will be affected. The developer will be expected to fund the pre-application survey work and any agreed preservation and recording work.
- 11.67 There are seven Historic Parklands, Parks or Gardens identified on the Policies Map whose character remains relatively intact and are included in the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The desirability of preserving historic parks and gardens and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether the park or garden is designated or undesignated. Development which would substantially harm Audley End Park as a Grade I historic park and Bridge End Gardens, Saffron Walden as a Grade II* historic garden are unlikely to be acceptable unless in wholly exceptional circumstances.

²⁴ Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Core Policy 63: The Historic Environment

All development proposals should **conserve**, and where appropriate enhance, the special character, appearance and distinctiveness of Uttlesford District's historic environment. This should include conserving the significance of its designated and non-designated heritage assets, in a manner appropriate to their historic character and significance, and in a viable use that is consistent with their conservation.

In determining applications, great weight and importance will be given to conserving the significance of designated heritage and non-designated assets, including:

- i. the special architectural and historic interest of **Listed Buildings**, including with regard to their character, fabric and their settings
- ii. the special architectural and historic interest, character and/ or appearance of the District's **Conservation Areas** and their settings, including the contribution their surroundings make to their physical, visual and historic significance
- iii. the special archaeological and historic interest of nationally important **monuments** (whether Scheduled or not), both with regard to their fabric and their settings, and
- iv. the special cultural, architectural and historic interest of **Registered Parks and Gardens**, and Registered **Battlefields**, including the contribution their surroundings make to their physical, visual and historical significance.

Listed Buildings

Proposals which would **harm** the significance of a designated will not be approved, unless there is a clear justification, using the balancing principles set out in national policy and guidance.

All applications which affect, or have the potential to affect, heritage assets will be expected to provide a **heritage statement** using appropriate expertise to describe the significance of the assets, their setting and historic landscape context of the application site, at a level of detail proportionate to the historic significance of the asset or area, using recognised methodologies and, if necessary, a field survey. The Historic Environment Record should be consulted as a minimum. The level of assessment should be proportionate to the proposal and shall be sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the asset's historic, architectural and archaeological features, significance and character.

Archaeological Assets

Where nationally important **monuments and archaeological assets**, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ for example through modification of design, layout, drainage, landscaping or the siting and location of foundations. The Council will seek the preservation in situ of monuments and archaeological assets unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss or all of the following apply:

- i. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site
- ii. no viable use of the site itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation
- iii. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible, and
- iv. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscape or buildings or **archaeological interest** and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desk-top study, and where appropriate a field evaluation.

In situations where there is evidence to suggest that historic assets or their settings would be affected, an **archaeological field assessment** should be submitted as part of any planning application. The assessment must define the significance of the assets and the impact of the proposed development thus allowing an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made. In the circumstances where preservation in situ is not possible or feasible, then development will not be permitted until a programme for excavation, investigation and recording has been submitted and agreed by way of a pre-commencement condition.

Historic Parks and Gardens

Development will only be permitted provided it sustains and enhances the significance of **Historic Parks and Gardens** such as their principal or associated buildings and structures, formal and informal open spaces, ornamental gardens, kitchen gardens, plantations and water features.

- 11.68 Development proposals for the **re-use** of heritage assets will be favourably considered where the proposals represent the optimum viable re-use and are consistent with their conservation. Proposals will be considered against the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that the historic environment can bring.
- 11.69 Proposals to introduce **energy efficiency** and renewable energy measures affecting heritage assets will be approached positively and weighed against harm to the significance of the heritage asset and the wider historic environment.
- 11.70 The Council will work proactively to safeguard **heritage assets at risk** identified on the Local Buildings at Risk Register and the national Heritage at Risk Register by using statutory powers to secure urgent works and repairs as necessary, where there is identified harm, immediate threat or serious risk to its preservation.
- 11.71 The Council will continue to work alongside owners and relevant partners including, Essex County Council, Historic England and other heritage bodies to secure the restoration and optimum viable re-use of **heritage assets at risk**.
- 11.72 As set out in **Core Policy 63: The Historic Environment**, development will not be permitted that would adversely affect **archaeological** remains and their settings unless the applicant can demonstrate that the archaeological resource will be physically preserved in-situ, or if appropriate to their significance, a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals.
- 11.73 Where the loss of a heritage asset is considered acceptable, the developer will be responsible for making appropriate provision for a programme of **archaeological** investigation, recording, analysis and publication that will ensure the site is preserved by record prior to destruction. Such measures will be secured either by planning agreement or by a suitable planning condition.

Design of Development within or affecting the setting of Conservation Areas

- 11.74 There are 36 individual Conservation Areas in the district distributed across 51 parishes. It is important that the development pressures on the district are managed in ways that protect and enhance the built environment and avoid inappropriate development. The Council has produced and published Conservation Area Appraisals for all the Conservation Areas and applied Article 4 directions in a number of settlements as appropriate to limit certain permitted development rights within these areas.
- 11.75 Within a Conservation Area, most renewable energy equipment can be installed on or within the curtilage of a non-Listed Building without planning permission. Where planning permission is required, the policy identifies the criteria which need to be met to make sure there is no loss of the special interest or significance of the Conservation Area.
- 11.76 Development adjacent to or even some distance from a Conservation Area may impact on the setting and subsequently the significance of the heritage asset. Applications for development outside of the Conservation Area which would impact upon its character and setting need to refer to the Conservation Area Appraisal, and justify how the proposed development would conserve or enhance the character of the Conservation Area as identified in the appraisal.

Core Policy 64: Design of Development Within Conservation Areas

Proposals for development in a Conservation Area or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area must conserve or enhance its special interest, character, appearance and setting. In particular special attention will be paid to:

- i. the location, form, scale, massing, density, height, layout, landscaping, use, alignment and external appearance of the development
- ii. views within, into or out of the Area
- iii. the pattern of development and the effects upon Local Green Spaces, other important green spaces, and other gaps or spaces between buildings and the historic street pattern which make a positive contribution to the character in the Conservation Area
- iv. the wider social and environmental effects generated by the development, and any loss or harm to features that makes a positive contribution to the special interest, character or appearance of the Conservation Area, unless the development would make an equal or greater contribution;

Applications for the demolition of a building in a Conservation Area will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that:

- v. the building detracts from or does not make a positive contribution to the special interest, character or appearance of the Conservation Area, or
- vi. the building is of no historic or architectural interest or is wholly beyond repair and is not capable of beneficial use, and
- vii. any proposed replacement building makes an equal or greater contribution to the special interest, character or appearance of the Conservation Area.

Wherever possible the sympathetic restoration and re-use of buildings that make a positive contribution to the special interest, character and appearance of a Conservation Area will be encouraged, thereby preventing harm through the cumulative loss of features which are an asset to the Conservation Area.

Development Affecting Listed Buildings

- 11.77 There are over 3,700 Listed Buildings or structures in the district. This represents about one quarter of the number of Listed Buildings in Essex. In addition, any building or structure within the curtilage, which belonged with the main building when it was listed, and which was built before 1 July 1948, is also viewed as a Listed Building. Features listed in this way are referred to as 'Curtilage Listed'.
- 11.78 The Listed Buildings in the District vary widely both in age, character and their vernacular materials. Clay tile, slate and long straw thatch are used for roof materials. The stock of buildings with long straw thatch is big enough to be a cluster of regional architectural importance which it is important to retain and repair with long straw when needed. Although timber framed buildings predominate, some historic buildings are constructed of brick and stone. External finishes include lime based render and many excellent examples of pargetting, flintwork and weatherboarding. Every period from before the Norman Conquest is represented, but over 40% of all Listed Buildings date from the 17th century.
- 11.79 When considering the special architectural or historic interests of a Listed Building the following are broad examples of what will be taken into account: the structural frame or fabric; the plan form; roofing material; external cladding; the proportion, detail and arrangement of doors and windows, interior floor plans; interior finishes and features of special interest to the building. Proposals to remove later additions which detract from the significance of the building with a view to replacing these with features which better reveal the significance of the heritage asset e.g., the replacement of non-original windows will normally be treated sympathetically provided the design and quality of the materials, etc respect the historic nature of the building.
- 11.80 Proposals for the conversion of a Listed Building may result in a form of development which would not normally be allowed e.g., conversion to a dwelling outside development limits. Such a proposal maybe approved if the applicant can demonstrate that the conversion scheme is the most appropriate way to secure the future of the Listed Building and the conversion can be carried out in a sympathetic manner without damage to the fabric, setting or architectural and historic interest of the building.
- 11.81 Whilst some minor measures to improve the energy efficiency of a Listed Building can be undertaken without the need for consent any works which would affect the special architectural or historic interest of a Listed Building would require Listed Building consent. Applicants are advised to have early discussions with the Council's Conservation Officer.
- 11.82 Applications for development affecting a Listed Building need to describe the significance of the Listed Building or structure affected including any contribution made by their setting and should explain how the proposal would preserve its special character and significance. This should be proportionate to the asset's significance.

Core Policy 65: Development Affecting Listed Buildings

Proposals for additions or alterations to, or change of use of, a Listed Building (including partial demolition) or for development within the curtilage of, or affecting the setting of, a Listed Building, should:

- i. conserve or enhance the special architectural or historic interest of the building's fabric, detailed features, appearance or character and setting
- ii. respect the building's historic curtilage or context or its value within a group and/ or its setting, including its historic landscape or townscape context, and
- iii. retain the special interest that justifies its designation through appropriate design that is sympathetic both to the Listed Building and its setting and that of any adjacent heritage assets in terms of siting, size, scale, height, alignment, materials and finishes (including colour and texture), design, details and form.

In cases where planning permission might not normally be granted for a change of use favourable consideration will be given to conversion schemes that represent the most appropriate way of conserving the Listed Building, its architectural and historic characteristics and its setting.

Development involving the installation of renewable energy equipment on a Listed Building will be acceptable if the following criteria are met:

- i. locations other than on a Listed Building have been considered and dismissed as being impracticable
- ii. there is no irreversible damage to significant parts of the historic fabric, and
- iii. the location of the equipment on the Listed Building would not cause harm to its character or appearance.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets of Local Importance

- 11.83 The District benefits from a wealth of non-designated or Listed Buildings that are considered to be locally significant and make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of Uttlesford. This may be due to their historic, aesthetic, evidential or communal value, or a combination of these factors. This may include houses, shops, schools, village halls, churches and even important walls, railings or fingerposts.
- 11.84 The Council's Local List of Heritage Assets²⁵ identifies assets which although not statutorily listed make an important architectural or historical contribution to the local area and merit protection from development which adversely affects them.
- 11.85 The Council may identify new heritage assets at any stage of the planning process and their identification would be a material consideration in any planning decision.
- 11.86 Development proposals which would have an adverse impact upon the character, form and fabric of the heritage asset of Local interest and/ or would have a detrimental impact on the setting of the asset, will be assessed on a case by case basis, balancing the scale and significance of the harm, against the positive impact of enabling development.
- 11.87 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, will be considered subject to **Core Policy: 63 The Historic Environment**²⁶,

²⁵ UDC, Local List, Available at: <https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/local-heritage-list>

²⁶ Footnote 68, NPPF, 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Core Policy 66: Non-Designated Heritage Assets of Local Importance

The planning authority will seek to ensure the retention, enhancement, and viable use of heritage assets of local interest. The design and the materials used in proposals affecting these assets should be of a high standard and in keeping with their character and local significance.

Development proposals will be supported where they seek to enhance the heritage asset of Local interest.

12: Monitoring and Implementation

- 12.1 This chapter provides an overview of how the Council will monitor and implement the strategy set out within this Local Plan 2041 including its Strategic Vision and policies.
- 12.2 Monitoring allows us to understand whether the Plan policies are working as intended and if they are effective. Monitoring the Plan is critical in ensuring the successful delivery of the Plan and to shape the development of any future Development Plans for the District.
- 12.3 The revised NPPF (2021) requires the Council to maintain a 5-year land supply. This requires any plan allocations to be sufficient to provide a rolling five-year period of housing delivery to be identified and assessed against the local housing need, including a 5% buffer to ensure competitiveness in the market. Should there be significant under delivery of housing within the district, a more substantial 20% buffer may apply. The Council will publish information annually within their Authority Monitoring Report to show the progress of housing delivery and the broader implementation of the Local Plan.
- 12.4 The Council will work jointly with stakeholders to deliver Local Plan 2041 objectives. This will include partnership working with both public agencies and the private sector and is necessary to ensure development progresses in a manner consistent with the strategy identified in this plan.
- 12.5 The Council has included a Monitoring Framework at **Appendix 16**, which identifies how the Council will monitor the effectiveness and implementation of the Uttlesford Local Plan 2021-2041 for each policy. The Council recognises that appropriate action will need to be taken if implementation of the plan is clearly off track and triggers for action are set out within the Monitoring Framework.
- 12.6 The Council is also aware that the plan needs to be resilient to changing circumstances and be flexible and responsive if the plan is not delivering in accordance with the Monitoring Framework. **Core Policy 66: Monitoring and Implementation**, sets out the Council's intended approach.

Core Policy 66: Monitoring and Implementation

The Council will monitor progress towards the achievement of indicators and targets set out within the Monitoring Framework (as set out in Appendix ADD). The Authority Monitoring Report will be produced on a least an annual basis and will be used to establish whether the implementation of the Plan, either in part or as a whole, is being effectively actioned. Where there is evidence to suggest that policy specific targets listed in the Monitoring Framework have not been met, contingency measures and actions listed in the Monitoring Framework will apply.

Contingency measures may include once or more of the following:

- i. seeking to accelerate delivery on other permitted or allocated sites
- ii. seeking alternative sources of funding if a lack of infrastructure is delaying development or causing significant problems as a result of new development
- iii. identifying alternative deliverable sites that are in general accordance with the Spatial Strategy of the Plan, and
- iv. undertaking a full or partial review of the Local Plan, if investigation indicates that its strategy, either in whole or in part, is no longer appropriate.

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Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041:
LPLG Version September 2023

Main Appendices

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**Located in separate document – Site Templates*

Appendix 1 – Schedule of Policy Replacement

The Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 to 2041, once adopted, replace all policies of the Uttlesford Local Plan 2005 saved under Paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The following table shows comprehensive list of all saved policies and how these have been considered or replaced through the emerging Uttlesford Local Plan for consultation.

Policy Ref	Saved Local Plan Policy (Adopted Local Plan 2005)	Replacement Policy Title
S1	Settlement Boundaries for the Main Urban Areas	Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
S2	Settlement Boundaries for Oakwood Park, Little Dunmow, and Priors Green, Takeley	Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
S3	Other Settlement Boundaries	Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
S4	Stansted Airport Boundary	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
S5	Chesterford Park Boundary	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space Core Policy 51: Tourism and the Visitor Economy
S6	Metropolitan Green Belt	Core Policy 59: The Metropolitan Green Belt
S7	The Countryside	Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
S8	The Countryside Protection Zone	Core Policy 12: Stansted Airport Countryside Protection Zone
GEN1	Access	Core Policy 27: Providing for Sustainable Transport and Connectivity Core Policy 28: Assessing the impact of Development on Transport Infrastructure Core Policy 29: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling Core Policy 33: The Movement and Management of Freight
GEN2	Design	Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process
GEN3	Flood Protection	Will be addressed in Cabinet Version of Plan
GEN4	Good Neighbourliness	Core Policy 41: Pollution and Contamination Core Policy 42: Air Quality Core Policy 43: Noise
GEN5	Light Pollution	Core Policy 41: Pollution and Contamination
GEN6	Infrastructure Provision to Support Development	Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services
GEN7	Nature Conservation	Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment Core Policy 38: Green and Blue Infrastructure Core Policy 39: Biodiversity
GEN8	Vehicle Parking Standards	Core Policy 32: Parking Standards
E1	Distribution of Employment Land	Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs
E2	Safeguarding Employment Land	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
E3	Access to Workplaces	Core Policy 27: Providing for Sustainable Transport and Connectivity

E4	Farm Diversification: Alternative Use of Farmland	Core Policy 51: Tourism and the Visitor Economy Core Policy 22: Rural Diversification
E5	Re-Use of Rural Buildings	Core Policy 22: Rural Diversification Development Policy 1: New Dwellings in the Countryside
ENV1	Design of development within Conservation Areas	Core Policy 63: Design of Development Within Conservation Areas
ENV2	Development affecting Listed Buildings	Core Policy 64: Development Affecting Listed Buildings
ENV3	Open Spaces and Trees	Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment Core Policy 38: Green and Blue Infrastructure
ENV4	Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance	Core Policy 62: The Historic Environment
ENV5	Protection of Agricultural Land	National Policy Core Policy 2: Meeting Our Housing Needs Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
ENV6	Change of Use of Agricultural Land to Domestic Garden	Development Policy 5: Change of Use of Agricultural Land to Domestic Gardens
ENV7	The Protection of the Natural Environment Designated Sites	Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment
ENV8	Other Landscape Elements of Importance for Nature Conservation	Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment Core Policy 38: Green and Blue Infrastructure Core Policy 39: Biodiversity
ENV9	Historic Landscape	Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment Core Policy 40: Landscape Character Core Policy 63: The Historic Environment
ENV10	Noise Sensitive Development and Disturbance from Aircraft	Core Policy 43: Noise
ENV11	Noise Generators	Core Policy 43: Noise
ENV12	Groundwater Protection	Core Policy 35: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources Core Policy 36: Chalk Streams Protection and Enhancement
ENV13	Exposure to Poor Air Quality	Core Policy 42: Air Quality
ENV14	Contaminated Land	Core Policy 41: Pollution and Contamination
ENV15	Renewable Energy	Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development Core Policy 26: Renewable Energy Infrastructure
H1	Housing Development	Core Policy 2: Meeting Our Housing Needs
H2	Reserve Housing Provision	Site completed (Land south of Ashdon Road, Saffron Walden). No replacement policy required.
H3	New Houses within Development Limits	Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
H4	Backland Development	Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process

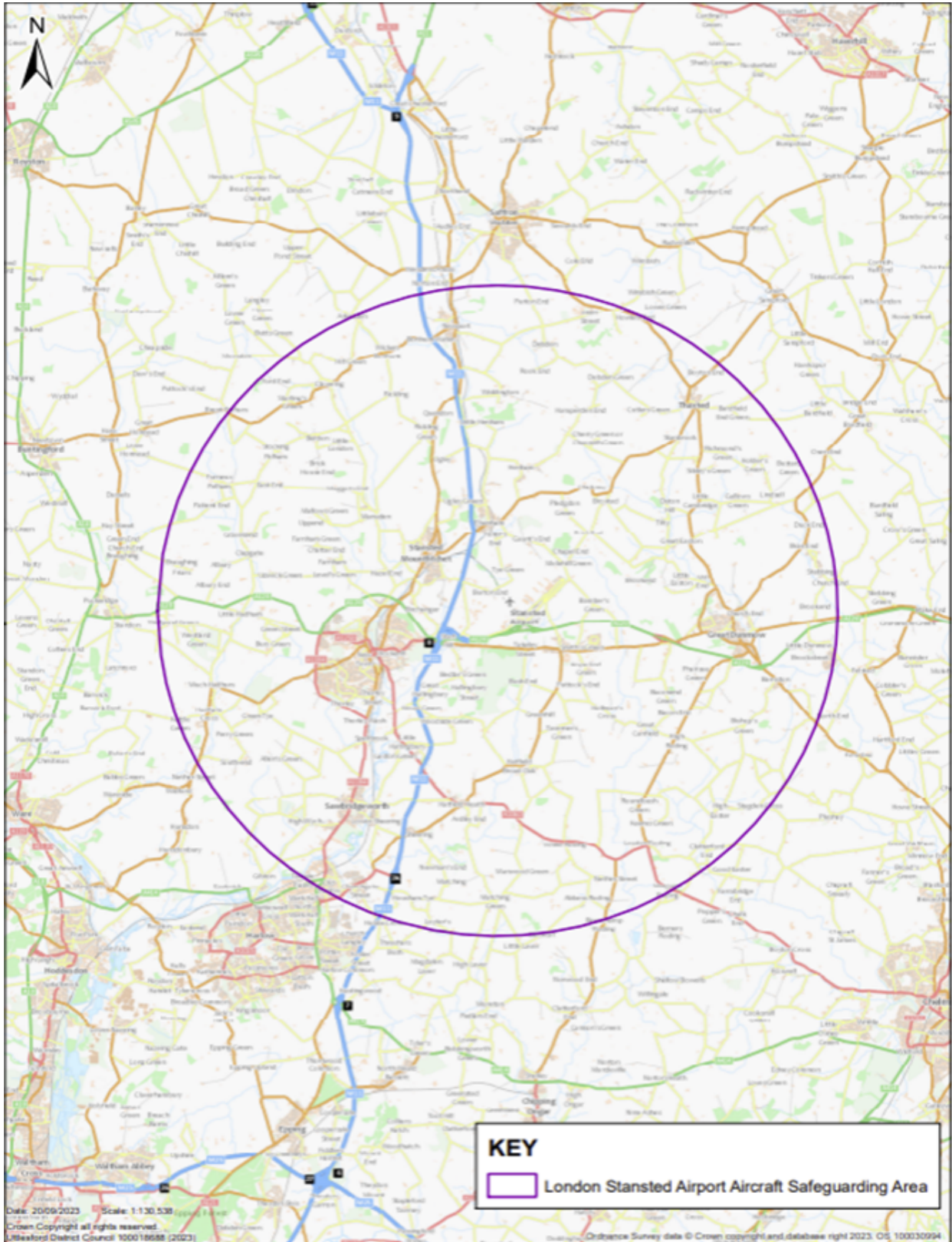
H5	Subdivision of Dwellings	Core Policy 57: Sub-Division of Dwellings and Homes in Multiple Ownership
H6	Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Development Policy 1: New Dwellings in the Countryside
H7	Replacement Dwellings	Development Policy 2: Replacement of a Dwelling in the Countryside
H8	Home Extensions	Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process Development Policy 4: Extension to Dwellings in the Countryside
H9	Affordable Housing	Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings
H10	Housing Mix	Core Policy 53: Standards for New Residential Development
H11	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	Core Policy 21: Affordable housing on Rural Exception Sites
H12	Agricultural Workers' Dwellings	Development Policy 3: Agricultural/Rural Workers' Dwellings in the Countryside
H13	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	Development Policy 3: Agricultural/Rural Workers' Dwellings in the Countryside
LC1	Loss of Sports Fields and Recreational Facilities	Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services Will be addressed in Cabinet Version of Plan
LC2	Access to Leisure and Cultural Facilities	Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services Will be addressed in Cabinet Version of Plan
LC3	Community Facilities	Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services Will be addressed in Cabinet Version of Plan
LC4	Provision of Outdoor Sport and Recreational Facilities beyond Settlement Boundaries	Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services Will be addressed in Cabinet Version of Plan
LC5	Hotels and Bed and Breakfast Accommodation	Core Policy 51: Tourism and the Visitor Economy Development Policy 8: Tourist Accommodation
LC6	Land west of Little Walden Road, Saffron Walden	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
RS1	Access to Retailing and Services	Under Review
RS2	Town and Local Centres	Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy
RS3	Retention of Retail and other Services in Rural Areas	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
T1	Transport Improvements	All transport schemes identified in 2005 are now delivered. New transport improvements identified are set out in the Area Strategies.
T2	Roadside Services and the new A120	Policy no longer in use.
T3	Car Parking associated with Development at Stansted Airport	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
T4	Telecommunications Equipment	Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services

Chesterford Park Local Policy 1	Identifies land for R&D Employment Development at Chesterford Park	Site completed. No replacement policy required. Core Policy ADD: Protection of Existing Employment Space seeks to safeguard existing employment areas, including Chesterford Research Park.
Elsenham Local Policy 1	Identifies Key Employment Areas in Elsenham	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
Great Chesterford Local Policy 1	Identifies Key Employment Area at Great Chesterford	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
Great Chesterford Local Policy 2	Identifies an Employment site at London Road, Great Chesterford	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
GD1	Development within Great Dunmow Town Centre	Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy
GD2	Land to the rear of 37-75 High Street, Great Dunmow	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
GD3	Car Park Extension White Street, Great Dunmow	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
GD4	Residential Development within Great Dunmow's Built Up Area	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
GD5	Woodlands Park	Site under construction or completed. No replacement policy required.
GD6	Great Dunmow Business Park	The site has planning permission (UTT/13/1684/OP and UTT/17/3106/DFO) for residential development. No replacement policy required.
GD7	Safeguarding of Existing Employment Areas	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
GD8	Civic Amenity Site and Depot	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
Oakwood Park Local Policy 1	Oakwood Park (formerly known as the Felsted Sugar Beet Works)	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
SW1	Saffron Walden Town Centre	Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy
SW2	Residential Development within Saffron Walden's Built Up Area	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
SW3	Land South of Ashdon Road	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
SW4	Land adjoining the Saffron Business Centre	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
SW5	Thaxted Road Employment Site	The majority of the site is completed. The remaining area is considered as part of Core Policy 6: North Uttlesford Area Strategy.

SW6	Safeguarding of Existing Employment Areas, Saffron Walden	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
SW7	Land west of Little Walden Road	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
AIR1	Development in the Terminal Support Area	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
AIR2	Cargo Handling/Aircraft Maintenance Area	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
AIR3	Development in the Southern Ancillary Area	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
AIR4	Development in the Northern Ancillary Area	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
AIR5	The Long Term Car Park	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
AIR6	Strategic Landscape Areas	Core Policy 38: Green and Blue Infrastructure Core Policy 40: Landscape Character
AIR7	Public Safety Zones	Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
SM1	Local Centres, Stansted Mountfitchet	Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy
SM2	Residential Development within Stansted Mountfitchet's Built Up Area	Sites completed. No replacement policy required.
SM3	Site on the corner of Lower Street and Church Road, Stansted Mountfitchet	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
SM4/BIR1	Rochford Nurseries	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
SM5	Parsonage Farm	Site completed (employment use). No replacement policy required. Core Policy ADD: Protection of Existing Employment Space seeks to safeguard existing employment areas, including the M11 Business Park.
Start Hill Local Policy 1	Identifies Land for Employment Site at Start Hill	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
Takeley/Little Canfield Local Policy 3	Priors Green	Site completed. No replacement policy required.
Takeley Local Policy 4	The Mobile Home Park	Under Review
Takeley Local Policy 5	Safeguarding of Existing Employment Area In Parsonage Road	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
Thaxted Local Policy 1	Local Centre – Thaxted	Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy
Thaxted Local Policy 2	Land Adjacent to Sampford Road, Thaxted	Site completed. No replacement policy required.

Thaxted Local Policy 3	Safeguarding Of Employment Areas	Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
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Appendix 5 – London Stansted Aircraft Safeguarding Zone



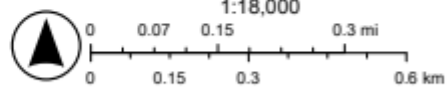
Appendix 6 – Strategic Transport Schemes Safeguarded land.

This is land that will be safeguarded by core policy 8 and 14 In the south and north area strategy chapters. This will be land that will be safeguarded for future development in the longer term, beyond the plan period.

Land to be Safeguarded for Parsonage Lane Cycling and Walking Improvements

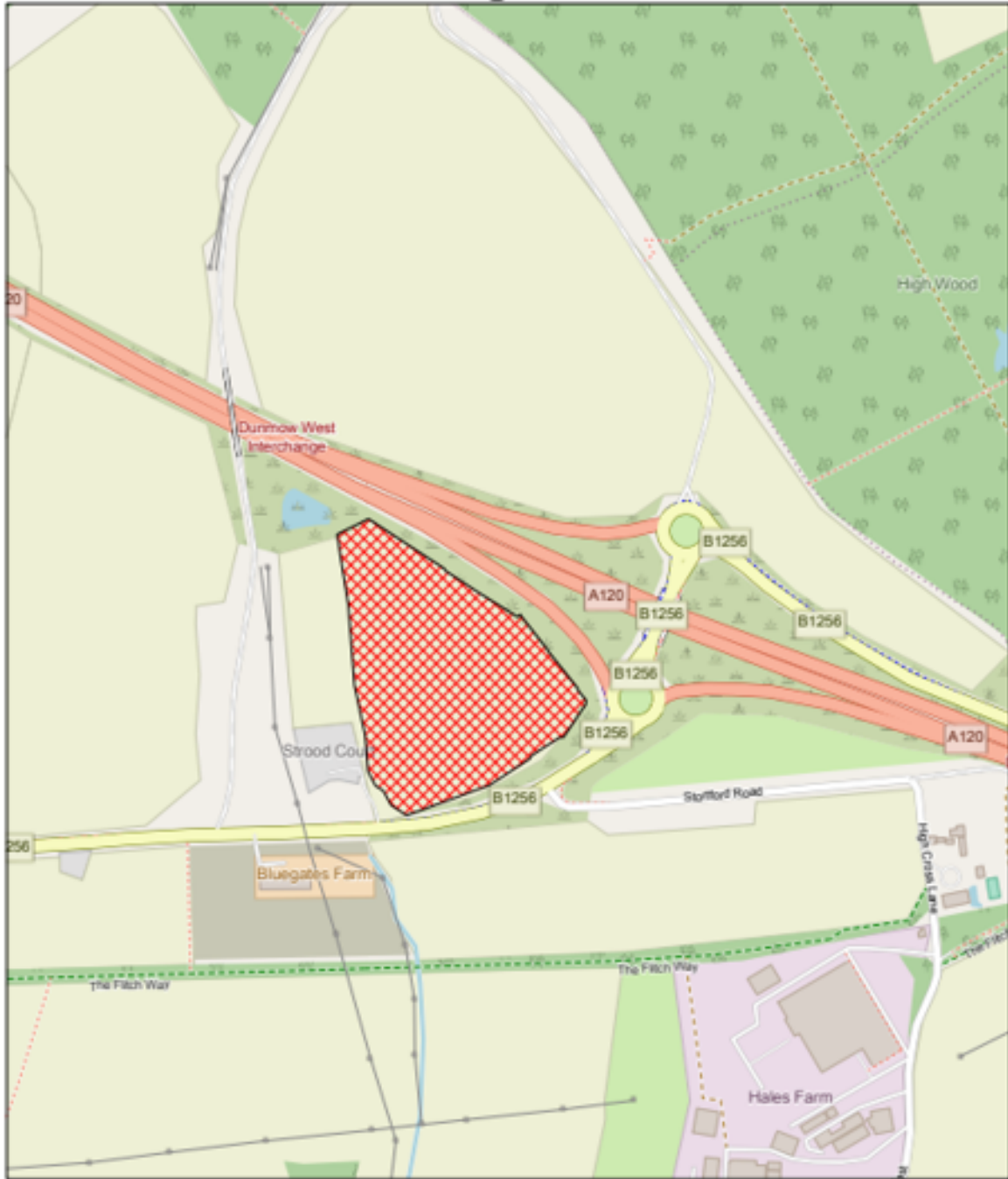


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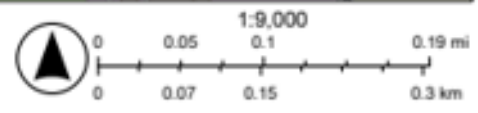


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Land to be Safeguarded for a Mobility Hub

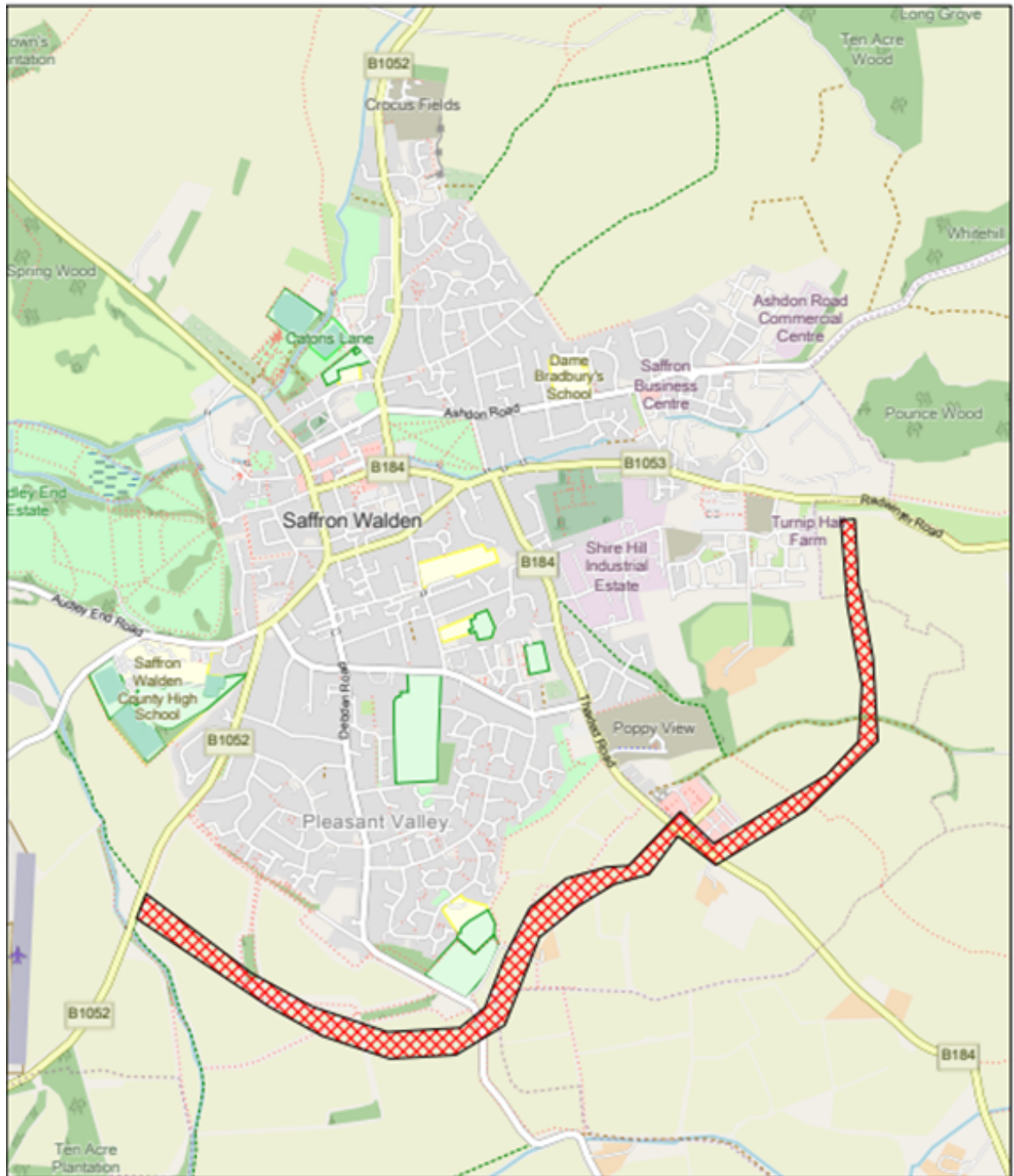


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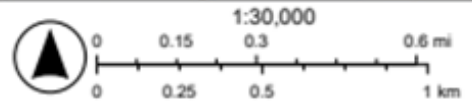


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Land to be Safeguarded for Saffron Walden Link Road



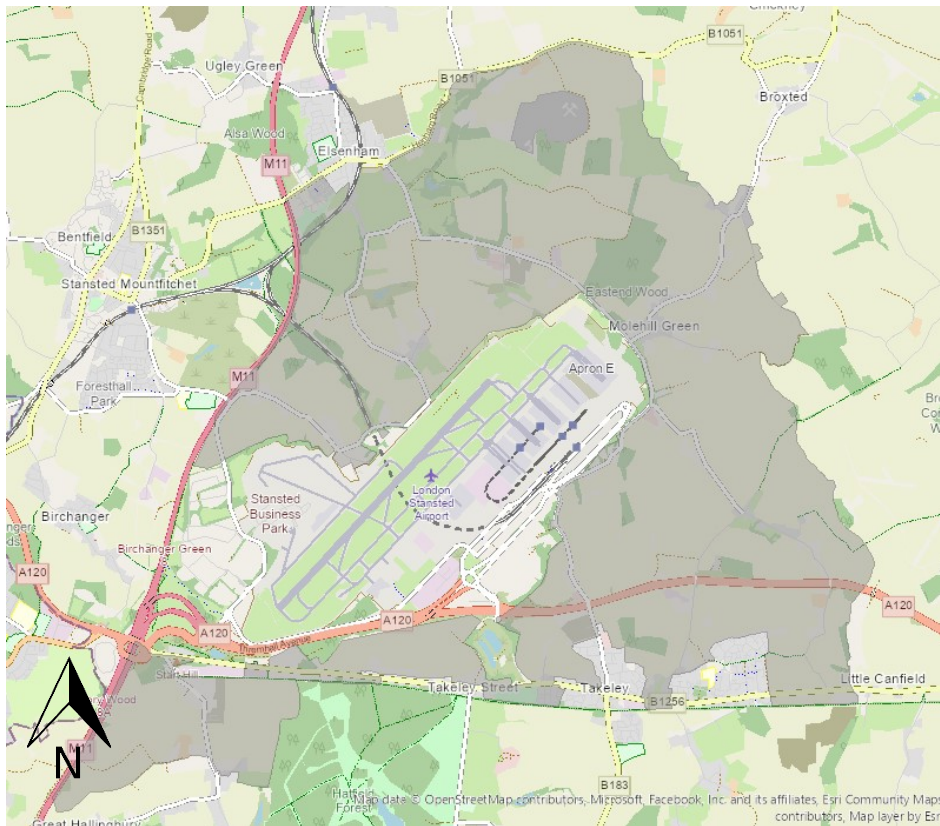
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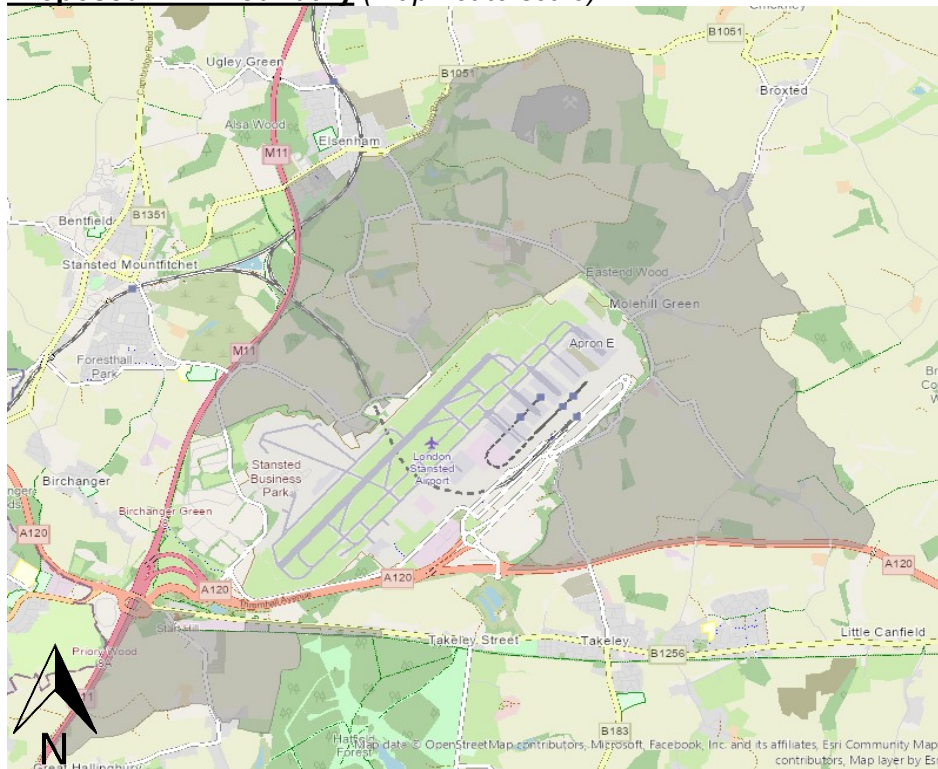
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Appendix 7 – Countryside Protection Zone

Original CPZ Boundary (Map not to scale)



Proposed CPZ Boundary (Map not to scale)



Appendix 8 – Additional Notes to Assist Interpretation and Implementation of Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development

The information set out below should be read in conjunction with the requirements of Core Policy 23. This information is key to understand the rationale of individual policy elements and to ensure that all policy elements have been sufficiently addressed. Specific information on what is required from various development types is outlined in this section so that applicants understand the level of detail required for policy compliance.

The policy requirements under Part A apply to all scales (that create at least 1 dwelling / 100m² floor space) and all types of new build residential and non-residential development.

For the purposes of the policy ‘residential buildings’ and ‘dwellings’ include:

- Dwellinghouses and flats (C3)
- Houses in multiple occupation (C4 & Sui Generis)
- Developments of self-contained residential units such as extra-care (C3)
- Any residential element of any new mixed-use buildings

Non-residential development includes:

- C1 (Hotels)
- C2/C2A (Residential Institutions)
- Development falling within use classes B, E, F
- Sui Generis

For any other residential and non-residential buildings, the policy should be applied in a proportionate manner where relevant and appropriate through the Development Management process.

To meet the requirements 1 – 5, developments will need to be designed in a way that prioritises a fabric first approach to building design and embeds the energy hierarchy. This means improving building fabric standards and energy efficiency to ensure energy demand is minimised, and then installing renewable energy generation capacity to meet or exceed demand where possible, followed by offsetting residual energy (if required) as a last resort.

Designing new development to be net zero carbon in operation needs to be addressed at both building level and site level and at the earliest possible stage so that factors such as the orientation, built form, building fabric, site layout and landscaping measures can be taken into account to minimise energy demand.

These factors also influence the scope for efficient energy supply arrangements and renewable energy generation potential of a site and through good design, can help make a

development more resilient to a changing climate, for example, through using landscaping measures to mitigate potential overheating risk to the comfort and well-being of occupants while also reducing the need to use energy for cooling.

It is important that designing for 'net zero' is done in a holistic manner at an early stage of the design process, and in a way that considers wider sustainability objectives and issues (such as mitigation of overheating risks as a measure towards adaptation to climate change). Essex County Council *Report 2: Essex Net Zero Policy – Summary of Policy, Evidence and Validation Requirements (July 2023)* contains a 1-page high level design guides for a terrace block and low-rise apartment block. Also the Essex Design Guide contains practical advice on good solar design which focuses on balancing the needs of daylighting, useful solar gain and mitigating overheating.

Requirement 1 – Space heating

Space heating demand in all buildings of major development proposals should be demonstrated using predictive energy modelling using a modelling method well-established to be accurate in predicting energy use in operation (SAP and SBEM currently do not meet this requirement).

The space heating target applies to all residential and non-residential buildings designed to be used by people (i.e. not agricultural buildings).

Requirement 2 – Fossil fuel free

New buildings must not burn fossil fuels for heating and hot water if Uttlesford, Essex, and the UK, are to stay within carbon budgets. Low carbon heat alternatives, such as heat pumps and direct electric heating, are available. The key benefit of heat pumps is their efficiency. Efficiencies vary but are typically around 250-400% for an air-source heat pump.

Ground-source and water-source heat pumps can also achieve similarly excellent efficiencies. Direct electric heating systems are less efficient, typically 100%. Therefore, heat pumps are more likely to make it easier to hit the required EUI (described below).

Heating provided through wood burners, biomass boilers and other solid or liquid fuel boilers has a negative impact on air quality.

Requirement 3 – EUI

Energy Use Intensity (EUI), or metered energy use, is the total energy needed to run a home or building over a year (per square metre). It is a measure of the total energy consumption of the building (kWh/m²/yr). Reducing total energy use of buildings to the target level identified is necessary to align with climate targets. It is also beneficial to residents and building users as it would directly reduce energy costs.

Energy Use Intensity in all buildings of major development proposals should be demonstrated using predictive energy modelling using a modelling method well-established to be accurate in predicting energy use in operation (SAP and SBEM currently do not meet this requirement).

The EUI of a building covers all energy uses (regulated and unregulated): space heating, domestic hot water, ventilation, lighting, cooking and appliances. Electricity used for electric vehicle charging is excluded from the calculation. Whether the energy is sourced from the electricity grid or from onsite renewables does not affect the calculation.

The EUI targets set in the policies are based on modelling undertaken in the technical evidence base (*Report 1: Essex Net Zero Policy – Technical Evidence Base, July 2023*) and includes both regulated and unregulated energy uses.

For clarity, the EUI target set out in 3a) applies to residential uses which include: dwellinghouses, flats, self-contained residential units (C3) and houses of multiple occupation (C4, Sui Generis).

For non-residential buildings, the EUI's for the uses listed (office, school and light industrial) are based on gross internal floor areas (GIA). The appropriate EUIs limits were identified through the modelling noted above.

For other residential and non-residential typologies (that have not been modelled in the evidence), applicants are expected to comply with all other policy requirements, except Requirement 3: Energy Use Intensity limits. Instead, applicants are expected to report their energy use intensity only. However, applicants are recommended to seek to meet the limits being developed by the UK Net Zero Carbon Building Standard initiative.

District Heat Networks

Developments connected to a district heat network are expected to meet the proposed EUI limits. The limits set for EUI for each building should be the same irrespective of the heating system that is proposed, to allow a fair comparison between different heating options. The EUI calculations for a scheme connected to a district heat network would have to include the energy consumption of the district heating heat generation plant. This means that the EUI includes the heat losses of the district heating system.

Requirement 4 – On-site renewable energy generation

New development presents opportunities for integrating renewable energy technology into a proposal. For example, currently the most universally suitable is rooftop solar photovoltaic panels.

Evidence (*Report 1: Essex Net Zero Policy – Technical Evidence Base (July 2023)*) shows that it is technically feasible for a building in Essex to generate sufficient renewable energy to match or exceed its predicted annual total energy use and thereby achieve an energy balance on-site, providing that it first meets the previously stated EUI targets required. For clarity, the predicted annual total energy consumption of a building includes both regulated and unregulated energy uses, but excludes energy used for electric vehicle charging.

The policy sets out two options for calculating the renewable energy provision required from a development to be policy compliant.

- **Option A:** renewable energy generation to match the predicted annual energy use of a building.
- **Option B:** set a minimum amount of renewable energy generation to be achieved in a year based on the building footprint.

Whichever calculation results in the greater amount of solar PV is the route that must be achieved. The *Report 1: Essex Net Zero Policy – Technical Evidence Base July 2023* sets out some worked examples, and guidance on roof design and orientation is provided in Appendix 2 of that report. The renewable energy generation output should be calculated following the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) guidance¹ method including the impact of shading.

Matching (or exceeding) predicted total annual energy use on site with renewable energy generation achieves a development that is net zero carbon (or carbon negative) in operation from the outset. As well as helping progress towards climate targets, there are other benefits for ensuring that new build development maximises renewable energy generation. For example, it would generate ‘free’ electricity close to its point of use and help deliver significant energy cost savings for residents and building users. It would also aid the transition to a more sustainable energy system by contributing to the significant increase in renewable energy generation required between now and 2050 in the UK and make efficient use of land and resources by providing this renewable energy on the building itself rather than having to take up additional greenfield land solely for renewable energy generation.

Renewable Energy Offsetting Mechanism

There may be circumstances where it is not technically possible to match on-site renewable energy generation with annual average energy demand. An offsetting mechanism is therefore provided to enable these developments achieve policy compliance.

For the offset mechanism to be triggered, the applicant must justify and demonstrate, to the satisfaction of Uttlesford District Council, why it is not technically possible for the development to achieve policy compliance with Requirement 4. To do this, applicants

¹ <https://mcs-certified.com/standards-tools-library/>

should refer to, and meet, the minimum information requirements for policy compliance set out in *Report 2: Essex Net Zero Policy – Policy Summary, Evidence and Validation Requirements (July 2023)*. The information will be critically reviewed by the Council, particularly as evidence shows that it is technically possible to achieve all the policy requirements and at a reasonable cost in Essex, and subsequently Uttlesford, in most development typologies.

If the offsetting mechanism is justifiably triggered by non-compliance with Requirement 4, then the development proposal must still meet the other Policy Requirements 1, 2, 3 and 5, and maximise on-site renewable energy generation as much as possible.

The offset mechanism is expressed as a renewable energy offset and the price is set in £/kWh, which will be periodically reviewed and updated for Essex. The price (as of July 2023) is set at **£1.35 per kWh** (published in the *Report 1: Essex Net Zero Policy – Technical Evidence Base, July 2023*) and has been calculated using a robust methodology based on the cost of providing roof top solar PV in Essex and incorporating an allowance for maintenance and administration. The cost of solar PV in Essex is highly likely to be the same in Uttlesford. The calculation of the contribution required will be made at the point a planning application is determined using the most up to date offset price (£/kWh) for Essex.

The offset contribution will be used to fund additional renewable energy capacity elsewhere in the District. The aim is to make up for the shortfall in renewable energy that cannot be generated on-site. The offset mechanism is purposely limited in role and scope and is only intended for use as a last resort.

Further information on how the offsetting mechanism will operate will be available in the Essex-level Renewable Energy Offsetting Framework document that is in preparation. Current proposals are for a countywide funding mechanism to be administered by Essex County Council. It is not yet determined whether offsets collected through development in Uttlesford will feed into a countywide offset fund. The offset tariff will be collected as a single payment (via a direct payment / Section 106 / Unilateral Undertaking). It is anticipated that it will be used to provide rooftop solar PV on public amenity facilities (to be determined). Spending of the offset fund is preferred to be within reasonable distance of the original development, and in the same council area as the development. However, pooling may be necessary to enable installation of sufficient scale schemes in a cost-efficient way.

Other rooftop uses

There may be certain circumstances where it is considered more appropriate for uses other than solar PV on rooftops to be delivered. Consideration should be given to the co-benefits of this on a case-by-case basis in accordance with wider sustainability objectives, but it is envisaged to likely be only in exceptional circumstances. The Council notes that it is possible to successfully combine rooftop PV with green roofs in the form of biosolar roofs (where these are proposed, it should be demonstrated in the design that the green roof element will be able to thrive in this situation, can be suitably maintained, and will not overshadow the PV).

Requirement 5: As-built performance confirmation and in-use monitoring

In order for the Net Zero Carbon buildings policy to be effective, it is important that new buildings deliver their intended performance. The first step towards this is to use effective methods to accurately predict the building's energy performance.

Using predictive energy modelling (which is a requirement for major applications), such as Passivhaus Planning Package or CIBSE² TM54, will help improve accuracy of energy performance assessments and reduce the potential gap between the design and actual in-use energy. After this, excellent detailed design needs to be matched by high quality construction and commissioning in order for the 'energy performance gap' to be minimised.

The information that must be submitted at completion stage (prior to occupation) to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the LPA that the building / development has been built to the approved design and energy standards, is set out in *Report 2: Essex Net Zero Policy – Policy Summary, Evidence and Validation Requirements (July 2023)* and includes the indicators listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1: As-built stage performance indicators

(required information to be submitted at completion, prior to occupation)

Requirement	Major new-build	Minor new-build	Extensions & conversions (except listed/conservation)
1 Update parameters:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Use or typology	✓	✓	✓
<input type="checkbox"/> GIA (m ²)	✓	✓	✓
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply (i.e. type, and that this is fossil fuel free)	✓	✓	optional
2 Update performance modelling:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Space heat demand using predictive energy model (kWh/m ² /year)	✓	optional	optional
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Use Intensity using predictive energy model (kWh/m ² /year)	✓	optional	optional
<input type="checkbox"/> As-Built stage EPCs (U-values and airtightness check)	✓	✓	✓
<input type="checkbox"/> Draft DEC for non-residential (regardless of user)	✓	✓	✓
3 Confirm renewable energy installation:			

² Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Installed solar PV (kWp) <input type="checkbox"/> Any other installed renewable (i.e. solar thermal)	✓	✓	✓
4	Update offset contribution:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess energy balance based on data supplied and confirm whether any further offset payment is required, and how much 	✓	optional	no
5	Confirm process for collecting 'in-use' data:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm if in-use monitoring and reporting will be carried out If yes, state what monitoring strategy is in place and confirm how data collected will be reported and published 	✓ if 100+ dwellings	no	no

*Note that for performance modelling (indicator 2), minor applications following the “minimum standards approach” (without an energy model), do not have to report their space heat demand, energy use intensity and offset contribution at as-built stage. Applications instead need to re-confirm the specifications to which the development has been built to. Further guidance is provided below under ‘Reporting and Modelling’.

However, it is only through in-use energy monitoring (post occupancy evaluation) that a building / development can be truly evaluated to ascertain whether the energy targets have been met in practice.

Consequently, for development proposals of 100 dwellings or more, the Council requires in-use energy monitoring to be undertaken on a representative sample of at least 10% of homes for a period of 5 years. The information must be evaluated to understand how buildings are performing, minimise the performance gap, and to aid the learning, innovation and skills development in the design and construction industry. Qualitative feedback from building users via occupant satisfaction questionnaires should ideally also be undertaken to assess performance post occupation. This information can be used to enhance the training and advice given to residents / occupiers of new homes and buildings.

Alternative routes to policy compliance

Passivhaus

Passivhaus is an international energy standard and certification for buildings. It sets stringent limits on energy consumption for heating and overall energy demand and design requirements to control the quality of the internal environment.

In recognition of the high sustainability standards required to achieve a Certified Passivhaus Classic standard (or higher) scheme and the rigorous quality assurance process that must be followed to achieve certification, Passivhaus is considered an acceptable alternative route to compliance with policy requirements 1 and 3.

Proposals seeking to follow this route will be required to provide evidence from an accredited Passivhaus Certifier that the proposed design would be capable of and is expected to achieve the full certified Passivhaus Classic standard (or higher). The proposals would still be required to meet policy requirements 2, 4 and 5.

BREEAM

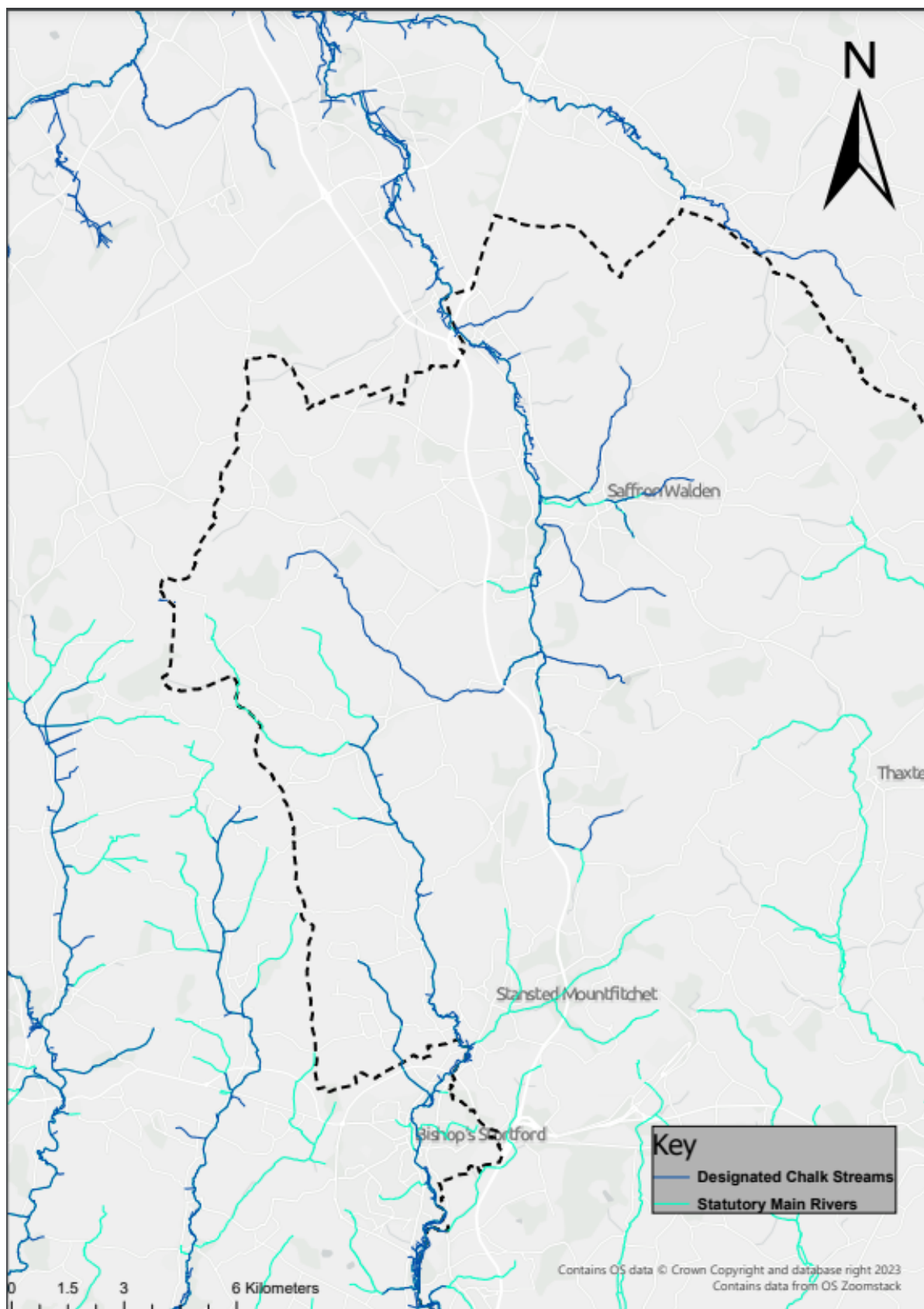
The use of BREEAM is encouraged in terms of addressing broader sustainability objectives and providing a level of independent quality assurance for development. However, the use of BREEAM as an alternative approach to policy compliance will not be accepted.

Table 2 – Minimum Standards Approach Fabric Specifications (Domestic)

Residential developments		Block of flats (low rise)	Terrace / semidetached house	Bungalow	Applies also to conversions?	Applies also to extensions?
Fabric	Floor U-value	0.08 – 0.10	0.08 – 0.10	0.08 – 0.10	✓	✓
	External wall U-value	0.10 – 0.14	0.10 – 0.13	0.10 – 0.12	✓	✓
	Roof U-value	0.09 – 0.11	0.09 – 0.11	0.09 – 0.10	✓	✓
	Windows U-value	0.80 – 0.90	0.80 – 0.90	0.80 – 0.90	✓	✓
	Windows G-value	0.45 – 0.55	0.45 – 0.55	0.45 – 0.55	✓	✓
	External doors U-value	-	0.9 – 1.2	0.9 – 1.2	✓	✓
	Thermal bridging	0.04 W/m ² K	0.04 W/m ² K	0.04 W/m ² K	Strive towards; but not requirement	✓
	Air permeability	<1ach	<1ach	<1ach	Strive towards; but not requirement	Strive towards; but not requirement

Source: Adapted from Report 2: Essex Net Zero Policy – Policy Summary, Evidence and Validation Requirements (July 2023)

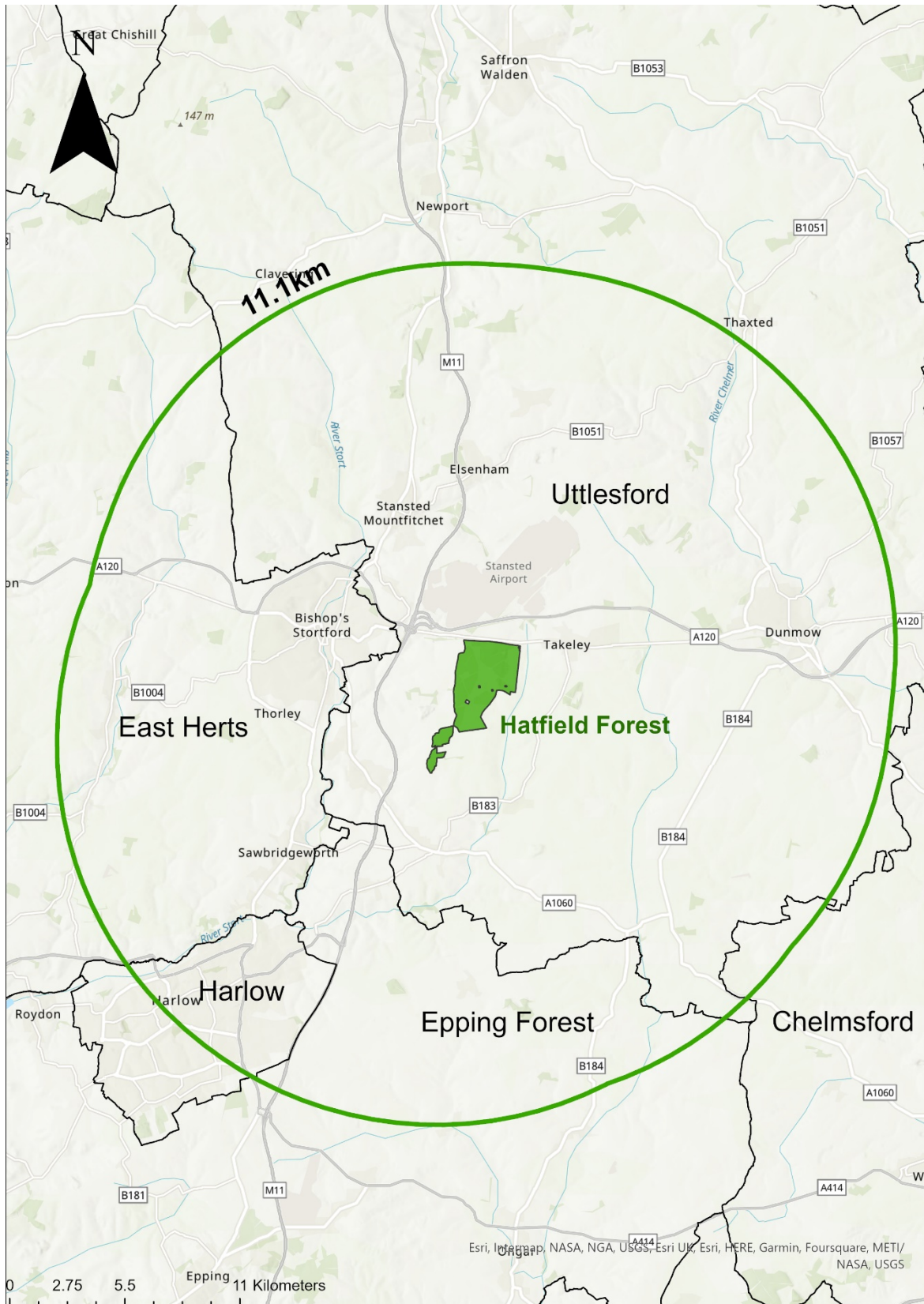
Appendix 9 – Chalk Streams in Uttlesford



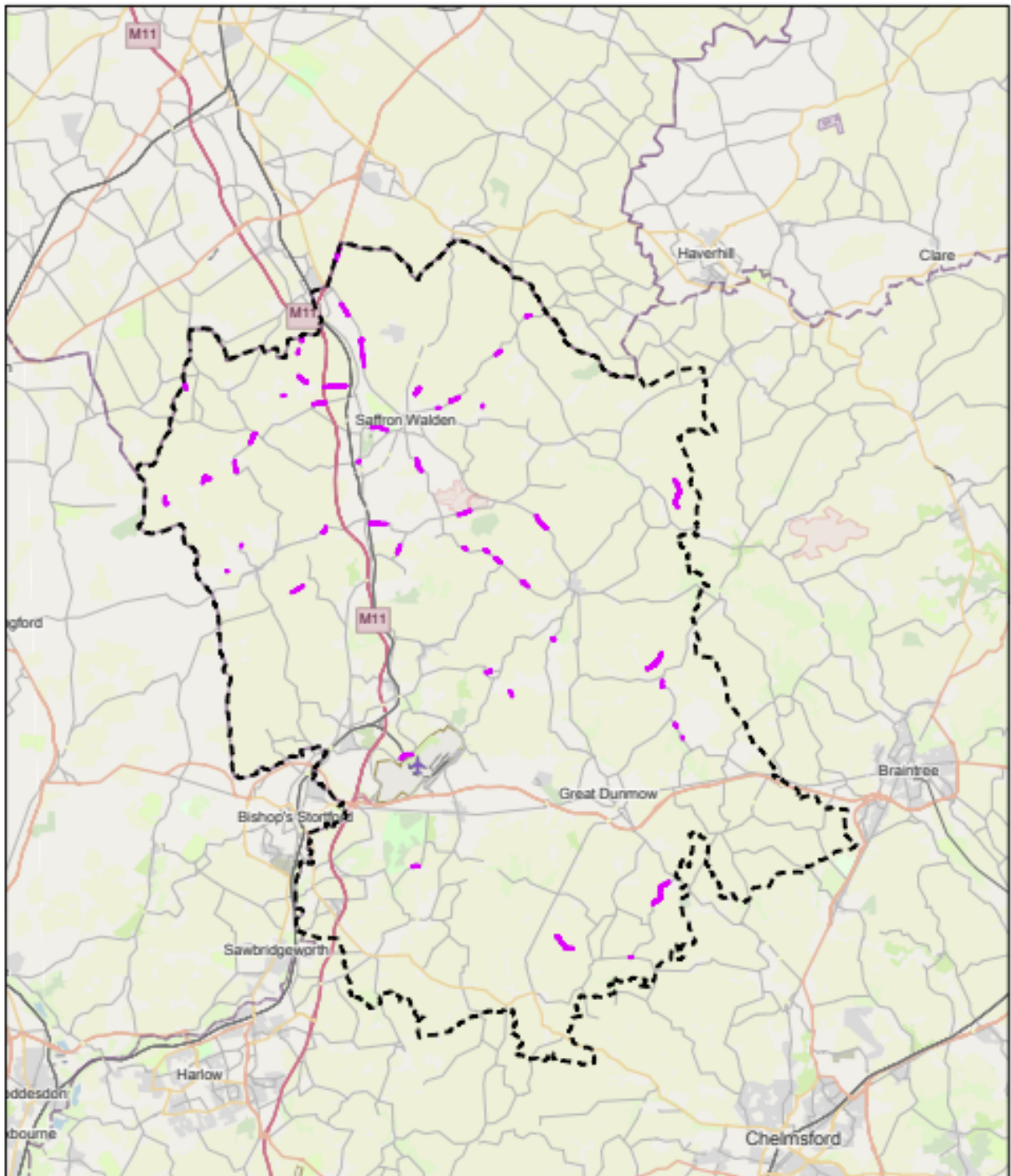
Appendix 10 – Local Wildlife Sites



Appendix 11 – Draft Hatfield Forest Zone of Influence



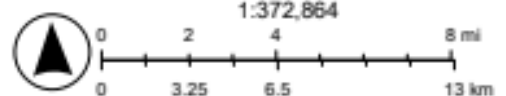
Appendix 12 – Special Roadside Verges in Uttlesford



22/09/2023

 Uttlesford District Boundary

 Special Roadside Verges



Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri

Appendix 13 - Essex Coast Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) Zone of Influence Map.

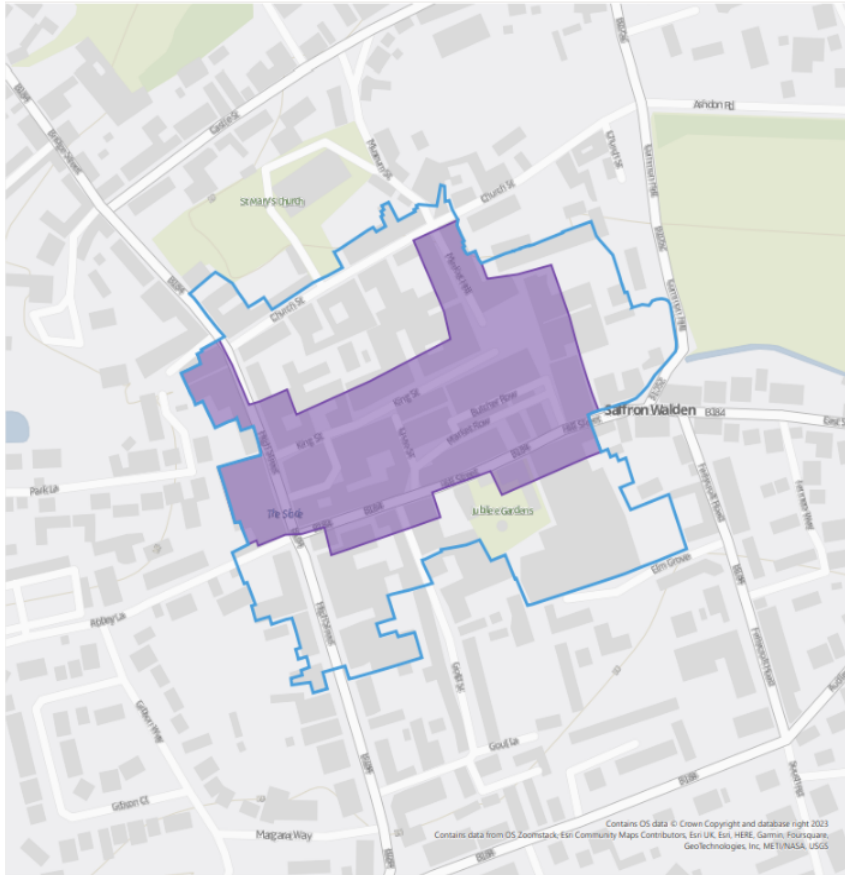


Appendix 14 - Existing Employment Sites

A list of existing employment areas as to be safeguarded in Core Policy 45.

- 1) Martel Works, Barnston
- 2) Sion House, Birchanger
- 3) Land adjacent to Hill Green Farm, Clavering
- 4) Britannical Works, Clavering
- 5) Golds Business Park, Elsenham
- 6) Old Mead Road, Elsenham
- 7) Industrial Estate, Gaunts End, Elsenham
- 8) Station Approach, Great Chesterford
- 9) London Road/Ickleton Road, Great Chesterford
- 10) Chesterford Research Park, Little Chesterford
- 11) Chelmsford Road Industrial Estate, Great Dunmow
- 12) Flitch Industrial Estate, Great Dunmow
- 13) Haslers Yard, Great Dunmow
- 14) Hoblongs Industrial Estate, Great Dunmow
- 15) Ongar Road Industrial Estate, Great Dunmow
- 16) Station Road Industrial Estate, Great Dunmow
- 17) Waste Processing Facility, Great Dunmow
- 18) Stansted Distribution Centre, Great Hallingbury
- 19) Thremhall Park, Great Hallingbury
- 20) Winfresh Ripening Centre, Little Canfield
- 21) Hall Farm, Little Walden
- 22) The Maltings, Newport
- 23) Audley End Business Centre, Audley End, Saffron Walden
- 24) Saffron Business Centre, Saffron Walden
- 25) Former Pulse Factory (previously known as Printpack), Saffron Walden
- 26) Shire Hill Industrial Estate, Saffron Walden
- 27) Riverside Business Park, Stansted Mountfitchet
- 28) Sworders Auctioneers Site, Cambridge Road, Stansted Mountfitchet
- 29) M11 Business Park, Parsonage Lane, Stansted Mountfitchet
- 30) Takeley Business Centre, Takeley
- 31) Business Centre, Parsonage Road, Takeley
- 32) Stansted Courtyard, Takeley
- 33) Bearwalden Industrial Estate, Wendens Ambo

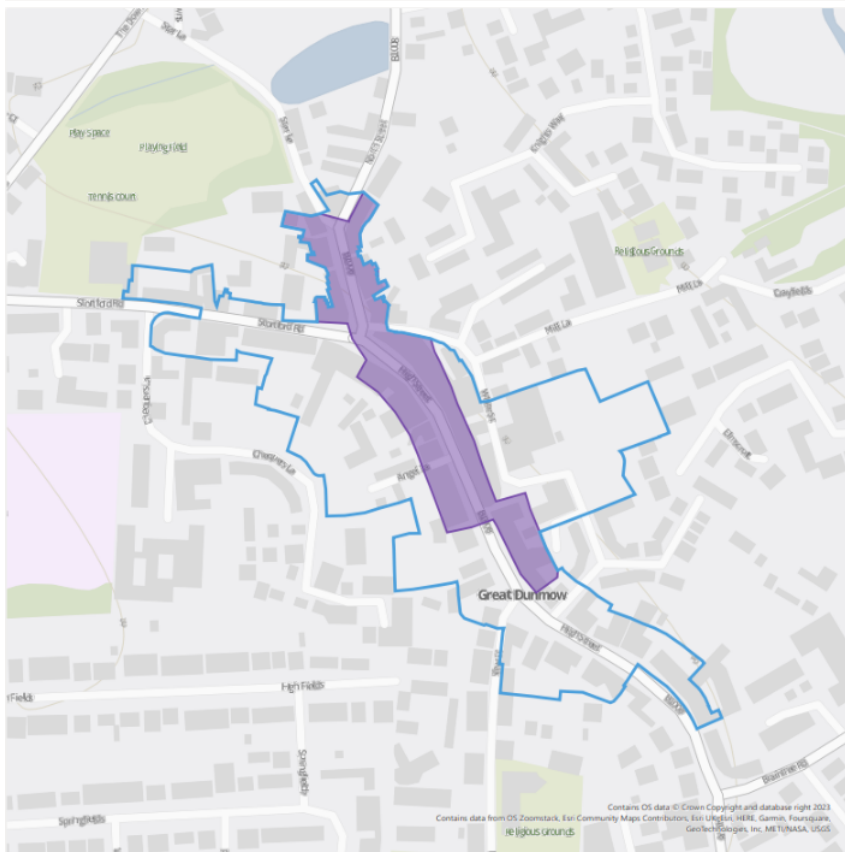
Appendix 15 – Retail Boundaries for Key Settlements and Local Rural Centres



Saffron Walden Recommended Boundaries

- Recommended Town Centre Boundary
- Recommended Primary Shopping Area

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Great Dunmow Recommended Boundaries

- Recommended Town Centre Boundary
- Recommended Primary Shopping Area

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Stansted Mountfitchet Recommended Boundaries

- Recommended
Town Centre
Boundary
- Recommended
Primary Shopping
Area



Takeley Recommended Boundaries

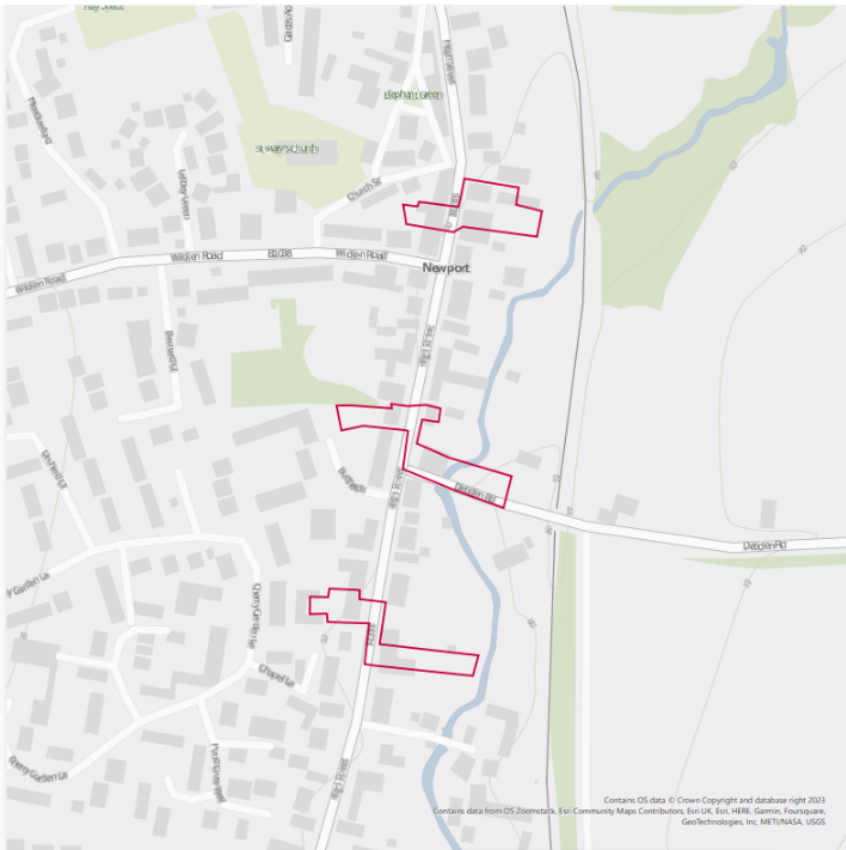
- Recommended
Local Centre
Boundary



NEXUS
PLANNING

Thaxted Recommended Boundaries

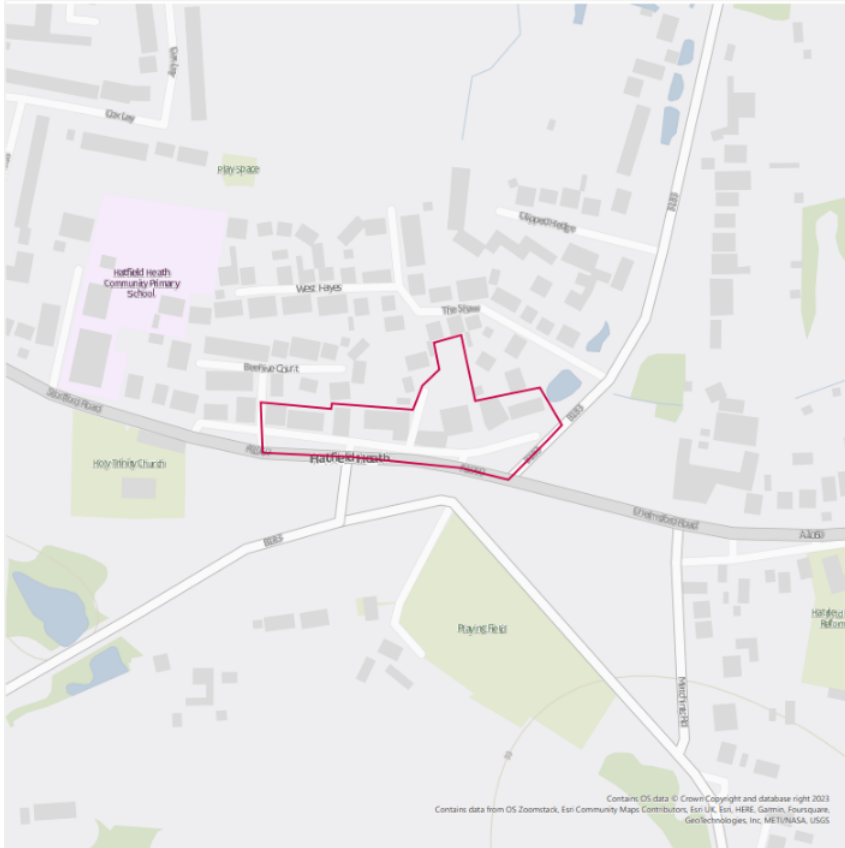
- Recommended
Town Centre
Boundary
- Recommended
Primary Shopping
Area



NEXUS
PLANNING

Newport Recommended Boundaries

- Recommended
Local Centre
Boundary



Hatfield Heath Recommended Boundaries

Recommended
 Local Centre
 Boundary



Elsenham Recommended Boundaries

Recommended
 Local Centre
 Boundary

Appendix 16 - Monitoring Framework

This Appendix sets out a detailed monitoring framework to ensure the plan policies are delivered. It lists the objectives and relevant policies set out in the Local Plan, together with key targets and performance measures to monitor progress towards achieving our Strategic Objectives. It also sets out what actions the Council will take if the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) shows that implementation of the plan, either in part or as a whole, is not taking place as envisaged. The implementation of the plan will be reported against the targets through the Authority's Monitoring Report.

Environmental

Strategic Objective 1

To plan for the climate and ecological emergency, mitigate the impacts from development, including reducing energy usage of new builds.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 1: Addressing Climate Change
- Core Policy 23: Net Zero Operational Carbon Development
- Core Policy 24: Overheating
- Core Policy 25: Embodied Carbon
- Core Policy 26: Renewable Energy Infrastructure
- Core Policy 27: Providing for Sustainable Transport and Connectivity
- Core Policy 34: Managing Waste

Target	Performance Measure
All new residential development of 1 or more new dwellings to be designed and built to operational net zero carbon	Number of dwellings and percentage of new residential development built to operational net zero carbon
All new economic development of 100+ m ² non-residential floorspace to be designed and built to operational net zero carbon	Total floorspace and percentage of non-residential development built to operational net zero carbon
All new residential buildings (apart from bungalows) to achieve a space heating demand of less than 15 kWh/m ² GIA/yr	Number of dwellings (apart from bungalow) and percentage of new residential development achieving a space heat demand of less than 15 kWh/m ² GIA/yr
All new bungalows to achieve a space heating demand of less than 20kWh/ m ² GIA/yr	Number and percentage of new bungalows achieving a space heat demand of less than 20 kWh/m ² GIA/yr
All non-residential buildings to achieve a space heating demand of less than 15 kWh/m ² GIA/yr	Total floorspace and percentage of non-residential development achieving a space heat demand of less than 15 kWh/m ² GIA/yr

Target	Performance Measure
No new development to be connected to the gas grid	Number of new development (number of dwellings or non-residential development floorspace) connected to the gas grid
No new development to be designed to provide space heating, domestic hot water or cooking through the use of fossil fuels on site. Space heating and domestic hot water must be provided through low carbon fuels.	Number of planning permissions where fossil fuels are used on-site to provide space heating, domestic hot water or cooking
All C3 and C4 new residential development to achieve an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 35 kWh/m ² GIA/yr	Number of dwellings and percentage of new residential development achieving an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 35 kWh/m ² GIA/yr
All new office development to achieve an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 70 kWh/m ² GIA/yr	Floorspace and percentage of new office development achieving an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 70 kWh/m ² GIA/yr
All new schools to achieve an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 65 kWh/m ² GIA/yr	Floorspace and percentage of new school achieving an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 65 kWh/m ² GIA/yr
All new light industrial development to achieve an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 35 kWh/m ² GIA/yr	Land area and percentage of new light industrial development achieving an Energy Use Intensity of no more than 35 kWh/m ² GIA/yr
All new developments (1 or more new dwellings or 100+m ² non-residential floorspace) must generate renewable on-site	Percentage of new development generating renewable energy on-site Amount of renewable energy generation through new development (kWh)
All new developments to resubmit as-built information at completion and prior to occupation	Percentage of new development re-submitting as-built information at completion and prior to occupation
All residential extensions and conversions (excluding listed buildings and development within Conservation Areas) to meet the minimum standard approach fabric specifications	Percentage of residential extensions and conversions meeting the minimum standard approach fabric specifications
Residential extensions and conversions to incorporate renewable energy generation technology where practical and feasible	Percentage of residential extensions and conversions incorporating renewable energy generation technology
All development proposals to demonstrate how the cooling hierarchy has been integrated into design decisions via the Climate Change and Sustainability Statement	Percentage of major development proposals meeting the CIBSE TM52 or TM59 standards
All development proposals to demonstrate what measures have been taken to reduce embodied carbon content as far as	Percentage of large scale new residential development (100 dwellings or more) meeting 'upfront' embodied carbon emission below or equal to 500kgCO ₂ /m ² and total

Target	Performance Measure
possible, through the Climate Change and Sustainability Statement	embodied carbon (excluding modules B6 and B7 below or equal to 800kgCO ₂ /m ² Percentage of large scale new non-residential development (500m ² or more non-residential floorspace) meeting 'upfront' embodied carbon emission below or equal to 600kgCO ₂ /m ² and total embodied carbon (excluding modules B6 and B7 below or equal to 970kgCO ₂ /m ²
All proposals for new development to include adequate recycling facilities in line with the Design Code	Percentage of new development providing adequate recycling facilities

Mitigation Actions

- Liaise with the relevant stakeholders on the challenges around delivery of renewable energy proposals and increasing overall renewable energy generation in the district.
- Liaise with Environmental Health Team, Environment Agency and the Development Management team to review challenges around delivery of the different criterion of this policy.

Strategic Objective 2

Protect high-quality and locally defined valued landscapes by ensuring new development achieves high quality design standards and conserves and enhances landscape assets.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 12: Stansted Airport Countryside Protection Zone
- Core Policy 40: Landscape Character
- Core Policy 52: Good Design Outcomes and Process
- Core Policy 59: The Metropolitan Green Belt
- Development Policy 1: New Dwellings in the Countryside
- Development Policy 2: Replacement of a Dwelling in the Countryside
- Development Policy 3: Agricultural / Rural Workers' Dwelling in the Countryside
- Development Policy 4: Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside
- Development Policy 5: Change of Use of Agricultural Land to Domestic Gardens
- Development Policy 9: Public Art

Target	Performance Measure
To deliver public art projects located on or off new development sites with clear benefit for the local community	Number of public art projects delivered within the plan period

Mitigation Actions

- Work with local communities to monitor the number of public art projects delivered within the plan period.

Strategic Objective 3

Protect the natural environment. Protect and maximise opportunities for biodiversity net gain and the enhancement of Uttlesford's natural capital assets, such as soils, woodlands, hedges and ponds to capture and store carbon as well as providing for appropriate access for health and recreational value with effective multifunctional Green Infrastructure. Restore the natural ecology of the district chalk streams and rivers.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 9: Green and Blue Infrastructure in the North Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 15: Green and Blue Infrastructure in the South Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 36: Chalk Streams Protection and Enhancement
- Core Policy 37: The Natural Environment
- Core Policy 38: Green and Blue Infrastructure
- Core Policy 39: Biodiversity
- Core Policy 41: Pollution and Contamination
- Core Policy 42: Air Quality
- Core Policy 43: Noise

Target	Performance Measure
To protect sites internationally, nationally and locally designated for their importance to nature conservation, ecological or geological value as well as non-designated sites of ecological or geological value	Condition of SSSIs Number of Local Wildlife Sites under Positive Conservation Management
All development to demonstrate a minimum of 20% net gain in biodiversity (measured using the DEFRA biodiversity metric 3.1 or successor)	Percentage of planning permission demonstrating a minimum 20% net gain in biodiversity
Reduction in levels of air pollutants within AQMAs	Pollution levels within any AQMAs against the Air Quality Objectives
No new noise sensitive uses in areas exposed to noise at the Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level	Number of new noise sensitive development permitted in areas exposed to noise at the Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level

Mitigation Actions

- Work with Natural England, the Environment Agency and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the protection of designated environmental sites.
- Work with the Development Management team to assess the delivery of BNG through planning permissions.
- Continue to monitor air quality in Uttlesford and to develop the Saffron Walden Clean Air project.

Strategic Objective 4

Protect water resources. Deliver developments that efficiently use local resources, particularly water by prioritizing water resilience and sustainable consumption, that minimise and are resilient to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events such as flooding, drought and heatwaves.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 35: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources
- Core Policy 36: Chalk Streams Protection and Enhancement

Target	Performance Measure
All development proposals to demonstrate how they contribute positively towards achieving 'good' status under the Water Framework Directive for surface and groundwater bodies	Current and Objective Status of the District's watercourse Number of planning applications granted contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on water quality grounds
All new dwellings to achieve a minimum water efficiency of 110 l/p/d (or 90 l/p/d in sensitive chalk catchments)	Percentage of new dwellings achieving the minimum water efficiency described in the Building Regulations G2
No development (apart from domestic extensions, soft landscaping and small amenity areas) within the riparian buffer zone of chalk streams	Number of new development (apart from the exception uses) within the riparian buffer zone of chalk streams

Mitigation Actions

- Liaise with water companies, Natural England, the Environment Agency and other stakeholders to ensure water quality is protected especially in the various chalk streams located in the northwest of the district.
- Liaise with the Environmental Health Team, the relevant water authority, Environment Agency and Development Management to review challenges around delivery of the different criterion of this policy.

Strategic Objective 6

Protect and enhance the historic environment, including protecting and enhancing cultural heritage assets and archaeology, and promoting inclusive access to local assets where appropriate.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 62: The Historic Environment
- Core Policy 63: Design of Development Within Conservation Areas
- Core Policy 64: Development Affecting Listed Buildings
- Core Policy 65: Non-Designated Heritage Assets of Local Importance

Target	Performance Measure
To proactively safeguard heritage assets at risk identified on the Local Buildings at Risk Register and the national Heritage at Risk Register	Number of heritage assets at risk (including Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens)

Mitigation Actions

- Liaise with Place Services and Historic England to establish challenges of conserving and/or enhancing the historic environment.

Economic

Strategic Objective 5

Protect the highest quality agricultural land whilst being mindful of needs for rural diversification.

Strategic Objective 7

Recognise the influential role of the District’s employment offer, including Stansted Airport/ Northside and Great Chesterford Research Park, by embracing the planned expansion, whilst seeking to maximise their sustainability and the needs for infrastructure.

Strategic Objective 8

Maintain economic development opportunities. To promote a strong, diverse, resilient, sustainable, and competitive economy and range of employment and learning opportunities and a multi skilled workforce across a range of sectors including tourism, high-tech, biotech, research and development, aviation, agricultural diversification and rural business.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
- Core Policy 4: Meeting Business and Employment Needs
- Core Policy 6: North Uttlesford Area Strategy
- Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
- Core Policy 10: South Uttlesford Area Strategy
- Core Policy 22: Rural Diversification
- Core Policy 45: Protection of Existing Employment Space
- Core Policy 46: Development at Allocated Employment Sites
- Core Policy 47: Ancillary Uses on Existing or Allocated Employment Sites
- Core Policy 48: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites
- Core Policy 49: Employment and Training
- Core Policy 50: Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Hierarchy
- Core Policy 51: Tourism and the Visitor Economy
- Development Policy 6: Hot Food Takeaways
- Development Policy 7: New Shops and Cafes in Smaller Settlements

Target	Performance Measure
To deliver 14.4 hectares of office development land and 52.2 hectares of industrial land within the plan period	Net and type of additional economic land supply (or equivalent economic floorspace) completed
To safeguard existing employment areas unless there is evidence which demonstrates that it has reached its useful economic life	Change in area (hectares or equivalent economic floorspace) of identified safeguarded employment land
To ensure large-scale development provides an Employment and Skills Plan (ESP)	Percentage of large-scale development permissions which have submitted an Employment and Skills Plan and its cumulative economic outcomes, including

	the number of apprenticeships delivered within the plan period.
To maintain Main Town Centre Uses at ground floor level within the primary shopping areas	Net loss of Main Town Centre Uses within primary shopping areas, as monitored through the Town Centre Use Floorspace Land Supply Survey

Mitigation Actions

- Liaise with Economic Development Team and stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery of employment. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery. Review permissions granted and consider appropriate action. [Obj]
- Liaise with the Development management team and relevant stakeholders around the delivery of employment land and that all the relevant development policies surrounding employment are followed.

Community / Social

Strategic Objective 9

Help sustain existing and deliver new local community facilities and services through development to promote healthy, sustainable and safe communities.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 5: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services
- Core Policy 18: Delivery of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Thaxted Area
- Core Policy 9: Green and Blue Infrastructure in the North Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 15: Green and Blue Infrastructure in the South Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 27: Providing for Sustainable Transport and Connectivity

Target	Performance Measure
To deliver strategic infrastructure items in accordance with the timeframes identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Delivery of infrastructure alongside allocated sites in each area strategy.

Mitigation Actions

- Liaise with infrastructure providers and other stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery e.g. funding. Review and update Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Strategic Objective 10

Meet the identified housing needs and an appropriate contribution of affordable housing.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 2: Meeting Our Housing Needs
- Core Policy 3: Settlement Hierarchy
- Core Policy 6: North Uttlesford Area Strategy
- Core Policy 10: South Uttlesford Area Strategy
- Core Policy 16: Thaxted Area Strategy
- Core Policy 53: Standards for New Residential Development
- Core Policy 54; Specialist Housing
- Core Policy 55: Residential Space Standards
- Core Policy 56: Affordable Dwellings
- Core Policy 57: Sub-Division of Dwellings and Homes in Multiple Ownership
- Core Policy 58: Custom and Self-Build Housing
- Core Policy 60: The Travelling Community
- Core Policy 61: Transit Sites
- Development Policy 8: Tourist Accommodation

Target	Performance Measure
To deliver 13,680 homes over the plan period between April 2021 and March 2041	Net additional dwellings completed within the plan period
To provide a five year housing land supply of deliverable sites	Housing Trajectory of for 5- and 15-year period
To ensure that new residential developments deliver a housing mix that meets local needs as set out in the latest LHNA	Net additional and percentage of dwellings completed within the plan period by dwelling size (no. of bedrooms) and tenure
All residential schemes to be 100% wheelchair accessible and 10% M4(3) compliant for market homes and 20% M4(3) compliant for affordable homes.	Percentage of new dwellings completed which are M4(2) compliant Percentage of new dwellings completed which are M4(3) compliant
All strategic housing sites to provide at least 5% extra care dwelling (C3) for those with specialist needs	Number and percentage of new extra care dwellings completed through strategic housing development
All new dwellings to comply with the nationally described space standards	Percentage of new dwellings that comply with the nationally described space standards

Target	Performance Measure
All new residential dwellings to have direct access to an area of private and/or communal amenity space	Percentage of new dwellings that have direct access to an area of private and/or communal amenity space
New residential development with the capacity to provide 10 or more self-contained units to provide 35% of the total dwellings as affordable dwellings	Net additional affordable dwellings completed within the plan period
To deliver a mix of affordable housing including 25% of homes to be available as First Homes, 70% of the remaining qualifying development will be affordable/social rented and 30% as other forms of affordable homes	Number and percentage of affordable dwellings completed within the plan period by tenure
To deliver a sufficient supply of custom and self-build housing plots to meet the identified need through requiring proposals for 100 or more dwellings to provide at least 5% of the total number of dwellings on-site as self-build or custom build homes	Net additional self-build and custom build homes completed within the plan period
To provide an appropriate level of pitch and plot provision for gypsy, traveller and travelling show people	Requirements to be included in the next version of the Local Plan
To provide an appropriate level of transit pitches	Requirements to be included in the next version of the Local Plan

Mitigation Actions

- Liaise with the key stakeholders, including the development industry, to establish challenges around the delivery of new housing in Uttlesford. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate housing delivery.

Strategic Objective 11

Prioritise increased opportunities for safe travel by public transport and active travel in new development.

Relevant Policies

- Core Policy 7: Delivery of Transport Schemes within the North Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 8: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes in the North Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 11: London Stansted Airport
- Core Policy 13: Delivery of Transport Schemes within the South Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 14: Safeguarding of Land of Strategic Transport Schemes in the South Uttlesford Area
- Core Policy 27: Providing for Sustainable Transport and Connectivity
- Core Policy 28: Assessing the impact of Development on Transport Infrastructure
- Core Policy 29: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling
- Core Policy 30: Electric and Low Emission Vehicles
- Core Policy 31: Public Rights of Way
- Core Policy 32: Parking Standards
- Core Policy 33: The Movement and Management of Freight

Target	Performance Measure
To safeguard and deliver transport improvements and/or infrastructure identified in the relevant area strategies and Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Status of transport proposals identified in the area strategies in Uttlesford.
To enhance the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure in the district	Net additional cycle parking spaces delivered within the plan period Strategic improvements to cycle routes, pedestrian facilities and improvements to the highway network for walking and cycling
To increase the percentage of journeys made by public transport or active travel modes	Mode of travel in Uttlesford
To maximise the opportunity of occupiers and visitors to use electric and low emission vehicles	Number of EV charging points delivered through new developments within the plan period, including residential and public EV charging points or make ready infrastructure for charging stations

Mitigation Actions

- Liaise with Essex County Council to ensure the efficient delivery of transport infrastructure within Uttlesford.
- Work with landowners to ensure that safeguarded land identified for strategic proposals is properly safeguarded and that the delivery of the long-term proposals is negotiated with the relevant stakeholders.

- Liaise with the Development Management team and Essex County Council to review the challenges in ensuring new developments follow the latest Essex Parking Standards and parking standards in the Uttlesford Design Code

Glossary

Affordable Housing - Available to eligible households whose housing needs cannot be met on the social market. It can include social rent, affordable rent and shared ownership. Eligibility is determined regarding local incomes and local house prices

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) - Local Authorities are required to carry out regular reviews and assessments of air quality in their area. Areas which do not meet required standards are designated as AQMAs and a plan put in place to improve the air quality in that area.

Air Quality Assessment - A detailed study of the effects of a development on air quality.

Ancient Monuments - Usually earthworks or unoccupied structures – Nationally important sites are added to a list or "schedule" and they are protected from disturbance.

Ancient Woodland – An area of woodland that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600AD.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – A report published annually by the Local Planning Authority monitoring showing progress in delivering Local Plan policies and allocations.

Appeal – The process in which a planning applicant can challenge an adverse decision. Appeals can also be made on the failure of the planning authority to issue a decision within a given time, against conditions attached to a permission and against the issue of an enforcement notice.

Aquifer - An underground water source.

Archaeological Interest - The archaeological potential of a heritage asset (designated and undesignated).

Area Strategy – Locally distinct areas that where we are planning for in the spatial strategy to suit their individual needs

Assets of Community Value (ACV)- Facilities which have been identified by local communities as being important to village life e.g. The village hall, village green, shop, public house etc and which have been designated as Assets of Community Value by the Council.

Biodiversity – The variety of life on earth or in a specified region and area.

Biodiversity Offsetting - A way of providing compensation for loss of biodiversity as a result of development activity.

Biodiversity Net Gain – An approach to development that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurable better state than it was beforehand.

Bird Hazard Risk – The risk of a collision between a bird and an aircraft, which presents a significant threat to flight safety.

BREEAM - A set of standards for measuring the environmental performance of a range of new and existing building types. It covers energy and water performance, construction materials, waste, ecology, pollution and health. Under this scheme, buildings that meet the standards are rated either 'pass', 'good', 'very good'.

BRES – UK Business Register and Employment Survey. The official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

Brownfield Land – Land which has been previously developed. See Previously Developed Land (PDL).

Chalk Streams – Streams that rise from springs in landscapes with chalk bedrock.

Climate Change – Long Term Changes in climate

Community Facilities – Facilities and services which are of benefit to the wider community.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

Community Land Trust (CLT) - Community Land Trusts are a form of community led housing, set up and run by residents to develop and manage homes and other assets. CLTs act as long-term stewards of housing ensuring that it remains affordable.

Conservation Areas - Areas identified by the council, which have special architectural or historic interest, which makes them worth protecting and improving as per the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Conservation Area Appraisal - Examines the qualities of the Conservation Area and identifies potential changes that are positive and others that may be damaging. The Appraisal includes a review of the Conservation Area boundaries and identifies appropriate environmental and highway improvements.

Commitments – Homes that have been approved for development with

Completions – Homes that have already been built over since the start of the planning period.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) – The successor to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), it is the government department responsible for housing, communities, and local government in England.

Developed Footprint – The continuous built form of a settlement which excludes individual buildings, the gardens, agricultural buildings and outdoor sports facilities at the edge of a settlement.

Design Code – A set of simple, concise, illustrated design requirements that are visual and numerical wherever possible to provide specific, detailed parameters for physical development in the area.

Development Opportunity Sites - Areas with potential for comprehensive redevelopment for town centre uses.

Drainage Strategy - An assessment which demonstrates that the most sustainable foul and surface water drainage solutions have been considered for a development. East of England Forecasting Model - Built by Oxford Economics it brings together a range of key linked variables including economic output, productivity, employment, and housing. It is updated every 6 months. The model shows what impact decisions in one policy or geographical area might have on others.

Duty to Corporate – Created under the localism act 2011 and amends the planning and compulsory purchase act 2004. It places a legal duty on all public bodies to engage constructively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plan preparation

Embodied Carbon – Greenhouse gas emissions that arise from the manufacturing, transportation, installation, maintenance and disposal of building materials.

Employment Land Review (ELR) - A study to assess the demand and supply of land for employment including the suitability of existing employment land for continued employment use.

Essex County Council (ECC) – In the context of planning, is responsible for minerals, waste and county council development, Strategic Highway Decisions, the lead authority on flooding and education.

Essex Design Guide - A set of design standards to achieve high quality new development.

Extra Care Housing - very sheltered housing, catering for less mobile people and wheelchair users. Schemes may have care staff and may provide meals.

Exception Site - An exception can be made to normal planning policies restricting development in the countryside to allow a suitable site to be developed in order to provide affordable housing.

Five Year Housing Land Supply (5YHLS) – Under paragraph 73 of the NPPF local authorities are required to identify deliverable sites to provide a minimum of 5 years' worth of housing against their locally identified housing requirement under the local housing needs assessment.

Fluvial Flooding - Fluvial flooding occurs when rivers overflow and burst their banks.

Geodiversity - The natural range (diversity) of geological features (rocks, minerals, fossils, structures), geomorphological features (landforms and processes) and soil features that make up the landscape.

Green Belt - A statutory designation made for the purposes of checking the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; preventing neighbouring towns from merging into each other; assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; preserving the setting and special character of historic towns and assisting in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Green Infrastructure - A strategically planned and delivered network of high-quality green spaces which may include parks and gardens, village greens, woodlands, cycling routes, allotments, churchyards and other environmental features.

Groundwater Protection Zones – Zones that show the risk of contamination to groundwater sources from any activities that might cause pollution in the area.

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) - A piece of research work to establish what the needs are for Gypsy and Traveller sites over the plan period.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) - The European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) requires 'appropriate assessment' of plans and projects that are, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, likely to have a significant impact on sites designated under this Directive.

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).

Health Impact Assessment – A method of considering the positive and negative impacts of development upon human health.

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) - A document that outlines the historic or archaeological significance of a building or landscape within its wider setting. It includes an outline of any proposed works, and assessment of their impact on the building or landscape and a mitigation strategy.

Historic Environment - All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) - A technical document which assesses the availability, suitability and deliverability of land which could be identified for housing or employment development.

Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMO) – A house occupied by unrelated individuals. LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs – Children’s play space. LAPs are generally small landscaped Local Areas of Play space for younger children within a 5 minute walk from home. LEAPs are Local Equipped Areas for Play, normally designed for unsupervised play for 4-12 year olds within a 10 minute walk from home and NEAPs are Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play within a 15 minutes walk from home. NEAPs cater for a wide spectrum of users but generally in the 4-14 age group.

Key Diagram – The Key Diagram illustrates the spatial strategy set out in the local plan.

Learning Disability Scheme - Housing which offers supported independent living for adults with learning difficulties.

Legal Obligation/Agreement - Normally referred to as a Section 106 agreement, which sets out what the developer is legally obliged to provide as part of the planning approval for a development.

Lifetime Homes Standards - 16 design criteria devised by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation to make housing more flexible and adaptable to respond to the changing needs of occupiers.

Lifetime Neighbourhoods - An environment that is accessible, inclusive, attractive and safe. A community that offers services, facilities and open space with a strong local identity, volunteering networks and a culture of consultation and user empowerment.

Listed Building - A building of special historic or architectural interest listed by the Government under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings/Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) – A Strategic Assessment that identifies cycling and walking improvements at a local level.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) - A body designated by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) – Non-statutory sites designated for their nature conservation value.

Low Carbon Development - Development which is designed and built in such a way that it reduces the use of natural resources both during construction and in use. Master Plan - A document prepared by the Development Company and approved by the Council to show how the development will be carried out. The Master Plan should be subject to public consultation.

Major Development – Over 10 units, 1000 sqm of non-residential floor space or 0.5 Ha

Metropolitan Green Belt (MGB) - A statutory designation made for the purposes of: checking the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; preventing neighbouring towns from merging into each other; assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; preserving the setting and special character of historic towns and assisting in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – National Framework for planning policies

National Nature Reserve – Established to protect important habitats, species, and geology.

Neighbourhood Plan - A plan prepared by a Parish Council, Neighbourhood Forum, or other locally constituted community group, for a particular neighbourhood.

Noise Preferential Routes (NPR's) - These direct aircraft where possible over less densely populated areas to reduce potential for disturbance by aircraft noise.

Non-designated Heritage Assets – These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets.

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.

Pargetting - Traditional decoration in the plasterwork on the outside of buildings.

Permitted Development (PD)- Comprises certain categories of minor development as specified in the General Permitted Development Order, which can be carried out without having first to obtain specific planning permission.

Planning Performance Agreements – Voluntary undertakings that enable local planning authorities and applicants for planning permission to agree the timescales, actions and resources necessary to process a planning application.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) - Land which is, or was, occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Public Safety Zone – Areas of land at the end of runways established at the busiest airports in the UK, within which certain planning restrictions apply. These aim to control the number of people on the ground at risk in the unlikely event of an aircraft accident on take-off or landing.

Red Data List - Reports on the conservation status of species under threat.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) - The regional plan for the East of England was formally revoked by the Secretary of State in January 2013.

Registered Parks and Gardens - Parks and Gardens included on a non-statutory list of parks and gardens of special historic interest maintained by Historic England. Scheduled monument/scheduled ancient monument - Archaeological sites, buried deposits or structures of national importance by virtue of their historic, architectural, traditional or archaeological interest. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport schedules them under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act 1979.

Safeguarded Land – Land that comprises areas and sites which may be required to serve development needs in the longer term.

Section 106 Agreements - A binding legal agreement requiring a developer or landowner to provide or contribute towards facilities, infrastructure or other measures, in order for planning permission to be granted. Planning obligations are normally secured under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Settlement Hierarchy – A method of putting settlements in rank order and in the context of this local plan they were ranked by their level of services and facilities they provide.

Sheltered Housing - Independent self-contained homes for older people with some support available usually through an alarm service.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Sites which have national importance for wildlife. The site can be important because it is an important habitat or because of the species of plants, birds animals and/or insects which it supports.

Special Roadside Verges – Often remnants of old hay meadows and are recognised for their floristic diversity.

Starter Homes - New dwellings only available for purchase by qualifying first-time buyers which are to be sold at a discount of at least 20% of the market value and for less than the price cap (of £250,000 outside Great London) and are subject to restrictions on sale or letting for the initial 5-year period of occupancy.

Statutory – Required by law, usually through an act of parliament.

Statutory body – A body appointed by the government to give advice and be consulted on for development plans and planning applications affecting matters of public interest.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – A generic term used to describe environmental assessment, as applied to plans, policies and programmes. The European ‘SEA Directive’ (2001/42/EC) requires a formal ‘environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.’

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) - A study of local housing markets to assess needs and demand for different types of housing in the district.

Sui Generis - Unique or of its own kind. Usually used to describe any planning use not falling within a specific class in the Use Classes Order which separates different land uses into different classes.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - The SA examines the impacts of the Local Plan’s policies against economic, social and environmental objectives. It also provides an indication of what measures may need to be taken to minimise or eliminate any adverse impacts and promote sustainable development. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires an SA to be undertaken for all Local Plans throughout the plan making process.

Sustainable Community Strategy - Prepared by the Local Strategic Partnership setting out a long-term vision for the area to tackle local needs. In Uttlesford the LSP is known as Uttlesford Futures and the current strategy runs until 2018.

Sustainable Development - Development that is in accord with economic, social and environmental objectives. Development that meets today's needs without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) - Areas which are designed to collect surface water run off and to allow slow discharge into the ground or into water courses to reduce the danger of flooding. The water can also be filtered to improve its quality. Town and Village Design Statements - These are community led plans prepared through local consultation to guide the future development of the town/village.

Transport Assessment - A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development and measures to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the scheme and to improve accessibility and safety for all made of travel.

Transport Modelling – Uses comprehensive survey data and mathematical data models to understand how the transport system works, to predict how it will perform in the future, and to evaluate the impact of different transport policies and projects

Use Classes Order - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as use classes. More detail on what types of uses fall within each use class is set out below. Planning permission is not needed when both the present and proposed uses fall within the same class. For example, a greengrocer's shop could be changed to a shoe shop without permission as these uses both fall within use class A1. However, any physical changes

Windfall Site – A site not specifically allocated for development through a development plan but becomes available for development during the lifetime of a plan.

Site Templates

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Appendix 2 - North Uttlesford – Site Development Templates

Newport Framework



- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Site Boundary | Footpath connection | Vehicle access |
| Active edge treatment | Active travel route potential | Pedestrian and cycle access |
| Listed Buildings | Existing PROW | Existing vegetation |
| Flexible non-residential use | Semi-natural open space | Nature/Habitat corridors |
| Community/education use | Formal open space (play/lawn/public amenity) | Priority habitats - woodland |
| Residential | Key views | Protected Open Space and Traditional Orchards |

SITE: Land North of Wicken Road/ West of Schools Lane, Newport		HELAA Reference(s): Newport 008
Settlement	Newport	Site History: Application for 74 dwellings refused Sept '18. (UTT/18/1026/OP), appeal dismissed.
Total area (ha)	6.42	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	2.84	
Existing uses	Agricultural	
Topography and natural drainage	Site slopes from west to east and south to north, drains into Wicken Water Marsh	Site Description: Unfenced agricultural land bounded on its northern side by Wicken Water Marsh a local wildlife site. The village of Newport to the east. Proposed allocation NEW009/010 lies to the south. Open agricultural land to the west.
Proposed Uses	Residential	
Dwelling capacity	74	
Net density (dph)	26	

Key Issues

- Integrating new development to the existing character of Newport
- New development to protect views of St Mary the Virgin Church
- New development to maintain, if not enhance, the Newport conservation area
- Provide biodiversity enhancements to enhance the Local Wildlife Site Wicken Water Marsh to the north of allocation

Urban Design Guidance

- i. Planning applications pursuant to this allocation should comply with the guidance set out in the subsequent headings below. In addition they must take cognisance of the Councils' adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.
- ii. Examine the potential for increasing density within the heart of the development and along key gateways frontages on Wicken Road.
- iii. Use the built form to create a strong interface along Wicken Road with the conservation area. The built form should consider how it addresses the conservation area to enhance the character of the site, specifically near the Wicken Road and Schools Lane junction.

Climate change considerations

New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places.

Transport

Access

- i. The main road in Newport is a North-South route the B1383, access to the B1383 will be via Wicken Road. To deliver this a new access off Wicken Road will be required, this will be needed to be designed to promote active travel not just car journeys.
- ii. improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity.

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services between Great Chesterford Newport and Saffron Walden and Cambridge, allowing for an increased frequency of services.
- ii. Enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. Provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established.

Cycling/Walking

- iv. To provide access to the on-site open space and PROW network as well as into the village.
- v. Provide active travel routes to enhance access to Newport train station. Establish a suitable pedestrian access point from the site into the existing PROW along the northern edge of the site.
- vi. An additional pedestrian and cycle access point in the north-west corner should also be explored to improve PROW connectivity to Wicken Road and the High Street.
- vii. Ensure the existing PROW along the northern part of the site, and any future pedestrian connections within the sites connect into the landscape's wider PROW network.
- viii. Deliver any strategic walking and cycling enhancements identified in the Uttlesford and Essex LCWIP.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Create safe and overlooked pedestrian links in the site, that connect users approaching from Wicken Road, Schools Lane, and Bury Water Lane with a particularly focus on providing safe walking routes between the site and the school. x. Strengthen pedestrian and cycle connections between allocated sites on either side of Wicken Road by improving footway and crossing infrastructure. Reducing the 50mph speed limit of Wicken Road should be discussed with the council when designing any active travel features.
Links to adjoining areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve access both north to Joyce Franklin academy and south to Newport primary and medical centre and east-west linking allocation to/from the village to promote walking and cycling. ii. Provide link to allocation to south to promote active travel and access to Harcamlow Way for long-distance recreational walking.
Heritage
To the east of the site there is a conservation area, a number of listed buildings and the Grade I listed St Mary the Virgin Church. New development needs to ensure it at least preserves the setting of these.
Landscape
Land slopes towards the village from west to east across the site and from Wicken Road on southern border north towards Wicken Water. Land to the north of allocation is heavily wooded and a Local Wildlife Site, allocation should enhance this asset.
Views
Maximise key views of St. Mary's the Virgin church from the north and south edge of the site. Views should be enhanced through open space configuration and the alignment of key pedestrian routes.
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Local Wildlife Site Wicken Water Marsh to the north of the site should be enhanced, open space provided on-site. ii. Use of appropriate planting on verges. iii. Planting of species appropriate to a chalk grassland away from local wildlife site. Restoration of chalk grassland. iv. Use of species appropriate to woodland and marshy conditions. v. Maximise the woodland edge and Wicken Water on the northern side to integrate habitat/nature corridors into the scheme. vi. Retain the vegetation and trees along the southern edge of the site parallel to Wicken Road and incorporate these existing assets into a wider green infrastructure strategy. vii. Develop a central open space that is overlooked by buildings and connected by legible direct links throughout the development.
Infrastructure
Health: Contributions to Newport medical centre

Education: Expansion to Newport primary school

Community Centres: Possible community provision adjacent to primary school

Other:

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.

Land South of Wicken Road/West of Frambury Lane Newport		HELAA Reference(s): Newport 009 + 010
Settlement	Newport	Site History: Application for 150 dwellings refused May '18 (UTT/17/2868/OP). Appeal dismissed.
Total area (ha)	26.18	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	11.07	
Existing uses	Agricultural	
Topography and natural drainage	Site rises away from M11 and then falls, often steeply, down towards village	Site Description Site is undulating agricultural land bounded on its western/southern border by the M11 with the village of Newport to its east. Proposed allocation NEW008 lies to the north.
Key Issues		
Integrating new development to the existing character of Newport		
Mitigating noise from M11 on new development		
Protecting landscape to west of northern part of site		
Urban Design Guidance		
Planning applications pursuant to this allocation should comply with the guidance set out in the subsequent headings below. In addition they must take cognisance of the Councils' adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.		
Climate change considerations		
New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places.		

Transport

Access

- i. Direct access to B1383 at southern end of site, access to Wicken Road to the north and Frambury Lane to east. To deliver this new access off Wicken Road and Frambury Lane will be required, this will be needed to be designed to promote active travel not just car journeys.
- ii. Outline a vehicular access strategy from Wicken Road and consider the relationship between the likely access point from the western edge and wider pedestrian connections into the town.
- iii. Identify a suitable point of vehicle, pedestrian and cycle access from High Street that will serve the development parcels in the south of the site.
- iv. improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity.

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services between Great Chesterford Newport and Saffron Walden and Cambridge, allowing for an increased frequency of services.
- ii. Enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. Provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established.

Cycling/Walking

- i. To provide access to the on-site open space and PROW network as well as into the village.
- ii. Provide active travel routes to enhance access to Newport train station.
- iii. Deliver any strategic walking and cycling enhancements identified in the Uttlesford and Essex LCWIP.
- iv. Provide multiple points of pedestrian access with the Harcamlow Way, including pedestrian access from Frambury Lane and Wicken Road.
- v. The site should use the PROW as a key feature of the development and maximise the wide-ranging nature of the PROW.
- vi. Create new PROWs that connect the sites to the landscape adjacent to the M11. PROW should also connect the site with Frambury Lane and community uses such as Newport Primary School and Newport Recreation Ground.
- vii. Ensure pedestrian and cycle routes connect development parcels that are separated by areas of open space and landscape within the site.

viii.	Promote sustainable travel throughout the site, prioritising pedestrian and cycle access and connectivity between the site and Newport High Street and Train Station.
Links to adjoining areas	
i.	Improve access both north to Joyce Franklin academy and across to Newport primary and medical centre and east-west linking allocation to/from the village to promote walking and cycling.
ii.	Provide link to allocation to north (NEW 008) to promote active travel and access to Harcamlow Way to the west for long-distance recreational walking from this allocation.
iii.	Create a strong interface with the western most section of Frambury Lane. The sites relationship with Frambury Lane should be examined further to establish whether a secondary or emergency vehicle access point could be incorporated.
Heritage	
To the north and east of the site there is a conservation area, a number of listed buildings and the Grade I listed St Mary the Virgin Church. New development needs to ensure it at least preserves the setting of these.	
Landscape	
i.	Provide appropriate mitigation measures to address the impacts of noise and air quality (from the M11) in order to protect residential amenity.
ii.	Given the change in levels from west to east, from the allocation towards Newport, new development will need to sit in the landscape to protect views to the west across the allocation from the village.
iii.	Avoid developing in areas with steep and undulating topography. Overlooked and accessible open spaces should instead seek to be included in these areas.
iv.	Enhancements to the existing vegetation that acts as a screen between the allocation and the M11, enhancement of the existing vegetation to make walking/cycling routes across the site more attractive. Trees could enhance setting of existing allotments and strengthen pollinator corridor along western/southern border.
Views	
i.	Retain long distance landscape views to and within the site, with particular regard to the impact of development on existing long-distance views of the landscape and the historic core of Newport.
ii.	Maximise key views of church from higher ground through the careful arrangement of built form and open space.
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity	
i.	Provide a range of central green areas that combining existing ecological assets and new publicly accessible spaces and include measures to enhance biodiversity. These areas should be distinguishable and create a clear hierarchy between the various parts of the site.

- ii. Enhancements along edges of site and through the site, provision of open space within development, improvements to existing allotments. Use of species appropriate to a chalk grassland and on verges. Restoration of chalk grassland.
- iii. The existing woodland edge that separates the western edge of the sites and the M11 has the potential to be multi-functional and should seek to support biodiversity such as a habitat corridor.
- iv. Protect and enhance the traditional orchard in the south of the site. Any development should use this as a key asset in the open space strategy and provide clear and legible routes leading to and from it.
- v. Strengthen habitat corridor up the M11 including strengthening the woodland corridor (air quality and noise barrier), pollinator planting for B-lines enhancements.

Infrastructure

Health: Contribution to Newport medical centre

Education: Provide an additional community use near the existing primary school. This could be additional to school provision.

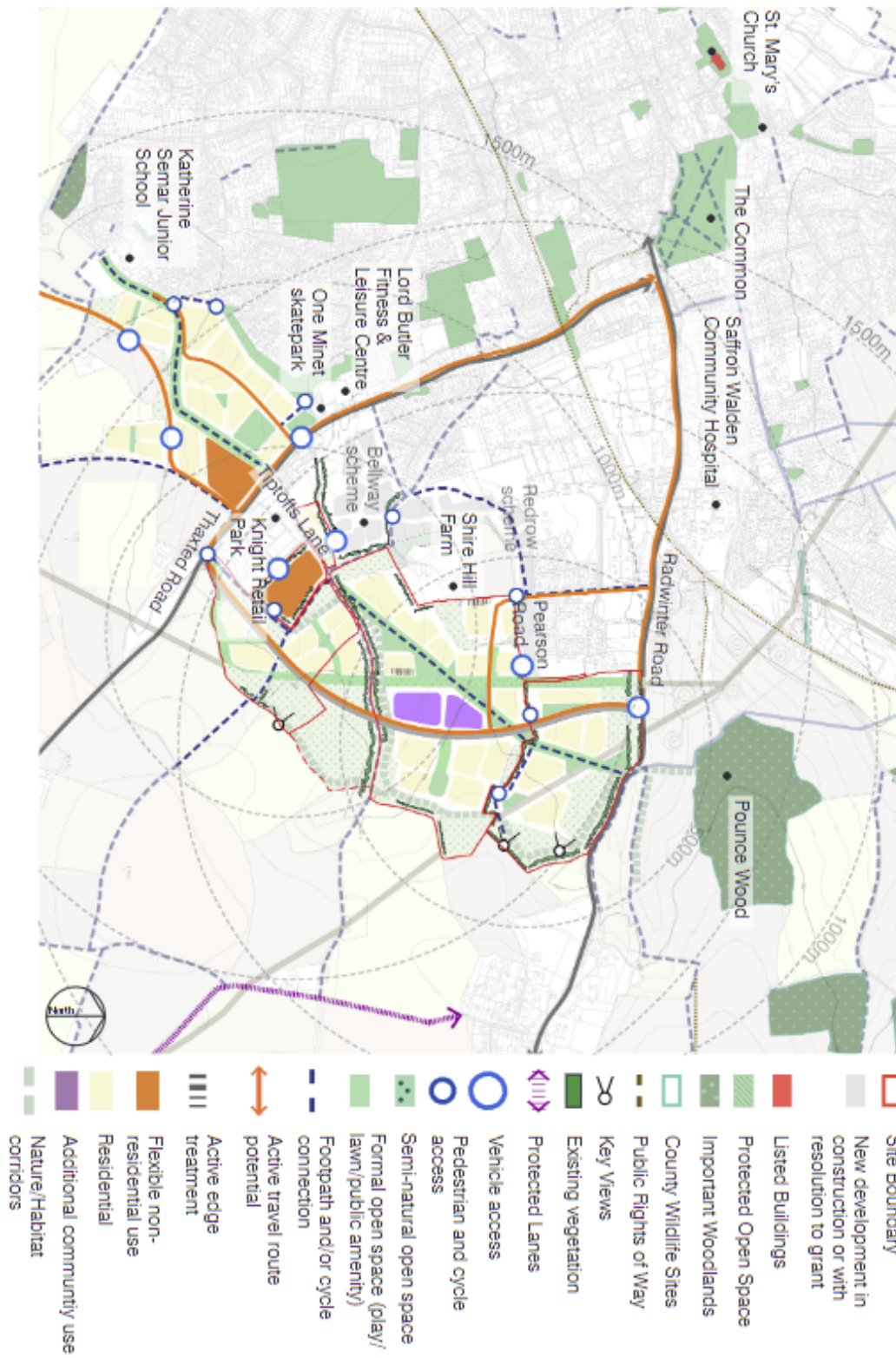
Community Centres: Possible community provision adjacent to Newport Primary School

Other: Enhancement of existing allotments

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.

Saffron Walden Framework



Land South of Radwinter Road / North of Thaxted Road		HELAA Reference(s): SafWalden 001, 003, 008 and 037
Settlement	Saffron Walden	Site History: Part of site (003) granted outline consent for up to 233 dwellings on appeal October '22 after application refused March '22 (UTT/21/2509/OP)
Total area (ha)	59	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	24.2	
Existing uses	Agricultural	
Topography and natural drainage	Site gently slopes away from road and commercial development up towards Radwinter Road	Site Description Site is bounded to the west by residential development and commercial development and Thaxted Road to the south, to the east is agricultural land, the north is agricultural land on the opposite side of the Radwinter Road
Proposed Uses	Residential	
Dwelling capacity	845	
Net density (dph)	35	
Key Issues		
Integrating new development into existing character of Saffron Walden		
Provision of education facilities and community facilities		
Provision of link road running between Radwinter Road and Thaxted Road		
Urban Design Guidance		
<p>Planning applications pursuant to this allocation should comply with the guidance set out in the subsequent headings below. In addition they must take cognisance of the Councils' adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.</p> <p>Provide a mix of uses on the site adjacent to the Knight Retail Park with a proposed 3ha provision for employment and 1ha for residential uses. Provide a mixed-use area in the allocation. This area should be accessible to all visitors across the sites and well-connected by all modes of transport. The mixed-use area will contain a range of uses (including a cafe, a small shop or shops and a community building) and an educational facility supporting a 3FE school.</p>		
Climate change considerations		
New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water		

efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places.

Transport

Access

- i. Be connected by roads that are designed for vehicles. Access between each site should be carefully placed as to avoid any utilities (unless they can be rerouted and to provide clear sightlines through the sites.
- ii. Provide vehicle access for Radwinter Road avoiding utilities constraints and respecting necessary easements. An additional access point should be developed where the existing agricultural access is placed.
- iii. Provide vehicle access from Pearson Road and the prospective Redrow development into the site to the east of Shire Hill Farm.
- iv. Access and new link road will be needed to be designed to promote active travel not just car journeys.
- v. Provide vehicle access from the new Bellway homes development into the residential element of the site adjacent to the Retail Park.
- vi. Provide vehicular access to the site with employment uses from the north-eastern section of the Knight Retail Park. Emergency vehicle access should also be provided at this location.
- vii. improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity.

Parking

- i. In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services between Saffron Walden and Cambridge, allowing for an increased frequency of services.
- ii. Enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. Provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established.

Cycling/Walking

- i. To provide access to the on-site open space and PROW network as well as into the town/neighbouring facilities.
- ii. Provide active travel routes to enhance access to Audley End train station.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Deliver any strategic walking and cycling enhancements identified in the Uttlesford and Essex LCWIP. iv. Provide pedestrian and cycle access onto Thaxted Road and outline a strategy for future connectivity into Saffron Walden town centre. v. Upgrade Tiptofts Lane to improve cycle and pedestrian connectivity with Thaxted Road. vi. A strategy to integrate future cycle connectivity with the allocated sites and the Katherine Semar Junior School to the south of Thaxted Road should also be developed. vii. Provide multiple points of pedestrian and cycle access to the PROW that runs to the north of the sites and leads users into Saffron Walden town centre. viii. Provide multiple points of pedestrian access to the PROW that runs along the southern edge of the site and frame it as the key pedestrian and route that links pedestrians with surrounding developments and the town centre. ix. The developments should upgrade the PROW to a byway to include access for cyclists.
<p>Links to adjoining areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Across and within the allocation and link beyond south to proposed adjacent allocation and to commercial area (Knights Retail Park) and north to Pounce Wood. ii. Potential provision to the east of a country park for North Uttlesford. iii. Place the 1ha of residential uses towards the north of the site adjacent to the Retail Park. iv. Residential uses should integrate effectively with the adjoining Bellway homes development.
<p>Heritage</p> <p>Allocation is predominately undeveloped countryside adjacent to recent residential development and commercial development. Landscape, from a heritage perspective, can accept well designed proposals.</p>
<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide landscape corridors, spaces for nature, amenity space, community gardening and other green spaces where oil and gas pipes run under the ground. ii. Explore various types of green infrastructure that can be placed in the easement areas of gas and oil pipelines, this could include wildflower planting and a variety of perennials. iii. Provide play spaces in centrally located parts of the scheme that are overlooked by homes and connected by pedestrian-friendly routes. Play spaces should be avoided where the utilities constraints are located. iv. Introduce habitat corridors and green routes in parts of the site where

there are existing landscape assets.

- v. Provide semi natural open space along north and east of allocation to mitigate impact of development.
- vi. Ensure the built form and landscape sensitively integrates with the edge of Shire Hill Farm
- vii. Examine the potential for increasing density within the heart of the development and alongside non-residential uses.

Views

Maximise key views towards Saffron Walden, St Mary's Church and Pounce Wood from higher ground in the western section of the allocation.

Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- i. Provide appropriate species planting and green space throughout the site along active travel corridor/open space provision and on verges. Provide Green Infrastructure along on/near gas/oil pipelines across the site.
- ii. Provide for species movement throughout the allocation via green spaces within the allocation and link north to Pounce Wood.
- iii. Provision of trees along northern and eastern border to help screen development.
- iv. Introduce a formal open space designed for sports and recreation in the western part of the scheme. The space may extend beyond the site boundary to the west and any plans to do so should be discussed with the council.
- v. Provide a network of green spaces that are interconnected through clear and legible pedestrian links. These spaces should be overlooked by homes and/or community facilities. These spaces could evolve from the village green settlement structure.
- vi. Retain existing hedgerows and vegetation that define site boundaries and edges and maximise the use of existing trees within the sites as a key landscape and landmarking features.

Infrastructure

Health:

Education: Provision of new 3FE primary school

Community Centres: Provision towards centre of allocation

Other: Potential retail provision

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.

Land South of Thaxted Road		HELAA Reference(s): SafWalden 006
Settlement	Saffron Walden	Site History: Part of site has permission for up to 170 dwellings permitted May '23 (UTT/22/3258/PINS)
Total area (ha)	23	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	12.4	
Existing uses	Agricultural	
Topography and natural drainage	Site slopes down towards Thaxted Road	Site Description Site is bounded to the north by the Thaxted Road and the existing Knights Retail Park, to the west by modern residential development and to the south and east by countryside.
Key Issues		
Integrating new development into existing character of Saffron Walden		
Provision of education facilities		
Urban Design Guidance		
Planning applications pursuant to this allocation should comply with the guidance set out in the subsequent headings below. In addition they must take cognisance of the Councils' adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.		
Climate change considerations		
New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places.		
Transport		
Access Improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity. Access to be taken from Thaxted Road.		

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services between Saffron Walden and Cambridge, allowing for an increased frequency of services.
- ii. Enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. Provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established.

Cycling/Walking

- iv. Provide active travel routes to enhance access to Audley End train station.
- v. Deliver any strategic walking and cycling enhancements identified in the Uttlesford and Essex LCWIP.
- vi. Provide pedestrian and cycle access onto Thaxted Road and outline a strategy for future connectivity into Saffron Walden town centre.
- vii. Provide pedestrian access into the park to the north of the site and into One Minet skatepark.
- viii. Use green pedestrian routes and active travel corridors between Thaxted Road and Katherine Semar School to encourage sustainable movement throughout the site.
- ix. Integrate new footpath connections along the hedge boundaries that line the site. These footpaths should connect into existing public rights of way.
- x. Introduce a pedestrian access point from the south-west corner of the site into Katherine Semar School.

Links to adjoining areas

Across and within the allocation and link beyond both south towards Katherine Semar school and north into the adjacent proposed allocation and existing commercial area.

Heritage

Allocation is predominately undeveloped countryside adjacent to recent residential development and commercial development. Landscape, from a heritage perspective, can accept well designed proposals.

Landscape

- i. Develop various types of green infrastructure, this could include wildflower planting and a variety of perennials.
- ii. Provide play spaces in centrally located parts of the scheme that are overlooked by homes and connected by pedestrian-friendly routes.
- iii. Introduce habitat corridors and green routes in parts of the site where there are existing landscape assets.

iv. Retain existing hedgerows/trees and seek enhancement to allow species movement.

Views

Maximise views into Saffron Walden.

Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- i. Provide appropriate species planting and green space throughout the site along active travel corridor/open space provision and on verges.
- ii. Provide for species movement throughout the allocation via green spaces within the allocation

Infrastructure

Health:

Education: Include a community or an educational facility (approximately 2.1ha) in the north-east of the site adjacent to Thaxted Road. This location would be suitable for a school or college due to its proximity to public transport, local amenities and primary routes.

Community Centres:

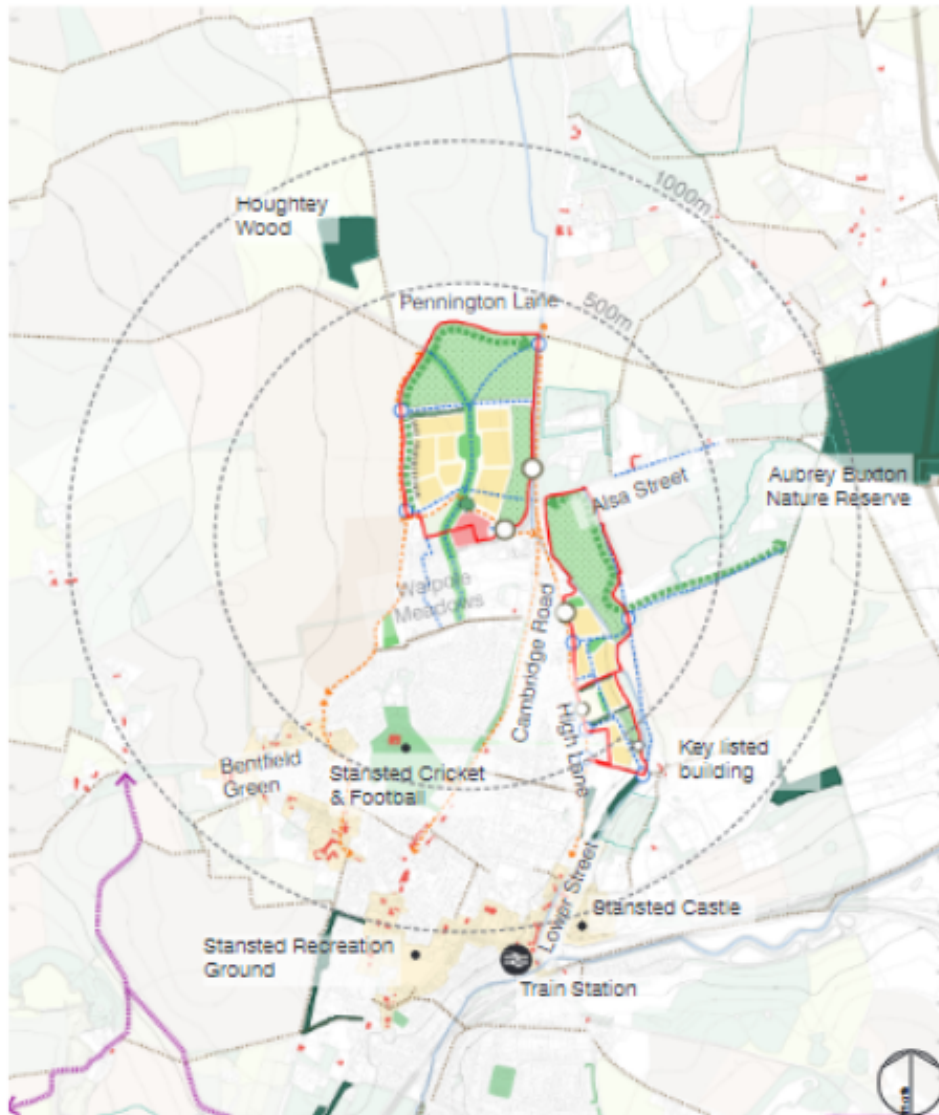
Other:

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.

Appendix 3 - South Uttlesford – Site Development Templates

Stansted Framework



- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Site Boundary | Footpath connection | Vehicle access |
| Active edge treatment | Active travel route potential | Controlled vehicle access/route |
| Listed Buildings | Existing PROW | Pedestrian and cycle access |
| Flexible non-residential use | Semi-natural open space | Existing vegetation |
| Community/education use | Formal open space (play/lawn/public amenity) | Nature/Habitat corridors |
| Residential | Protected Lanes | New woodland |
| | | Important woodland |

SITE: Land East of High Lane (and to the south of Alsa Street)

**HELAA References:
Stansted 023 + 013**

Settlement	Stansted Mountfitchet	Site History: UTT/22/0457/OP Outline consent with all matters reserved except for access for up to 30 no. dwellings, parking, landscaping, access and all associated development on southern part of site (023)
Total area (ha)	12.43	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	4	
Existing uses	Agricultural	
Topography and natural drainage	Generally flat, slight rise towards north and east; drainage along eastern edge	Site Description: To west is new Walpole Meadows development with high-capacity roundabout and SUDs, Cambridge Road and the B1351. Aubrey Nature Reserve to north-east.
Proposed Uses	Residential/Education	
Dwelling capacity	120	
Net density (dph)	35	
Key Issues		
How to link the two sites and create public open space useable from both sites; protect and access the PROW along higher ground on east of High Lane site		
New bus access into site from Cambridge Road		
Links to town centre – improving cycle access		
Urban Design Guidance		
Planning applications pursuant to this allocation (013/023) sites to the east of Cambridge Road and to the east of B1351 High Lane should comply with the guidance set out in the headings below. In addition, they must take cognisance of the Council's adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.		
Climate Change considerations		
New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly core policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places.		
Transport		

Access

Access directly onto High Lane with improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity.

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

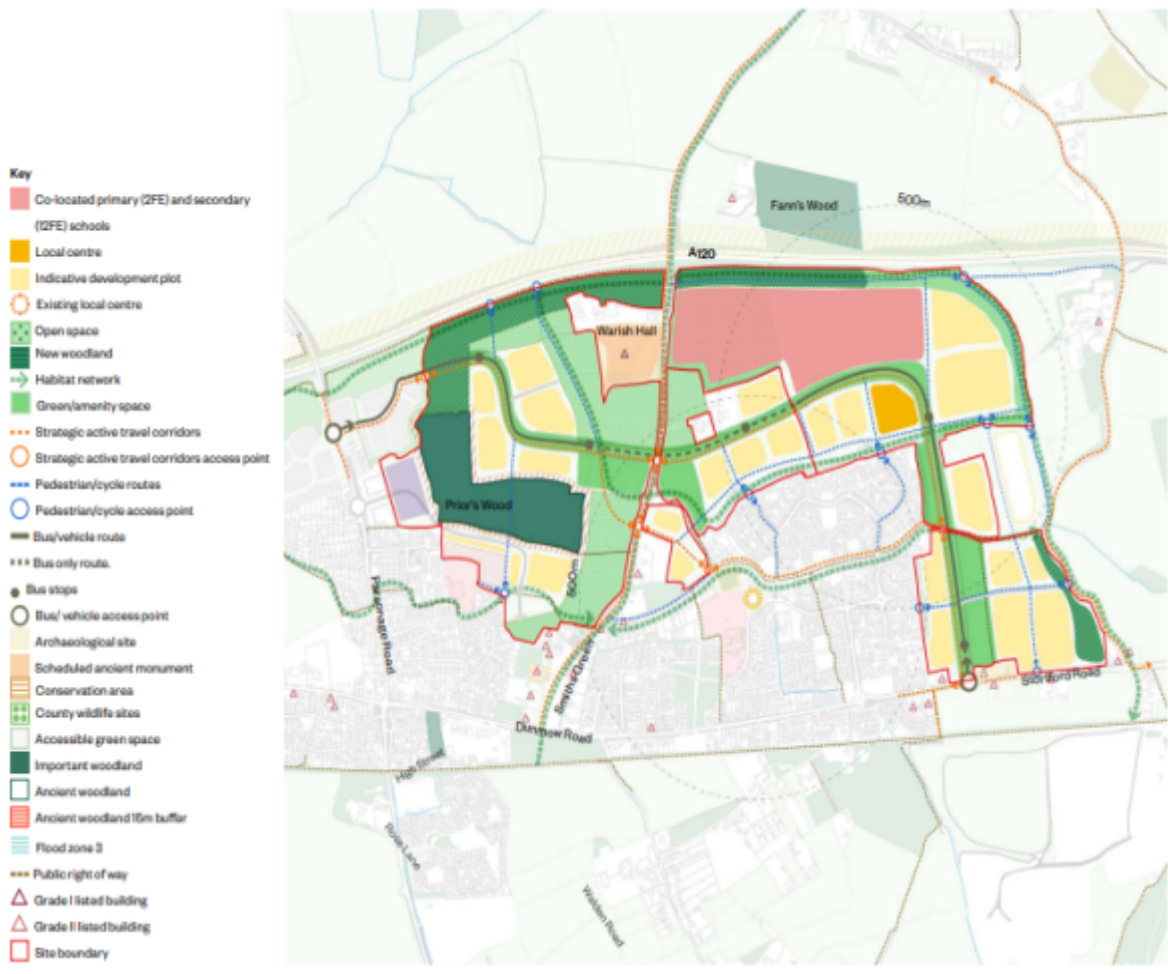
- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services, allowing for an increased frequency of services
- ii. enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established.

Cycling/Walking

- i. delivery of attractive, convenient and all-weather active travel routes within allocated development sites, including connections to and enhancements of the existing Public Rights of Way network
- ii. new and improved off site active travel routes providing connections to key service centres or facilities.
- iii. Maximise the linkages from the development across to the public right of way that runs along the eastern edge of the site whilst making sure that both sites (023 and 013) are connected to provide smooth and uninterrupted pedestrian and cycle linkages. It is also important to make High Lane an attractive and safe route to connect walking and cycling routes between the development and the town centre.
- iv. Maximise the public right of way that runs along the eastern edge by providing several points of pedestrian access from the development. The built form does not need to extend to the eastern edge of the site boundary; however, the PROW must be connected to pedestrian routes in the scheme.
- v. Ensure both sites are connected by a (pedestrian, cycle and vehicular) route providing smooth and uninterrupted movement between both developments, while retaining existing hedgerows and incorporate species-rich wildflower planting on verges to support pollinator movement.
- vi. Make High Lane an attractive and safe route for connecting pedestrian and cycle movement between the town centre and the development. This should

<p>extend beyond the development to schemes to the west of Cambridge Road including Walpole Meadows.</p>
<p>Views</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhance views to and from listed buildings as appropriate. ii. Provide strong frontage onto High Lane, and any open spaces that are intended for public use (e.g play areas, community gardening areas, and habitat corridors)
<p>Landscape</p>
<p>Provide a key interface that complements the landscape on the eastern edge of the site. Development should seek to establish that key views of the landscape are protected and equally how the development impacts views into the settlement from the landscape to the east.</p>
<p>Heritage</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conserve and enhance the setting of the listed building to the south-east corner ii. Enhance the relationship between the open space and the listed building towards the north-east of the site to the east of High Lane
<p>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide play spaces that are located within the local centre of each of the sites. The spaces must be overlooked and accessible by safe pedestrian routes ii. Create areas and corridors of biodiversity across the site that would link with the PROW hedgerows to the east and beyond to the county wildlife site and Aubrey Buxton Nature Reserve iii. Existing Category A trees on the site would require surveying on the site to assess the ecological impact of the development with additional protection and planting as required
<p>Infrastructure</p>
<p>Health:</p> <p>Education:</p> <p>Community Centres:</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.</p>

Takeley Framework



SITE: Land at Warish Hall, Parkers and Warrens Farm, Takeley		HELAA Reference(s): Takeley 007 MIX + 016 RES LtCanfield 003 RES
Settlement	Takeley	Site History: UTT/21/1987/FUL Mixed use development including: revised access to/from Parsonage Road between Weston Group Business Centre and Innovation Centre buildings leading to: light industrial/flexible employment units (c.3568sqm) including health care medical facility/flexible employment building (Use Class
Total area (ha)	121	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	40 (excluding schools). 54.5 (including schools)	
Existing uses	Agricultural and public open space; ancient woodland and watercourses.	

		<p>E); 126 dwellings on Bulls Field, south of Prior's Wood: 24 dwellings west of and with access from Smiths Green Lane; 38 dwellings on land north of Jacks Lane, east of Smiths Green Lane including associated landscaping, woodland extension, public open space, pedestrian and cycle routes</p> <p>Appeal Dismissed</p> <p>UTT/22/2744/FUL</p> <p>Erection of 4 no. industrial/flexible employment (Use Class E) buildings with associated landscaping and parking</p> <p>Approved</p> <p>UTT/23/1583/PINS</p> <p>Access to/from Parsonage Road between Weston Group Business Centre and Innovation Centre buildings leading to 96 dwellings on Bulls Field, south of Prior's Wood, including associated parking, landscaping, public open space, land for the expansion of Roseacres Primary School, pedestrian and cycle routes to Smiths Green Lane together with associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Awaiting Decision</p>
Topography and natural drainage	Generally flat with river courses and artificial bund across northern side of Priors Green development.	Site Description
Proposed Uses	Residential	Site located to the north and east of Takeley on Warish Hall and Parkers Farm. Constraints include the ancient woodland of Prior's Wood and setting of Warish Hall scheduled ancient monument.
Dwelling capacity	1636	The site has a frontage on

Net density (dph)	40-50	Stortford Road through the ECC-owned land. It is largely public amenity greenspace and agricultural with scattered traditional housing around Smiths Green. The Weston Homes business and office units lie to the west accessed off Parsonage Road.
Key Issues		
Integration of new development within the existing character of older style traditional as well as new development in Takeley such as Priors Green.		
Facilitating active and sustainable travel connections within the site, to existing facilities, to the highway, to the Flich Way recreational route, and to Stansted Airport		
Access to highway with different land ownerships		
Protection of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting including the feeling of open space		
Delivery of green infrastructure and biodiversity net gains on-site whilst protecting and enhancing existing woodland ecology.		
Mitigating impact of A120 on northern boundary regarding noise and air pollution.		
Ensuring adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet the needs of a growing population and ensuring it is easily accessible by non-car means		
Ensuring new employment uses are accessible by appropriate public transport services.		
Urban Design Guidance		
Planning applications pursuant to this allocation in Takeley should comply with the guidance set out in the headings below. In addition, proposals must take cognisance of the Council's adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.		
Climate Change considerations		
New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places		

Transport

Access

- i. Stortford Road providing vehicular access to the eastern parcels of the site and linking to the public transport corridor.
- ii. An access point linking into the existing junction at Parsonage Road.
- iii. The public transport route should be a no-through route for private vehicles between the eastern and western parcels on either side of Smiths Green Lane
- iv. improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services, allowing for an increased frequency of services
- ii. enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established

Cycling/Walking

- i. delivery of attractive, convenient and all-weather active travel routes within allocated development sites, including connections to and enhancements of the existing Public Rights of Way network
- ii. new and improved off site active travel routes providing connections to key service centres or facilities.
- iii. An active travel and public transport spine should be provided connecting the new neighbourhoods to a new local centre within the eastern parcel.
- iv. New active travel route through Priors Wood.
- v. Active travel route crossing Stortford Road and linking to Fritch Way
- vi. Active travel routes east-west across the sites and linking to existing communities.

Links to Adjoining Areas

Provision of new links through the existing bund to Gilders Road and Saffron Way

Heritage

- i. New green space to the south of Warish Hall moated site and remains of Takeley Priory (Scheduled Monument) and Warish Hall and Moat Bridge (Grade I Listed building).
- ii. Smith's Green is ancient green space subject of consultation on proposed Conservation Area with several listed buildings along edges, all of which must be respected in built form and layout.
- iii. New neighbourhoods should be arranged around a green open space which acts as a green wedge alongside along Smiths Green Lane providing amenity for new and existing communities, and a setting for heritage and new developments

Landscape

- i. Open space and woodland should provide a buffer to the A120, accommodating part of the Harcamlow Way
- ii. Green amenity space to be provided adjacent to the proposed bus route to the south- east portion of the site.
- iii. Green amenity space adjacent to the proposed bus route to the south of Warish Hall
- iv. New woodland to the north of the site expanding Priors Wood and providing a buffer to the A120.
- v. Proposed new woodland to the south-east of the site providing a buffer between new development and adjacent agricultural land.
- vi. Minimum 15m buffer to be provided to Priors Wood Ancient Woodland.

Views

Views from the south along Smiths Green Lane towards Warish Hall should be retained, and southwards.

Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- i. Green corridors throughout the site along key active travel and public transport routes, and alongside the public transport corridor.
- ii. A large portion of the Takeley site is within the Natural England Amber Risk Zone for Great Crested Newts, meaning that it has Great Crested Newt populations, habitats and dispersal routes where developers can use district level licensing in these zones to accommodate the species.
- iii. This site is within the B-Lines National Pollinator Network where active travel routes and major road verges should provide biodiversity enhancements to benefit pollinators.
- iv. The whole site is within the Natural England National Habitat Network Expansion Zone around important River Habitats and provides opportunity for their enhancement ensuring there is a 10m buffer that must be maintained to all rivers and watercourses.

Infrastructure

Health: New health facility to be provided in the local centre and to be provided to an as appropriate design and specification to agreed with the council and relevant health organisation.

Education: new 12FE secondary school and one 2FE primary school, co-located and potentially to create an all-through school. To be located in a traffic free 'school zone' in accordance with County education department principles, well connected to walking, cycling routes and bus routes. New primary school , adjacent to new local centre and on public transport corridor. Secondary school to be located along the north eastern boundary of the site, adjacent to new local centre and also on public transport corridor.

School playing fields and amenity areas to be located to the western end of the site to help maintain the open setting for the heritage assets around Smiths Green. School playing fields to be located close to new public park at Smiths |Green. Roseacres school expansion to be accommodated on allocated 1ha

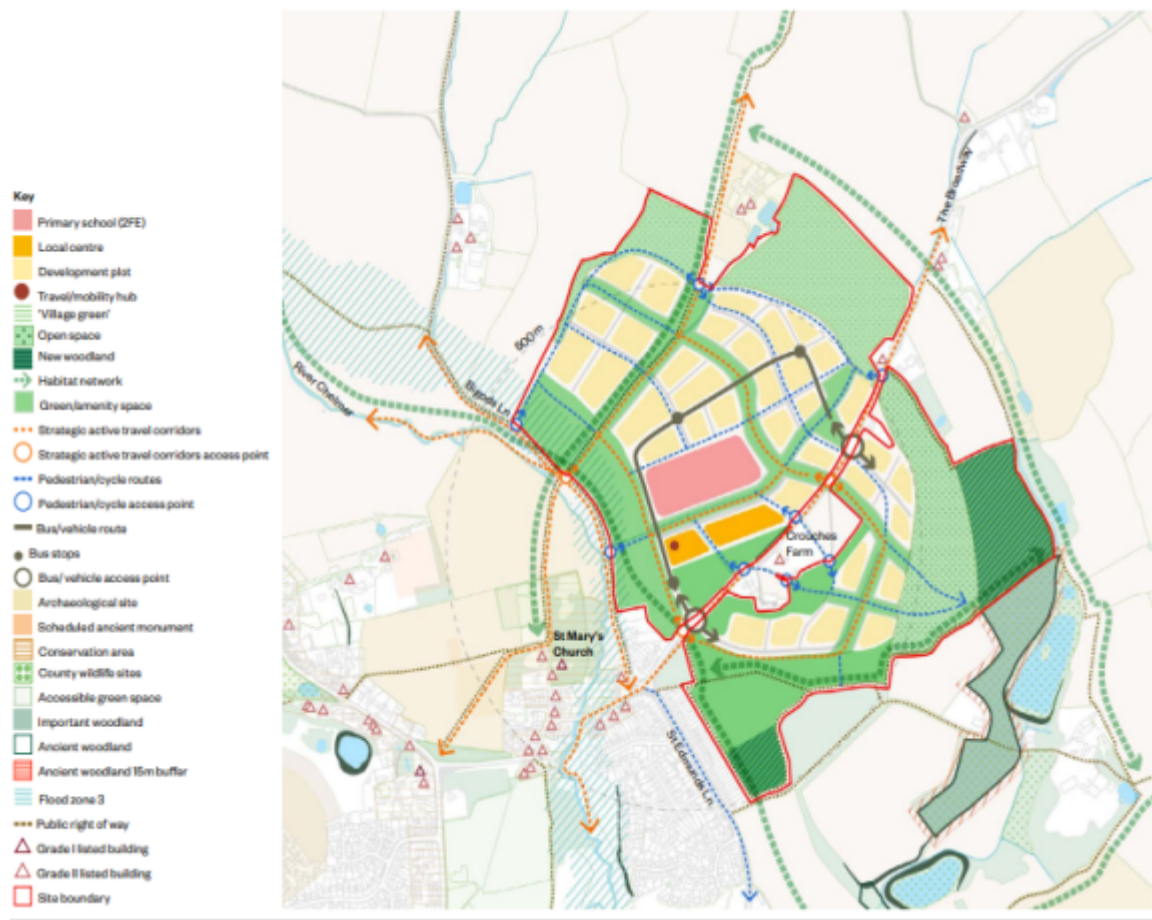
Community Centres:

Other: Creation of a new local centre in the eastern parcel positioned to maximise its catchment of residents but minimise impact on the existing local centre at Little Canfield.

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.

Great Dunmow Framework



SITE: East of Church End, off The Broadway, Great Dunmow		HELAA Reference(s): Gt Dunmow 009
Settlement	Great Dunmow	Site History: No recent planning history within the main site. Appeal dismissed 2018 on 50 dwellings, NW of The Broadway and NE of Bigods Lane; application refused 2019 for 115 dwellings on site adjoining Church End, NE of St Edmunds Lane
Total area (ha)	68 (42.8 to NW/25.2 to SE of The Broadway)	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	21.17 (excluding school. 23.27 (including school)	
Existing uses	Agricultural	

Topography and natural drainage	Sloping site from 80mOD to Church End and down to River Chelmer to SW of site at 50OD. Central Plateau on north side. Undulation on south side affords views of Church.	Site Description: The site is located off Broadway (B1057) adjacent to Church End, Great Dunmow. The site is Northeast of the town, approx. one mile from town centre. Adjoins Church End Conservation Area and access to The Broadway is across a width and weight restricted bridge. Lightly trafficked Bigods Lane joins B1057 at crossroads with St Edmunds Lane. Other constraints are the floodplain at the River Chelmer and Merks Hill ancient woodland on SE boundary.
Proposed Uses	Residential, education and community uses with mobility hub and possible small employment uses.	
Dwelling capacity	869	
Net density (dph)	40 - 50	

Key Issues

Importance of maintaining the open aspect and rural feel arising from the sweeping views towards the Church End Conservation Area, the west-facing incline from the plateau area to the south east and the slope towards the River Chelmer

Sensitive landscape and ecologies around the perimeter and through the site.

Connectivity to local services and facilities in order to integrate the new development with the existing community;

Need to mitigate local impact of traffic on St Edmunds Lane and local roads

Narrow and weight restricted bridge leading to the town centre

Impact on heritage areas of the Church End Conservation Area including views of the church and listed Parkers Farm, Marks Hall Farm and Bigods Hall

Severance imparted by the split site across The Broadway and the retained landownership of Crouches Farm in the centre of the site on the south side of The Broadway which limits access to proposed local centre across The Broadway.

Urban Design Guidance

Planning applications pursuant to this allocation in Great Dunmow should comply with the guidance set out in the headings below. In addition, proposals must take cognisance of the Council's adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.

Climate Change considerations

New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places

Transport

Access

- i. Streets should follow contours to form a network of continuous, interlinked routes
- ii. New junctions on The Broadway enabling a bus loop through northern parcel and to provide access to residential areas
- iii. Improved connection should be provided onto Church End at St Edmunds Lane
- iv. Improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity.

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services, allowing for an increased frequency of services
- ii. enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established

Cycling/Walking

- i. New connections should be provided from south parcel of site into Church End at Edmunds Lane to provide onwards connections
- ii. Strengthen Bigods Lane as an active travel corridor
- iii. Access from Bigods Lane to St Mary's churchyard should be improved to provide safe and convenient access into Great Dunmow for new communities
- iv. Create network of routes that follow the contours around the site and link to the proposed local centre
- v. delivery of attractive, convenient and all-weather active travel routes within allocated development sites, including connections to and enhancements of the existing Public Rights of Way network

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. new and improved off site active travel routes providing connections to key service centres or facilities. vii. An active travel and public transport spine through the site on the northern side should be provided connecting the new neighbourhoods to a new local centre which may include a small mobility hub to serve local residents and workers.
<p>Links to adjoining areas</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Leisure routes linking PROW into areas to the south including Merks Hill Wood should be created. ii. Explore opportunities for connections through the land parcels around Crouches Farm, connecting into routes along the green corridors and to the local centre.
<p>Heritage</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintain views of the Grade II Listed Crouches Farm from the proposed riverside park. Development should step back from The Broadway to maintain the setting of Crouches Farm. ii. Views of St Mary's Church should be framed by the building form and layout and maintained from the existing PROW within the southern site iii. Development should be set back from the historic Bigods Lane to maintain its local rural character.
<p>Landscape</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Creation of open spaces to north-east of the site should be designed to maintain views over the ridge of the plateau to Church End. ii. Green amenity spaces should be provided along strategic active travel routes running both north-south and east-west through the site. iii. Create a riverside park alongside the River Chelmer and Bigods Lane to link with new green infrastructure all around the site to provide a continuous public green space, amenity and recreational parkland accessible for new and existing residents. iv. Merks Hill Wood, located to the south east of the site, should be integrated within the green infrastructure network with enhanced woodland planting
<p>Views</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Views of St Mary's Church should be maintained from the existing PROW along the southern boundary. ii. Open spaces to north-east of the site should enhance views of the village from the ridge of the hill.
<p>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Green corridors should link the riverside park with surrounding hedgerows and woodland. ii. Existing hedges should be retained to provide habitats and structure iii. Watercourses should be restored and improved for Biodiversity Net Gain.

- iv. A minimum 10m buffer to rivers and watercourses must be maintained.
- v. The north and east of the site is within the Natural England Amber Risk Zone for Great Crested Newts, meaning that it has Great Crested Newt populations, habitats and dispersal routes which must be conserved and District level licensing in these zones used.
- vi. The site is within the B-Lines National Pollinator Network such that active travel routes and road verges should be enhanced to benefit pollinators.
- vii. The southern portion of site is within Natural England National Habitat Network and Natural England should be consulted on proposals in this area.
- viii. An area defined as an Expansion Zone around Ancient Woodland habitat should include a buffer zone to the Ancient Woodland at Merks Hill; new woodland planting should be provided where appropriate.
- ix. Open terrestrial habitat for Barn Owl/Bat foraging should be considered in addition to new woodland planting. Development should include built-in habitats in the fabric of new building (swift/bat boxes) particularly on elevations facing Ancient Woodland

Infrastructure

Health: New health facility to be provided in the local centre and to be provided to an as appropriate design and specification to agreed with the council and relevant health organisation.

Education: A new 2FE Primary school is required and to be located close the local centre and the bus loop. The school should be positioned within a traffic free 'school zone' and well connected to walking, cycling and bus routes

Community Centres:

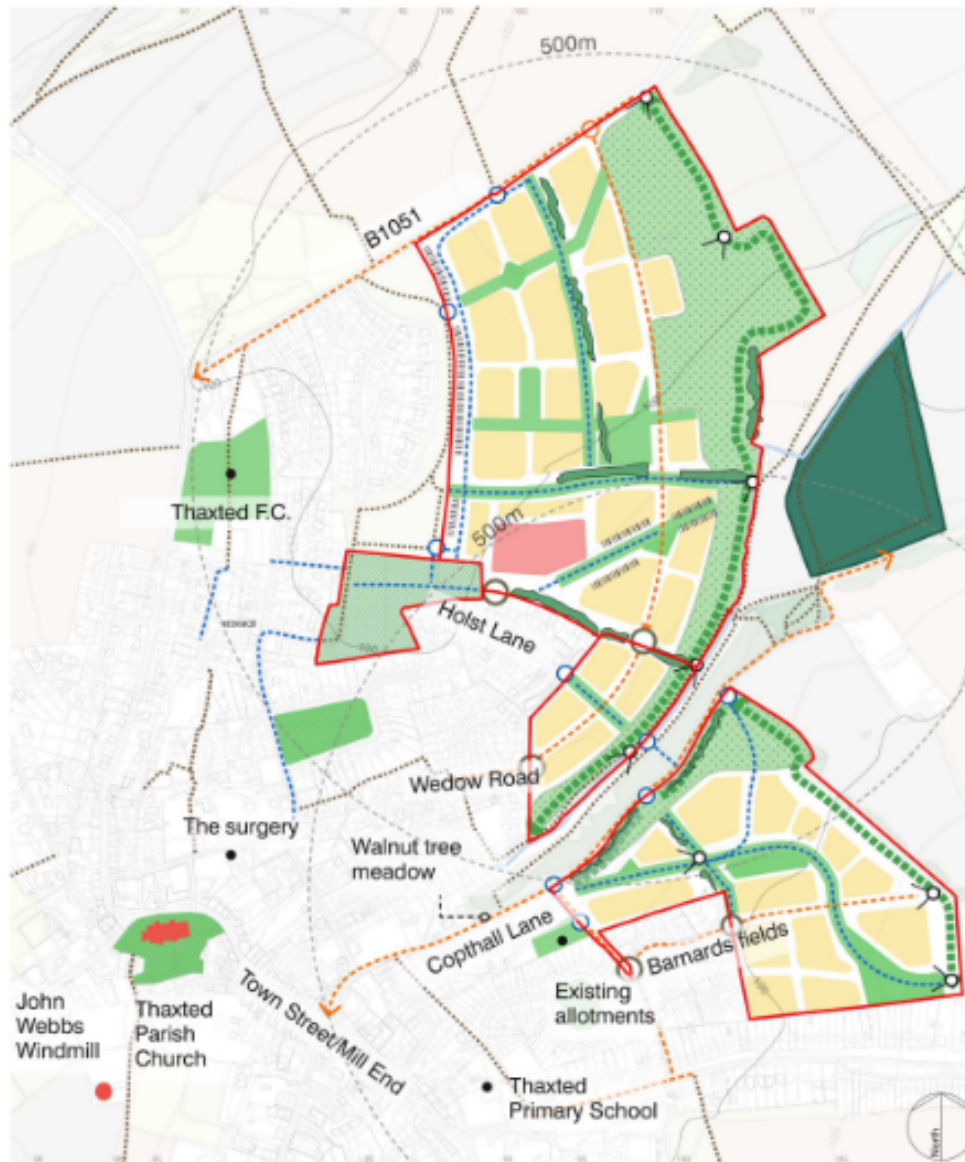
Other: A local centre should be provided in the northern site with access from the proposed new bus loop and linked by green infrastructure to the riverside park, potentially including sports pitches

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.

Appendix 4 - Thaxted – Site Development Templates

Thaxted Framework



- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Site Boundary | Footpath connection | Vehicle access |
| Listed Buildings | Active travel route potential | Pedestrian and cycle access |
| Community/education use | Existing PROW | Existing vegetation |
| Residential | Semi-natural open space | Nature/Habitat corridors |
| Important Woodlands | Formal open space (play/lawn/public amenity) | Protected Open Space and Traditional Orchards |
| Crispey Brook | Green space with existing vegetation | Key views |
| Active treatment | | |

SITE: Land to the North-East of Barnards Field		HELAA Reference(s): Thaxted 002 + 003
Settlement	Thaxted	Site History: No planning history within the site.
Total area (ha)	10.4	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	5.7	
Existing uses	Agriculture/Scrubland	
Topography and natural drainage	The south-eastern corner of the site is the highest point, with the levels falling away toward the north-west. Drainage follows the topography downhill and towards Crispey Brook to the north of the site.	Site Description: The site comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land presently in agricultural use. The site is bounded to the north and east by hedgerow, and to the west and south by fencing associated with existing residential curtilages.
Proposed Uses	Residential	
Dwelling capacity	150	
Net density (dph)	26	
Key Issues		
Integration of new development within the existing character of Thaxted.		
Facilitating active travel connections between the site and the town centre.		
Protection of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting.		
Delivery of green infrastructure and biodiversity net gains on-site.		
Urban Design Guidance		
Planning applications pursuant to this allocation should comply with the guidance set out in the subsequent headings below. In addition, they must take cognisance of the Council's adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel.		
Climate change considerations		
New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places.		

Transport

Access

- i. Provide vehicular access to the site via Barnards Field at the south-western corner of the site and explore providing vehicular access to the site from the eastern extent of Barnards Fields.
- ii. Improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services, allowing for an increased frequency of services
- ii. enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established

Cycling/Walking

- i. Create a strong interface with Copthall Lane and develop a pedestrian and cycle access strategy which demonstrates how pedestrians and cyclists can be connected between Copthall Lane and at the north-western corner of the site.
- ii. Create a pedestrian point of access in the north-east corner of the site that connects into the existing PROW network that extends beyond Copthall Lane and the woodland nearby.
- iii. Pedestrian and cycle access should be provided between Barnards Fields and the site to ensure appropriate connectivity.
- iv. Explore providing a pedestrian access into the allotments on the western edge of the development.
- v. New active travel routes should be attractive, convenient and all-weather. Moreover, they should be equipped with dropped kerbs, tactile paving and other features are provided to make walking within the village as accessible as possible

Links to adjoining areas

Proposals should ensure the land beyond the eastern boundary of the site could be easily integrated and accessed on foot, bicycle or by vehicle from the adjoining eastern side of the site.

Landscape

- i. Landscaping within development proposals should protect and enhance views into and from the historic core to the west, whilst linking and complementing the existing hedgerow/tree line along the eastern and northern edges of the site.
- ii. Tree planting is encouraged within the development especially where this would support attractive and pleasant active travel corridors.

Views

- i. Development should maximise key views of the Grade I Listed church and John Webbs Windmill from higher ground along the southern edges of the site. Where key views which terminate with these assets are established, proposals should focus high quality active frontages along these routes.
- ii. Development should also focus on retaining long distance views Thaxted's wider landscape, taking account of how the sloping valley topography will affect views.

Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- i. Propose a range of central green areas that combine existing ecological assets and include measures to enhance biodiversity and encourage play and recreation. These areas should be centrally located and accessible by a range of safe and legible routes that are appealing to pedestrians.
- ii. Opportunities should be taken to deliver biodiversity net gains as part of the proposed drainage strategy. Provision should be made on-site for natural green spaces as well as the aforementioned publicly accessible open spaces.
- iii. Retain the existing hedgerows and vegetation that run north to south in the site and border the edges of the site boundary.
- iv. Develop a green infrastructure strategy that seeks to compliment important woodland and landscape towards the north-east of the site.
- v. Retain existing hedgerows and vegetation that run north to south in the site and border the edges of the site boundary.
- vi. Develop a green infrastructure strategy that seeks to compliment important woodland and landscape towards the north-east of the site.

Infrastructure

Health:

Education: Provision of new primary school, initially 1Fe, within the 'Land to the North of Holst Lane' allocation.

Community Centres:

Other:

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.

SITE: Land to the North of Holst Lane		HELAA Reference(s): Thaxted 015 + 017 + 018 + 020
Settlement	Thaxted	Site History: UTT/15/0954/OP - Refused UTT/18/1730/OP - Refused UTT/21/1836/OP - Resolution to grant 49 dwellings, subject to the completion of a Section 106 agreement.
Total area (ha)	24.8	
Approximate Developable Area (ha)	13.0	
Existing uses	Agricultural	
Topography and natural drainage	The north of the site is the highest point, with the levels falling away toward the south. Drainage follows the topography downhill and towards Crispey Brook to the south of the site.	
Proposed Uses	Residential/ Education	Site Description: The site comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land presently in agricultural use. The site is bounded to the north and east by hedgerow, and to the west and south by fencing associated with existing residential curtilages.
Dwelling capacity	339	
Net density (dph)	26	
Key Issues		
Integration of new development within the existing character of Thaxted.		
Facilitating active travel connections between the site and the town centre.		
Protection of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting.		
Delivery of green infrastructure and biodiversity net gains on-site.		
Delivery of new primary school to support population growth.		
Urban Design Guidance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Planning applications pursuant to this allocation should comply with the guidance set out in the subsequent headings below. In addition, they must take cognisance of the Council's adopted Design Code as it applies to relevant character areas. Applications may be subject to review by the nominated Quality Review Panel. ii. Development must provide additional services and facilities within a new minor centre. This must include a 1F/E primary school on a 2F/E sized site and 		

should consider another use such as a local convenience retail, leisure, or community building. This centre should be arranged and orientated within the development so that it forms a logical part of the wider settlement and creates a strong relationship with the existing built form.

- iii. Development should promote higher densities within the heart of the development and alongside these non-residential uses.

Climate change considerations

New development to promote the establishment and enhancement of green infrastructure, implementation of SuDS, and the delivery of energy and water efficient dwellings in accordance with the Local Plan policies particularly Core Policies 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35. Electric Vehicle Charging points to be provided in public places.

Transport

Access

- i. Demonstrate suitable vehicular access onto the B1051, exploring the possibility of two access points if necessary. Where a single access is proposed, the internal road alignment should be such that a cul-de-sac layout isn't formed.
- ii. Improvements to junctions as identified in the transport evidence which are required to improve highway capacity and/or facilitate active travel connectivity

Parking

In line with Core Policy 32, this will include provision for car clubs and electric vehicle charging and cycle parking as standard for each new dwelling.

Buses

- i. Financial contributions towards the improvement bus services, allowing for an increased frequency of services.
- ii. enhancement of existing bus stops to provide improved facilities including real-time information on services.
- iii. provision of discounted bus services for new residents to ensure sustainable transport habits are established

Cycling/Walking

- i. Prioritise connectivity via a series of pedestrian, cycle and vehicular linkages. Pedestrian and cycle links within the site is required to connect with the existing public footpath that extends between Burns Way and The Mead. Additionally, pedestrian and cycle connectivity should link this public footpath to the PROW network situated to the south and east of the site via a footbridge. Opportunities for connecting pedestrian and cycle links from the site into Holst Lane (both its western extent and its spur which runs northwards) should be explored.
- ii. Provide pedestrian routes alongside the full highway extent, as well as onto Copthall Lane along the southern and eastern edges of the site.
- iii. New active travel routes should be attractive, convenient and all-weather. Moreover, they should be equipped with dropped kerbs, tactile paving and

<p>other features are provided to make walking within the village as accessible as possible</p>
<p>Landscape</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development proposals should retain all valuable trees and reinforce the tree landscape buffers to the east along the site boundary to maintain the sense of enclosure and minimise intrusion into the wider landscape. ii. Tree planting is encouraged within the development especially where this would support attractive and pleasant active travel corridors.
<p>Views</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development should maximise key views of the Grade I Listed Church and John Webbs Windmill from within the site. The site should also focus on retaining long distance views with regard to the historic core of Thaxted and its wider landscape. ii. Where key views which terminate in these assets are established, proposals should focus high-quality active frontages along these routes.
<p>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop an approach to sensitively front on to the traditional orchard along the western edge of the site boundary. The site's open space strategy should explore a method of integrating and connecting the orchard into the site's open space mix. ii. Maximise the use of Walnut Tree Meadow and its function in supporting biodiversity. iii. Acknowledge and respond to the presence of Crispy Brook, the woodland belt and the open space to the south of the site through layout, design, orientation and connectivity. iv. Utilise open space in the eastern part of the site to form a natural connection with the existing woodland located off Copthall Lane. v. Provide a network of green spaces that are interconnected through clear and legible pedestrian links. These spaces should be overlooked by homes and/or community facilities and any play space should be situated within the heart of the development. vi. Opportunities should be taken to deliver biodiversity net gains as part of the proposed drainage strategy. Provision should be made on site for natural green spaces as well as the aforementioned publicly accessible open spaces.
<p>Infrastructure</p>
<p>Health:</p> <p>Education: The development must accommodate and contribute towards the delivery of a 1FE primary school on a 2F/E sized site as part of the allocation.</p> <p>Community Centres: Explore the potential for the delivery of a further non-residential use near the school, in an accessible location with good links to the existing settlement.</p>

Other:

Utilities: Contributions to maintaining the sewage system and measures to reduce flood risk.

All mitigations required for any development, will be subject to viability testing. If appropriate, developers will be expected to make an endowment or revenue contribution towards the maintenance of public and play space.