



The Planning Inspectorate

Report to Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council

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an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Date: 10 December 2020

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

(as amended)

Section 20

Report on the Examination of the North Essex Authorities' Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan

The Plan was submitted for examination on 9 October 2017

The examination hearings were held between 16 & 25 January 2018, on 9 May 2018, and between 14 & 30 January 2020.

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Schedule of Recommended Main Modifications

Abbreviations used in this report

The 2004 Act	The <i>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</i> (as amended)
dpa	Dwellings per annum
DPD	Development Plan Document
GC	Garden community
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MM	Main modification
NEAs	North Essex Authorities
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONS	The Office for National Statistics
The Plan	The North Essex Authorities' Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
The Regulations	The <i>Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012</i> (as amended)
SA	Sustainability appraisal
The Section 1 Plan	The North Essex Authorities' Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan
UPC	Unattributable population change

Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that the North Essex Authorities' [NEAs] Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan provides an appropriate basis for the planning of the NEAs' area, provided that a number of main modifications [MMs] are made to it. The NEAs have specifically requested that I recommend any MMs necessary to enable the Plan to be adopted.

Following the hearings, the NEAs prepared schedules of the proposed MMs, carried out sustainability appraisal [SA] of them, and updated the Habitats Regulations Assessment [HRA] to take account of them. The MMs were subject to public consultation over a six-week period. In some cases I have adjusted their detailed wording and made consequential adjustments where necessary. I have recommended their inclusion in the Plan after considering the sustainability appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment and all the representations made in response to consultation on them.

The Main Modifications can be summarised as follows:

- Deletion from the Plan of the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders garden community and the proposed West of Braintree garden community;
- Modifications to the policies for the Tendring / Colchester Borders garden community, to ensure that the Plan provides a justified and effective policy framework for its development;
- Modifications to the policy on housing requirements to ensure that the Plan effectively sets out how those requirements are to be met;
- Modifications to the policy for employment land to ensure that its requirements are soundly based and that it sets out effectively how they will be met; and
- Modifications to ensure that the Plan's Vision, strategic objectives and spatial strategy, and its policies on the presumption in favour of sustainable development, infrastructure and connectivity, and place-shaping principles, are justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the North Essex Authorities'¹ Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan in terms of Section 20(5) of *the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* (as amended) [the 2004 Act]. It considers first whether the Plan's preparation has complied with the duty to co-operate. It then considers whether the Plan is compliant with the legal requirements and whether it is sound. At paragraph 182, the National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF], published in March 2012, makes it clear that in order to be sound, a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
2. A revised version of the NPPF was published in July 2018 and was further revised in February 2019. It includes a transitional arrangement in paragraph 214 which indicates that, for the purpose of examining this Plan, the policies in the 2012 NPPF apply. Similarly, where the national Planning Practice Guidance [PPG] has been updated to reflect the revised NPPF, the previous versions of the PPG apply for the purposes of this examination under the transitional arrangement. Therefore, unless stated otherwise, references in this report are to the 2012 NPPF and the versions of the PPG which were extant prior to the publication of the 2018 NPPF.
3. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the North Essex Authorities [NEAs] have submitted what they consider to be a sound plan. The Publication Draft of the NEAs' Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan, submitted for examination in October 2017, is the basis for my examination. It is the same document as was published for representations in June 2017.

Main Modifications

4. In accordance with section 20(7C) of the 2004 Act the NEAs requested that I should recommend any main modifications [MMs] necessary to rectify matters that make the Plan unsound and legally non-compliant, and thus incapable of being adopted. My report explains why the recommended MMs are necessary. The MMs are referenced in bold in the form **MM1**, **MM2**, etc when they first appear in the report, and are set out in full in the Appendix.
5. Following the examination hearings, the NEAs prepared a schedule of proposed MMs, carried out sustainability appraisal [SA] of them, and updated the Habitats Regulations Assessment [HRA] to take account of them. The schedule of proposed MMs and the accompanying SA and HRA reports were subject to public consultation for six weeks. I have taken account of the consultation responses in coming to my conclusions in this report, and in this light I have made some adjustments to the detailed wording of the MMs. None of those adjustments significantly alters the content of the MMs as published for consultation, or undermines the participatory processes, the SA or the HRA that have been undertaken. Where necessary, I explain the adjustments in the report.

¹ The North Essex Authorities are: Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council, and Tendring District Council.

Policies Map

6. Local planning authorities [LPAs] must maintain an adopted policies map which illustrates geographically the application of the policies in the adopted development plan. When submitting a local plan for examination, LPAs are required to provide a submission policies map showing the changes to the adopted policies map that would result from the proposals in the submitted local plan. For Braintree District Council, the submission policies map consists of all the "Proposal Maps" following page 209 in their submitted Publication Draft Local Plan, and for Colchester Borough Council, it comprises the separately-bound set of "Policies Maps" which accompanied their submitted Publication Draft Local Plan.
7. The submission policies maps for Braintree and Colchester include geographic illustrations of the broad locations of the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree garden communities [GCs], which are the subject of submitted Plan policies SP7, SP9 and SP10. However, I am recommending MMs which remove those two proposed GCs from the Plan². Consequently, when the Plan is adopted, the geographic illustrations of those two proposed GCs on Braintree's and Colchester's submission policies maps should not be carried forward to their adopted policies maps.
8. The Plan proposes a third GC, the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC, which is the subject of policies SP7 and SP8. I am not recommending the removal of this GC from the Plan. Accordingly, the geographic illustrations of its broad location on Colchester's and Tendring's submission policies maps will need to be carried forward to their adopted policies maps.

Context of the Plan

9. The NEAs' shared strategic Section 1 Plan [hereafter referred to as "the Section 1 Plan" or "the Plan"] was produced collaboratively by Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council in order to address strategic planning matters across their areas. The Section 1 Plan, which is the subject of this report, forms an identical part of each of the three NEAs' submitted local plans. Also as part of their local plans, each of the NEAs has submitted a Section 2 Plan, which is different for each authority. The Section 2 Plans are being examined separately. Following their receipt of this report, in accordance with section 23 of the 2004 Act it will be for each of the NEAs to decide whether and when to adopt the Section 1 Plan, including whether or not to adopt it in advance of their Section 2 Plan.
10. At an early stage in the examination, in a letter to the NEAs [IED/001]³, I identified the role of the Section 1 Plan, as submitted, as being to:
 - Set out how the NEAs will apply the presumption in favour of sustainable development (policy SP1);
 - Define the spatial strategy for North Essex (policy SP2);

² See main issue 3 in the Assessment of Soundness below.

³ All references in this report in the format [XYZ/123] are to documents which are available on the Section 1 Plan examination website, hosted by Braintree District Council.

- Set the housing and employment land requirements for North Essex as a whole and for each of the three LPA areas in North Essex (policies SP3 & SP4);
 - Identify strategic infrastructure priorities and place-shaping principles for North Essex as a whole (policies SP5 & SP6);
 - Allocate strategic areas for the development of three new garden communities, and set out policy requirements for the development and delivery of those communities, to be elaborated in future Strategic Growth Development Plan Documents (policies SP7, SP8, SP9 & SP10).
11. In this report I consider whether the Section 1 Plan's policies, and the Section 1 Plan as a whole, are sound and legally compliant. Consequently, my report does not deal with matters which are the province of the NEAs' Section 2 Plans. It does not consider, for example, whether the housing and employment land requirements for each authority are likely to be met over the plan period, or whether each authority is able to demonstrate a five-year supply of housing land, because most of the site allocations intended to meet those requirements are made in the three Section 2 Plans.
12. As part of the examination, I held hearing sessions in January and May 2018, after which I wrote a post-hearings letter [IED/011] and a supplementary post-hearings letter to the NEAs [IED/012]. Following further correspondence with the NEAs, the examination was paused to allow the NEAs to carry out further work on the evidence base and the Sustainability Appraisal. After consultation on that further work had taken place, I held further hearing sessions in January 2020. I then wrote a further post-hearings letter to the NEAs [IED/022].
13. My three post-hearings letters, IED/011, IED/012 and IED/022 are attached to this report. They set out my detailed findings on many aspects of the Plan's soundness and legal compliance. To avoid unnecessary repetition, sections of those letters are to be read as integral parts of this report. In the sections below dealing with the duty to co-operate, other aspects of legal compliance, and the soundness of the Plan, I indicate which specific paragraphs of those letters form integral parts of this report.

Public Sector Equality Duty

14. I have had due regard to the aims expressed in S149(1) of the *Equality Act 2010*, including when considering the Plan's provisions to achieve inclusive access (policy SP5) and to meet the accommodation needs of older people and of gypsies and travellers (policy SP7).

Assessment of Duty to Co-operate

15. Section 20(5)(c) of the 2004 Act requires that I consider whether the NEAs complied with any duty imposed on them by section 33A in respect of the Plan's preparation. I consider this matter in IED/011, and conclude that each of the NEAs met the duty to co-operate in the preparation of the Section 1 Plan. Paragraphs 7 to 16 inclusive of IED/011 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report, set out my reasons for reaching that conclusion.

16. There has been no subsequent evidence that leads me to alter the conclusion I reached in IED/011. Accordingly, I am satisfied that where necessary the NEAs engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the Plan, and that the duty to co-operate has therefore been met.

Assessment of Other Aspects of Legal Compliance

Sustainability appraisal

17. The NEAs carried out a sustainability appraisal [SA] of the Plan, prepared a report of its findings, and published the report [SD/001] along with the Plan and other submission documents, in accordance with Regulation 19 of the *Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012* [the 2012 Regulations]. In IED/011 I identified a number of shortcomings in SD/001, and in response the NEAs prepared and published an additional SA report [SD/001b], which was also the subject of public consultation.
18. I consider that the additional SA report rectifies the shortcomings I identified in the original report. Paragraphs 60-110 inclusive of IED/022 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report, set out my reasons for taking that view, and there has been no subsequent evidence which alters that view. In particular, I consider that in EXD/094 the NEAs provide an effective response to the argument made in EXD/091 that the SA fails to take adequate account of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change or the *Climate Change Act 2008*.
19. SA of the Plan as modified by the proposed MMs was subsequently carried out and the report [SD/001c] was published for public consultation. In assessing the soundness of the Plan below, I have taken account of the findings of the SA reports, the responses to public consultation on them, and the comments of the NEAs' consultants on the responses to SD/001c [NEA/021a].

Habitats Regulations Assessment

20. An updated Habitats Regulations Assessment [HRA] report (July 2019) [EB/083] was prepared for the Plan by the NEAs' consultants, following comments I made in IED/011 on the original HRA report. The screening stage of EB/083 finds a number of likely significant effects on European sites. Following appropriate assessment, EB/083 concludes that provided its key recommendations and mitigation requirements are adopted and implemented, the Plan will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, either alone or in combination. In paragraphs 48 to 59 inclusive of IED/022 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report, I explain why I consider that conclusion is justified.
21. **MM5, MM6, MM15, MM17, MM22, MM36 and MM39**, which set out measures to protect water quality and to mitigate the effects of increased recreational disturbance and any loss of off-site habitat, are needed to ensure that all EB/083's key recommendations and mitigation requirements are incorporated into the Plan. I have adjusted the wording of MM22 and MM36 to remove the references to "associated sewer connections" in the versions published for consultation, as those references would unnecessarily duplicate

other legislative requirements. Subject to this adjustment, the MMs reflect statements of common ground between the NEAs, Natural England, the Environment Agency and Anglian Water. Proposed **MM37**, as published for consultation, is, however, unnecessary for soundness as it merely duplicates the wording of MM36, and I have therefore excluded it from the schedule of recommended MMs.

22. A further update of the HRA report [EB/083a] assesses the submitted version of the Section 1 Local Plan as proposed to be amended by the MMs, and confirms the conclusions of EB/083. Having considered the responses to consultation on EB/083a, and the comments of the NEAs' consultants on the responses [NEA/021b], I am satisfied that those conclusions are well-founded. Subject to the MMs, the Plan is therefore capable of being adopted in compliance with the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017*.

Climate change

23. Policies in the Plan provide for growth to be focussed principally on existing settlements, and seek to achieve changes in travel behaviour by improving, and increasing opportunities for, sustainable modes of transport. They also seek to ensure that residents of the Tendring / Colchester Borders garden community can meet most of their day-to-day needs on site; that a package of measures, including a rapid transit system, is introduced to encourage their use of sustainable transport; and that measures are taken to promote water efficiency and re-use and to manage flood risk. Policies in the NEAs' submitted Section 2 Plans set out the approach to coastal flood risk, energy conservation and renewable energy schemes.
24. Each of the NEAs' development plans, taken as a whole, therefore, includes policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the LPA's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, as section 19(1A) of the 2004 Act requires. The Plan does not need to make specific reference to the Paris Agreement or the *Climate Change Act 2008* in order for that requirement to be met.

Other legal compliance matters

25. The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the NEAs' Local Development Schemes.
26. Consultation on the Plan and the MMs was carried out in compliance with the NEAs' Statements of Community Involvement. In paragraphs 17 to 25 inclusive of IED/011 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report, I consider the NEAs' failure to register the representations submitted by five respondents at Regulation 19 stage, and the steps that were taken to overcome its consequences. I conclude there that effective arrangements were put in place to minimise the effects of that failure, and that no substantial prejudice to any party resulted from it. There has been no subsequent evidence which leads me to a different conclusion.
27. Each of the NEAs' development plans, taken as a whole, includes policies to address the strategic priorities for the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area.

28. Regulation 8(3) of the 2012 Regulations requires that where a local plan contains a policy that is intended to supersede another policy in the adopted development plan, it must state that fact and identify the superseded policy. As submitted, the Plan fails to comply with this requirement, but the failure is rectified by **MM3 and MM46**.
29. The Plan complies with all other relevant legal requirements, including those in the 2004 Act and the 2012 Regulations.

Assessment of Soundness

Main Issues

30. Taking account of all the representations, the written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination hearings, I have identified five main issues upon which the soundness of the Plan depends. This report deals with those main issues. It does not respond to every point or issue raised by representors.

Main issue 1 – Are the housing requirement figures set out in Plan policy SP3 soundly based, and does the Plan effectively set out how its housing requirements are to be met, in accordance with national policy?

31. Submitted Plan policy SP3 sets out housing requirement figures for the Plan period (2013-2033) for each of the NEAs. The principal evidence base document supporting those figures is the *Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study*, November 2016 Update [EB/018].
32. In IED/012 (written in June 2018) I conclude that those requirement figures are soundly based. In IED/022 (written in May 2020) I conclude that there has been no meaningful change in the housing situation that I considered in IED/012, and that the requirement figures remain soundly based. Paragraphs 4 to 33 inclusive and 35 to 37 inclusive of IED/012, and paragraphs 33 to 47 inclusive of IED/022 (both attached below), which form an integral part of this report, set out my reasons for reaching those conclusions.
33. In June 2020, the Office for National Statistics [ONS] published their 2018-based household projections. I invited representations on whether or not this represented a meaningful change in the housing situation from the situation that existed when I produced IED/012, and if so, what the implications would be for the soundness of the housing requirement figures in the submitted Plan.
34. Many individuals and organisations submitted representations in response, and the NEAs submitted two letters [NEA/018 & NEA/020] on the topic, together with a report from their consultants, Stantec [NEA/018a], and a note on the methodology used to produce the alternative household projection referenced in that report [NEA/020a]. I have taken all this submitted material into account.
35. By virtue of the transitional arrangement set out in paragraph 214 of the 2019 NPPF, the guidance on determining housing need in the 2019 NPPF does not apply to the Plan: instead the relevant guidance is contained in the 2012 NPPF and the corresponding PPG on Housing and economic needs assessment. The PPG advises that:

The government's official population and household projections are generally updated every 2 years to take account of the latest demographic trends. [...]

Wherever possible, local needs assessments should be informed by the latest available information. The National Planning Policy Framework is clear that Local Plans should be kept up-to-date. A meaningful change in the housing situation should be considered in this context, but this does not automatically mean that housing assessments are rendered outdated every time new projections are issued⁴.

36. In the paragraphs below, I consider whether or not the housing requirement figures in the submitted Plan remain sound, in the light of the 2018-based household projections, and of any other changes in the housing situation that are not already considered in IED/012 or IED/022. I also explain the reasons for the MMs I am recommending to submitted policies SP3 and SP8, taking account of responses to consultation on the proposed MMs.

Do the Plan's submitted housing requirement figures remain sound?

37. Paragraph 015 of the relevant PPG⁵ advises that official household projections should provide the starting-point estimate of overall housing need. Accordingly, the latest official projections then available, the 2014-based projections, were used as the starting-point for the housing needs assessment which underpins the housing requirements in submitted policy SP3. The 2014-based projections show household growth between 2013 and 2037⁶ of around 14,500 in Braintree, 19,900 in Colchester, and 15,000 in Tendring. The corresponding household growth figures in the 2018-based projections are around 8,600 in Braintree, 20,400 in Colchester, and 16,700 in Tendring.
38. It is clear that the biggest change is in projected household growth in **Braintree**: a fall of around 40% between the two sets of projections. In NEA/018a Stantec investigated the factors that caused this change. They found that changes in household formation rates do not appear to be responsible: there is only a marginal difference between the household formation rates for Braintree that were used in the 2014-based and 2018-based projections.
39. Instead, the fall in Braintree's projected household growth is explained by lower projected population growth, in which the two main factors are lower internal migration rates (that is, reduced net in-migration from the rest of the UK), and lower life expectancy leading to increased mortality rates. Other factors have only a marginal influence on the difference between the 2014-based and 2018-based household projections.
40. In assessing the significance of the changes in internal migration rates, account needs to be taken of the base periods used to calculate them. In the 2014-based projections, a five-year base period was used (2009-2014). But in the 2018-based projections, the base period was only two years (2016-2018). As Figure 3.4 in NEA/018a shows, net internal migration is subject to

⁴ PPG Reference ID: 2a-016-20150227

⁵ PPG Reference ID: 2a-015-20140306

⁶ 2013 to 2037 is the study period that was used to calculate the demographic starting-point for assessing housing need in North Essex: see EB/018, para 1.1.

substantial fluctuation from one year to the next, such that a two-year base period is unlikely to give an accurate picture of longer-term migration trends.

41. Moreover, Figure 3.4 shows that the annual net internal in-migration figures for Braintree between 2009 and 2018 were consistently and substantially lower than those in the preceding six years (2003 to 2008). A very similar pattern is reflected in the figures for new housebuilding in Braintree, set out in Figure 2.1 in NEA/018a. Indeed, in the first five years of the Plan period (2013 to 2018), on average 379 new dwellings were built each year: only a little over half the submitted Plan's requirement figure of 716 dwellings a year.
42. On this basis, Stantec conclude that the main reason for the fall in projected household growth in Braintree between the 2014- and 2018-based projections is that since the base date of the submitted Plan (2013), housing need has not been met. Not enough new homes have been built to meet the housing requirement, with the result that fewer people have been able to move into the district. As a result, in-migration trend figures have reduced, and have fed through into lower population and household projections.
43. I agree with that analysis. In my view it would be both contrary to the evidence, and inconsistent with the NPPF's guidance that assessed housing needs should be met in full, to accept that the under-supply of housing in Braintree in recent years should lead to a reduction in the district's future housing requirements.
44. For all these reasons, therefore, I consider that the 2018-based household projections do not provide a reliable basis for assessing Braintree's housing requirements. I consider that the alternative NMSS projection for Braintree, included in the Stantec report, should not be relied upon either, because it too is based on recent migration trends. Although it uses a more stable five-year trend period (2014-19) than the two years used in the official projections, in-migration over that five-year period has also been affected by the under-supply of housing in the district.
45. Turning to higher mortality rates, Stantec show that these account for an annual average of 92 fewer additional households⁷ in the 2018-based projections for Braintree, compared with the 2014-based projections. They are a considerably smaller factor in the overall reduction in projected households than internal migration rates, discussed above, which account for 178 fewer additional households annually.
46. Moreover, in considering their significance, it is necessary to take account of the wider context of the plan-making process. The Plan has been in examination for over three years. On submission its policy SP3 housing requirements were based on the latest available official household projections, as national policy and guidance require. The transitional arrangement in the 2019 NPPF allowed the Plan to continue to be examined against the policies of the 2012 NPPF and the corresponding PPG. In this way it helped to overcome the delay to plan-making that would have arisen if the Plan's housing

⁷ Stantec's annual average figures are also based on the period 2013 to 2037: see footnote 6.

requirement had had to be recalculated based on the 2019 NPPF's standard method for assessing housing need.

47. But if the housing requirement for Braintree were now to be reviewed and altered, the result would be considerable further delay not only to this examination, but very likely to the examination of Braintree's Section 2 Plan as well. That would conflict with the advice in the NPPF that planning should be genuinely plan-led and that plans should be kept up to date.
48. Against that background, the figure of 92 fewer additional households per annum represents between one-sixth and one-seventh of the 606 additional households per annum forecast for Braintree in the 2014-based household projections. In my judgment, such a reduction would not lead to an excessive or unreasonable disparity between the submitted housing requirement and the future need for housing in Braintree. I do not regard it as a sufficiently meaningful change to justify the considerable delay to plan-making that would occur if the housing requirement were to be reviewed.
49. There is evidence that the affordability of housing in Braintree has worsened during the period in which the Plan has been in examination. But as with the increase in mortality rates, I do not consider that this would justify delaying the Plan in order to review the housing requirement, given that the requirement already includes a substantial affordability uplift of 15% on top of the demographic starting-point figure⁸.
50. For **Colchester**, the Stantec report shows that the 2018-based household projections forecast an increase of 849 households per annum, only 18 households per annum more than the 2014-based projections. I do not regard that change, of around 2%, as sufficiently meaningful to justify reviewing the policy SP3 requirement for Colchester. Nor have I seen any locally-specific evidence to demonstrate that the household formation rates used in the 2018-based projections have caused Colchester's housing needs to be underestimated.
51. Compared with national trends, there may be some evidence of worsening affordability and suppressed household formation in Colchester since the start of the Plan period. But compensation for such effects will be provided by the uplift of around 6% on the demographic starting-point figure that is included in Colchester's housing requirement in order to cater for expected employment growth.
52. The policy SP3 housing requirement for **Tendring** is not derived from the official household projections, due to the distorting effect on those projections of errors that gave rise to exceptionally large unattributable population change [UPC] in the district between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Consequently, the change between the 2014-based and 2018-based household projections for Tendring has no material effect on the way the requirement is calculated. In IED/012 and IED/022 I set out my reasons for endorsing the alternative approach used to derive the demographic starting-point for Tendring, which in turn underpins the housing requirement figure.

⁸ The demographic starting-point figure, as calculated in EB/018, is the projected annual average increase in households, plus an adjustment figure for vacant dwellings.

53. That starting-point figure was originally arrived at by taking an annual average of the highest number of dwellings delivered in Tendring over a five-year period. However, as I explain in IED/011, it was subsequently corroborated by a detailed analysis of the inaccuracies in migration flow data which were a major contributing factor to UPC. In the light of that corroborating analysis, I see no justification for reviewing Tendring's demographic starting-point figure on the basis of more recent housing delivery figures.
54. As with Colchester, there may be some evidence of worsening affordability in Tendring, relative to national trends, since the start of the Plan period. To counter this, the housing requirement for Tendring includes a substantial 15% affordability uplift to the demographic starting-point figure with the explicit purpose of improving affordability.
55. It is true that, over the past six and four years respectively, housing delivery in both Colchester and Tendring has exceeded their respective housing requirement figures in policy SP3. But I have seen no evidence to support the view that a discernible improvement in affordability should have occurred as a result over that relatively short period, particularly when one takes into account that in preceding years housing delivery in both districts was significantly below the policy SP3 requirement figures⁹. Adoption of the NEAs' local plans will provide the basis for a sustained period of delivery at or above the requirement rates, and will allow the effect of that level of provision on affordability to be fully assessed.
56. Taking all these points into account, I find that there has been no sufficiently meaningful change in the housing situation in Colchester or Tendring to justify delaying the Section 1 Plan further in order to review the policy SP3 housing requirement for either district.
57. Based on forecasts prepared by the Greater London Authority in 2013, I found in IED/012 that any increase in net migration from London to the NEAs would be very limited. There has been no subsequent evidence which leads me to a different view. The new London Plan has yet to be published in its final form, and no request has been made for the NEAs to accommodate any of London's unmet housing need. Consequently, I see no basis for altering the housing requirements in policy SP3 to take account of in-migration from London.
58. For the foregoing reasons, therefore, I conclude that the housing requirement figures set out in Plan policy SP3 are soundly based.

Does the Plan effectively set out how its housing requirements are to be met, in accordance with national policy?

59. The NEAs' Section 2 Plans will identify the vast majority of the housing land supply needed to meet their housing requirements¹⁰. Accordingly, one of the purposes of policy SP3 in the Section 1 Plan is to provide the framework for this. The NPPF advises at paragraph 47 that local planning authorities should meet their housing needs by identifying specific deliverable sites for a five-year period (plus an appropriate buffer brought forward from later in the plan

⁹ See EB/018, Figures 5.23 & 5.27, and EB/095, Table 6.

¹⁰ Apart from the housing that is planned at the Tendring / Colchester Borders Garden Community: see main issue 3 below.

period), together with specific developable sites or broad locations for subsequent years. To ensure that the first two sentences of policy SP3 are consistent with this advice, the omission from the submitted policy of references to developable sites and to the buffer needs to be corrected.

60. In order for housing delivery to be maintained in the NEAs' area, as national policy requires, there needs to be sufficient flexibility in the supply of land in the event that some sites may not come forward as expected. Policy SP3 therefore needs to make it clear that additional provision will be made in order to ensure flexibility, choice and competition. It also needs to make it clear that the housing needs of the wider area will be taken into account, in accordance with national policy, when the requirement figures are reviewed.
61. The table in policy SP3 sets out the housing requirements for all three NEAs, both as total figures for the Plan period and as annual average figures. To avoid any future misunderstandings when the policy is used in applications and appeals, it is necessary to specify that the annual average figure for each authority will form the basis for assessing its five-year housing land supply, subject to adjustment to take account of any under-supply since the start of the Plan period¹¹. It is also necessary to clarify the terminology used in the policy and the table, to ensure that it is consistent and unambiguous, and thereby effective.
62. **MM8** makes all these necessary changes to policy SP3. As published for consultation, MM8 also proposed to delete the word "minimum" from the heading to the column in the table which gives the total housing requirement for each NEA over the Plan period. But having considered the responses to the consultation, I agree that the deletion is unnecessary for soundness, and could be seen as conflicting with the reference in MM8 to additional provision to ensure flexibility, choice and competition. Other changes introduced by MM8 and summarised above will provide clear guidance on how the policy is to be used when assessing five-year housing land supply.
63. However, the submitted Plan does not provide sufficient clarity on how housing delivery at the cross-boundary Tendring / Colchester Borders GC will be allocated to the two LPAs for monitoring purposes and for assessing five-year housing land supply. The arrangements set out in submitted paragraph 8.15 are both unduly complex and incomplete, relying on future discussions to resolve certain issues. As a result the Plan is ineffective, as it fails to provide clear guidance for future decision-makers.
64. These shortcomings are overcome by **MM30**, which clarifies the submitted Plan's intentions by amending policy SP8 so as to specify that housing delivery from the GC over the Plan period will be distributed equally between Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council, irrespective of its actual location within the GC. This is a straightforward and effective policy provision which reflects the commitment of the NEAs to a shared strategic plan which addresses development needs on a cross-boundary basis. There is nothing in legislation or national policy to prevent such an arrangement being made.

¹¹ In accordance with paragraph 73 of the 2019 NPPF and the PPG on Housing supply and delivery.

65. To guard against double-counting, MM30 also provides the necessary clarification that neither LPA may use the other's share of housing delivery at the GC to make up a shortfall in delivery against its own housing requirement. It would not be appropriate, however, for this Plan to seek to determine how housing delivery from the GC should be allocated after the end of the Plan period.
66. Legislation and national policy include clear requirements for and guidance on reviewing local plans, including in circumstances where local housing need has changed, or is expected to change, significantly. Accordingly, I see no need for a modification requiring policy SP3 or the Plan as a whole to be reviewed within a specified period.
67. With the changes made by MM8 and MM30, therefore, I conclude that the Plan effectively sets out how its housing requirements are to be met, in accordance with national policy.

Main Issue 2 – Are the employment land requirement figures set out in policy SP4 soundly based, and does the policy effectively set out how those requirements are to be met?

68. Submitted Plan policy SP4 sets out employment land requirement figures for the Plan period for each of the NEAs. In IED/011 I consider these and find that the baseline requirement figure for Braintree needs to be corrected for an arithmetical error; that the higher-growth scenario requirement figure for Colchester is unrealistically high and needs to be replaced by a lower figure of about 30ha derived from the *Colchester Employment Land Needs Assessment*; and that for Tendring both the baseline and higher-growth scenario requirement figures need to be replaced, the former by a credible figure based on the Experian economic forecasting model, and the latter to correct a misinterpretation of the relevant study. Subject to these amendments, I conclude that the requirement figures reflect the supporting evidence.
69. Paragraphs 135 to 141 inclusive of IED/011 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report, set out my reasons for reaching those conclusions. There has been no subsequent evidence which leads me to alter them. In particular, it is too soon to judge what long-term implications the coronavirus pandemic may have for employment patterns and the need for employment land. In any event, the fact that the employment land requirements are expressed as a range will provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying the policy. Accordingly, **MM9** makes the amendments to the requirement figures that are necessary to reflect the supporting evidence, in order to ensure that the requirements are justified.
70. As submitted, most of the text of policy SP4 is explanatory in nature and, contrary to national policy, provides no clear indication of how a decision maker should react to a development proposal. MM9 therefore removes the explanatory text from the policy. MM9 also introduces a new sentence to clarify how the policy's requirements will be met, principally through land allocations in Section 2 of each NEA's local plan¹². For consistency, MM9 also deletes the words "and Retail" from the title of policy SP4 (since the policy

¹² Some employment land will also be allocated at the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC: see main issue 3 below.

does not deal with retail floorspace requirements), and amends the reference to "Councils" to "local planning authorities". These changes are needed to make the policy effective.

71. Both policy SP4, as submitted, and MM9, as published for consultation, refer to employment land as being required for "B" class employment uses. This shorthand terminology reflects the supporting evidence, which assessed the need for land for office, research and development, industrial, and storage and distribution development in the NEAs' area. Until recently, all those uses were comprised in use classes B1, B2 and B8 of the *Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987*, as amended.
72. Since MM9 was published for consultation, however, amendments to the Use Classes Order have come into effect¹³. One of those amendments has the effect of absorbing into new use class E those employment uses that previously fell within use class B1. This means that the shorthand references in submitted policy SP4 and published MM9 to "B" class uses are no longer justified or effective, as they would exclude the former B1 uses.
73. I have therefore adjusted those references so that they set out in full the types of use for which employment land is required by the policy. For the same reasons, I have made corresponding adjustments to **MM32**, which is also discussed under main issue 3 below. In each case the adjusted wording continues to reflect the supporting evidence, as it simply replaces the shorthand reference to the "B" class uses with a list of the employment uses that were formerly covered by that term. Accordingly, I consider that no prejudice will be caused by these adjustments.
74. With the changes made by recommended MM9, I conclude that the employment land requirement figures set out in policy SP4 are soundly based, and that the policy effectively sets out how those requirements are to be met.

Main Issue 3 – Are the Plan's proposals for the development of three garden communities in North Essex justified and deliverable, and does the Plan provide a justified and effective policy framework for their development, in accordance with national policy?

75. Plan policies SP7, SP8, SP9 and SP10, as submitted, propose the development of three garden communities [GCs] in North Essex. In IED/022 I consider the soundness of those proposals in detail and find that development of the proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders GC would enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF's policies, but that the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree GCs are not justified or deliverable.
76. Paragraphs 10 to 20 inclusive, 23 to 31 inclusive, and 60 to 266 inclusive of IED/022 (attached below) form an integral part of this report. They set out my reasons for reaching those findings. In the following paragraphs I provide further reasoning that is needed to take account of responses to consultation on the proposed MMs, and to explain the MMs I am recommending to

¹³ The *Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020*.

submitted policies SP7, SP8, SP9 and SP10, including the deletion of SP9 and SP10.

The proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree GCs

77. As part of my assessment of the GCs' financial viability, in IED/022 I consider all the available evidence on housing delivery rates, including a topic paper produced by the NEAs, reports by consultants Lichfields and by the Homes and Communities Agency, and the Letwin *Independent Review of Build-Out Rates*. Based on that evidence I conclude that it would be imprudent to base viability appraisal of the proposed GCs on an average delivery rate of more than 250 dwellings per annum.
78. In reaching that view, I acknowledge in IED/022 that some large housing sites are capable of delivering at higher rates in individual years, and in some cases for a number of years in succession. Examples were provided as part of the evidence I consider in IED/022 and in some of the responses to the main modifications consultation. But equally, the evidence contains examples of large housing sites delivering at lower annual rates. In IED/022 I give full reasons for concluding that the evidence does not support the view that the proposed GC sites would be capable of delivering more than 250pa consistently throughout the peaks and troughs of the business cycle, over the many decades it would take to build them. There has been no later evidence which leads me to alter that conclusion.
79. One of the viability assessments I consider in IED/022 [EXD/085] was submitted by the promoters of the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC and is said to be based on a 17,000-dwelling scheme at an average delivery rate of 250dpa. As I point out in IED/022, at an average rate of 250dpa, a 17,000-dwelling development should take about 68 years to build out, whereas the spreadsheets in EXD/085 appear to show the build programme completed in under 57 years. I appreciate that within an average delivery rate, actual delivery rates will fluctuate from year to year. Nonetheless, 17,000 dwellings over 57 years would represent an average annual delivery rate of almost 300dpa, not 250dpa.
80. In addition, in IED/022 I find no evidence to support the assumption in EXD/085 that a reduction in the annual delivery rate from 354dpa to 250dpa would lead to a 5% increase in sales values due to a reduction in the supply of homes to the market. For these reasons, I remain of the view that EXD/085 does not provide a reliable indication of the viability of the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC, whether or not there is scope to reassign some of its assumed profit or land costs to offset an increase in the contingency allowance to 40%.
81. Responses to the main modifications consultation queried other specific aspects of my findings on viability. I acknowledge that viability assessment involves an element of professional judgment, and that different views may legitimately be taken when exercising that judgment. Accordingly, in IED/022 I give full reasons for the view I take on each aspect of viability, including on those aspects where my view differs from other participants'. Those reasons lead to my finding that neither the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders GC nor the proposed West of Braintree GC is deliverable, because the former

would not achieve a viable land price and the latter is below, or at best is at the very margin of, financial viability.

82. In IED/022 I also find, for separate reasons, that neither Route 3 nor Route 4 of the proposed rapid transit system for North Essex has been shown to be deliverable. Because of this, it has not been shown that the necessary public transport connections are capable of being provided from either the proposed West of Braintree GC (which would depend on Route 3 for public transport links to destinations outside the GC, and on Route 4 for links to places east of Braintree), or from the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders GC (which would depend on Route 4 for public transport links westwards to Braintree). The lack of necessary public transport connections would directly conflict with the NPPF's advice that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes. Nothing in the main modifications responses leads me to reconsider these findings.
83. For the reasons given in paragraphs 10 to 20 inclusive, 23 to 31 inclusive, and 60 to 266 inclusive of IED/022 and in paragraphs 77 to 82 above, therefore, I conclude that the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree GCs are not justified or deliverable, and that as a result they are unsound. Consequently, it is necessary for the proposals for these two GCs to be removed from the Plan. This is achieved by **MM41 and MM42**, which delete the whole of policies SP9 and SP10, by **MM18 and MM24**, which delete references to the two GCs from policy SP7, and by **MM43, MM44 and MM45**, which delete the two GCs from the Key Diagram¹⁴. Necessary consequential changes to delete references to the two GCs from other policies are provided by other MMs. Consequential changes to the reasoned justification may be made by the NEAs as additional modifications.

The proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders GC

84. There has been no subsequent evidence to alter the view I reached in IED/022, that development of the proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders GC would enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF's policies. However, the submitted Plan requires modification in order to provide a justified and effective policy framework for the development of the GC.
85. The NEAs' intention, set out in Colchester's and Tendring's Local Development Schemes, is that a Development Plan Document [DPD] will be prepared to provide more specific policies on the development of the GC, and that masterplans and other documents will provide further detailed guidance on layout and design. In view of the large scale of the GC, the long-term nature of the build programme, and the justifiably high aspirations of the NEAs for the quality of development, this is an appropriate approach to ensure that the GC delivers sustainable development in accordance with national policy.
86. Accordingly, the role of policies SP7 and SP8, as part of the strategic Section 1 Plan, is to set out the broad location and overall scale of development at the GC, and the principles and key policy requirements which will govern its development, and to define the role to be played by the DPD. As submitted,

¹⁴ I am able to recommend MMs to the Key Diagram as it is part of the Plan, and not part of the policies map.

however, policies SP7 and SP8 would be ineffective in playing that role, for the following reasons:

- They do not clearly define the broad location of the GC;
 - They do not provide guidance on the scale of provision for employment development at the GC;
 - They do not define sufficiently clearly the purpose of the DPD, its relationship with the Plan, and the role of each in governing development at the GC;
 - They do not make sufficiently clear the status of the principles and policy requirements which they contain; and
 - To some extent they duplicate one other.
87. These shortcomings are rectified by **MM18, MM27, MM28, MM29 and MM32**, together with **MM43, MM44 and MM45**. These modifications restructure the opening and closing paragraphs of SP7 and the opening paragraph of SP8 in order to eliminate duplication; ensure that Section 1 of each NEA's adopted local plan contains an accurate map of the GC's broad location; define the amount of employment development provision¹⁵, provide a clear definition of the purpose of the DPD; and make it clear that phased delivery of the GC will be planned on a comprehensive basis. I have adjusted the wording of MM32, as it was originally published for consultation, for the reasons given in paragraphs 71 to 73 above.
88. MM18 further clarifies that the policies of the DPD, and development at the GC, will accord with the principles set out in policy SP7, and that planning permission for development of the GC will not be granted until the DPD has been adopted. This is necessary because the DPD will provide detailed policies to govern development at the GC. MM29 also makes it clear that the requirements of policy SP8 also form part of the policy framework for the GC's development.
89. MM29 further specifies that adoption of the DPD will be contingent on the completion of a Heritage Impact Assessment, which will inform the appropriate extent and capacity of development at the GC and establish any necessary mitigation measures. This change, based on advice from Historic England, is necessary for the reasons given in paragraphs 96 to 102 of IED/022 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report. In summary, while I found it appropriate for the SA of the Plan to assess heritage impacts using a proximity-based approach, in order to comply with national policy a detailed assessment in accordance with Historic England guidance will be needed to inform the development proposals in the DPD. The change also necessitates the insertion of the word "expected" in MM18, to reflect that the Heritage Impact Assessment will help to determine the overall amount of development to be accommodated at the GC.

¹⁵ Paragraphs 178-186 inclusive of IED/022 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report, explain the evidential justification for the employment land requirement figures in MM18 and MM32.

90. **MM38 and MM39** are necessary to ensure that the approach to heritage and biodiversity assets set out in policy SP8 is consistent with national policy, and that appropriate account is taken of heritage assets and biodiversity assets, both within and near the GC¹⁶.
91. As submitted, policies SP7 and SP8 include differently-worded requirements for masterplans and other design documents to guide development at the GC, rendering those requirements confusing and ineffective. **MM21 and MM31** overcome this problem by deleting the requirement from SP7 and making the requirement in SP8 more precise. The requirements in SP7 and SP8, as submitted, for planning applications at the GC to be consistent with the DPD, masterplans and design guidance, are unjustified, as those documents have not been prepared, examined or adopted. The requirements are therefore deleted by MM21 and MM31.
92. As submitted, policy SP7 expects 2,500 dwellings to be delivered at the GC in the Plan period, but in order to reflect the latest available evidence in EXD/070 and my findings on delivery rates in paragraphs 157 to 175 of IED/022 (attached below), which form an integral part of this report, MM18 amends this figure to a range from 2,200 to 2,500 dwellings in order to ensure that the policy is justified. The requirement for provision for Gypsies and Travellers at the GC contained in MM18 and MM32 is not a new requirement¹⁷: it is simply moved from submitted policy SP8 to policy SP7 as part of the restructuring of those policies described above.
93. In order to secure sustainable development in accordance with national policy, it is necessary for the Plan to set clear strategic guidance on infrastructure requirements for the GC and on the timing and funding of their provision. As submitted, the Plan provides insufficient guidance on these matters and is therefore ineffective. Accordingly, **MM11** inserts a new section A into policy SP5, setting out the means by which the DPD's policies, in combination with the policies in the Plan, will ensure provision of the necessary infrastructure at the right time to meet the needs of the GC.
94. Because of the central importance of transport infrastructure to the sustainability of the GC, **MM11 and MM33** also make it clear that planning permission for development will not be granted until planning consent and funding approval have been secured for the new A120-A133 link road and the rapid transit system serving the GC, and that sustainable transport measures will be provided from first occupation of the GC. While choices have yet to be made from the options for some sections of the rapid transit system's route, MM11 defines the route's parameters with sufficient precision at this stage of planning.
95. To ensure that the policy is effective, MM33 also clarifies the requirements of policy SP8 for other necessary transport infrastructure, and removes an inappropriately specific requirement for public transport priority measures; **MM20** makes it clear that where appropriate, as part of the process of

¹⁶ As the NPPF's Glossary makes clear, the term "heritage assets" includes both designated and non-designated assets. Similarly, the term "biodiversity assets" in policy SP8 encompasses internationally-, nationally- and locally-designated sites.

¹⁷ The evidence to support the requirement is set out in the *Essex Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment* [EB/021].

securing the necessary infrastructure provision, developer contributions will be sought towards infrastructure, including the new link road, that is also supported by public funds; and **MM34** sets out the process by which other necessary road improvements will be secured through the DPD and masterplanning process.

96. A series of further changes to policies SP7 and SP8, for which I give reasons below, are necessary to ensure that the policies are justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
97. The participation of the local community in planning, designing and delivering the GC will be important if it is to meet the principles of the North Essex Garden Communities Charter. **MM19** therefore amends policy SP7 so that it requires such participation (rather than the inaccurate term "empowerment") from the outset, while **MM29** amends policy SP8 to include a requirement for the DPD to be produced in consultation with the local community. The detailed means by which participation and consultation are arranged is, however, a matter to be resolved by the NEAs and the local community, not by the Plan.
98. The deletion by **MM20** of the reference in policy SP7 to "sharing risk and reward" is necessary for the reasons given in paragraph 91 of IED/011 (attached below), which forms an integral part of this report. The requirement in submitted policy SP7 for "new models of delivery" to be deployed as a matter of principle is unjustified, as there is no evidence to show that they are necessary to achieve the policy's objectives. **MM20** therefore qualifies the requirement by inserting the words "where appropriate". This will enable planning judgments to be made, as proposals come forward, on the most appropriate means of delivering the GC. **MM1** makes corresponding amendments to the Plan's Vision.
99. The inclusion by **MM23** of a reference in principle (v) of policy SP7 to provision for Gypsies and Travellers (see paragraph 92 above) is necessary to ensure that all accommodation needs are taken into account in planning the GC. **MM25**, based on advice from Historic England, makes it clear that comprehensive assessments of the surrounding environment will be required in order to support policy SP7's aspiration for development which celebrates the natural and historic environment.
100. **MM26 and MM36**, which reflect a statement of common ground between the NEAs, Anglian Water and the Environment Agency, are needed to ensure that, in accordance with national policy, effective measures to safeguard against flood risk and to promote the efficient use of water will be taken when planning and developing the GC. **MM35**, which reflects a statement of common ground between the NEAs and local NHS healthcare providers and commissioners, is necessary to ensure that policy SP8 is realistically flexible in the way it requires healthcare provision for the GC to be made.
101. In paragraph 263 of IED/022 (attached below), which forms an integral part of this report, I identify access to employment opportunities at the adjacent University of Essex and its associated Knowledge Gateway as one of the factors contributing to the ability of the GC to deliver sustainable development. Moreover, national policy encourages LPAs to plan positively for

the expansion of knowledge-based business and employment. But while provision for expansion is made in the adopted Colchester Site Allocations DPD, it is not reflected in the Plan. **MM40**, based on a statement of common ground between the NEAs and the University, is therefore required to rectify this omission and ensure that the Plan makes the necessary provision.

102. Many of the responses to consultation on the MMs asked for the Plan to give more specific guidance on various aspects of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC. For example, to define the areas where different types of development will take place and the areas to be reserved as landscape buffers, to define the required tenure split for the affordable housing, or to define transport modal share targets to be achieved within a given timescale. But in my view this would go beyond what it is necessary, or indeed possible, for the Plan to do at this stage.
103. As modified, policies SP7 and SP8 will achieve the Plan's purpose of allocating a strategic area for the development of the GC, and setting out policy requirements for its development and delivery. More detailed planning for the GC will be necessary, including on matters such as those identified in the previous paragraph, but the Plan makes provision for this by requiring that the DPD is prepared, in consultation with the local community and stakeholders, and adopted before any planning permission for the GC is granted. The DPD is the appropriate means by which detailed planning of the GC will take place.
104. Subject to all the MMs described above, therefore, I conclude that the Plan will provide a justified and effective policy framework for the development of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC, enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with national policy.

Main Issue 4 – Are the Plan's Vision, strategic objectives and spatial strategy justified, effective and consistent with national policy, and is the Plan period appropriately and correctly identified?

105. Plan policy SP2, which sets out the Plan's spatial strategy, makes it clear that existing settlements will be the principal focus for growth in North Essex during the Plan period. As submitted, however, the Plan's Vision places greater emphasis on its GC proposals and says comparatively little about existing settlements. This unjustified imbalance is rectified by **MM1**, which expands on and clarifies the NEAs' vision for the future of their existing settlements, including that development should conserve and enhance the natural and historic environment, the undeveloped countryside and settlement character, and should enable healthy and active lifestyles. As this is a broad vision for the future of the area, it is appropriate that it should reflect the thrust of national policy rather than its specific requirements.
106. **MM1** also reflects the deletion by **MM41** and **MM42** of two of the proposed GCs from the Plan, and amends the Vision in respect of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC to align it with recommended MMs to policies SP5, SP7 and SP8. In order to avoid appearing to place unjustified constraints on the design of houses at the GC, **MM1** deletes the word "contemporary" from the relevant sentence of the Vision.
107. **MM2**, which I have adjusted in the light of the consultation response from Historic England, amends the Plan's strategic objectives to make it clear that

not all new development, at any scale, is capable of promoting sustainable transport opportunities, and to ensure that the objectives adequately reflect national policy towards the historic environment and the significance of heritage assets. These changes are needed to ensure that the strategic objectives provide a justified and effective basis for the Plan's policies.

108. **MM7** amends policy SP2 so that it accurately defines the spatial coverage of the Plan, provides greater clarity on how the distinctive character of existing settlements will be maintained, and makes it clear that it is in their Section 2 Plans that each of the NEAs will define their spatial hierarchies. It also makes amendments to reflect the deletion of two of the proposed GCs, to ensure that the policy correctly identifies the broad location of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC, and to eliminate potentially confusing duplication of the requirements of other policies.
109. With those amendments, I consider that policy SP2 provides a sound and effective spatial strategy for the development that will come forward through the NEAs' Section 2 plans, as well as at the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC. The policy makes it clear that existing settlements will be the principal focus for development, and requires development to be accommodated at those settlements according to their scale, sustainability and existing role. It is then for each of the NEAs, in their Section 2 Plans, to identify a hierarchy of settlements and to allocate development to them in accordance with those principles. Apart from the proposed GCs, it is not part of the Section 1 Plan's identified role to identify land for development, whether or not any additional land may be needed to make up for the development that would have taken place at the two deleted GCs.
110. The Tendring / Colchester Borders GC is expected to provide up to 2,500 (around 6%) of the 43,700 dwellings required by the Plan in the period to 2033, and 7ha (some 8% to 13%) of the 55ha to 93ha of employment land. I see no real danger that this will unbalance the pattern of development in such a way as to disrupt the principal focus on existing settlements sought by policy SP2.
111. It is true that, while substantial development is planned beyond the Plan period at the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC, it will be considerably less than that which would have occurred at all three GCs proposed in the submitted Plan. But if this examination were to seek to replace the deleted GCs with alternative proposals, whether on new sites or on parts of the original sites, this would entail a long delay while evidence on the merits of different potential sites was evaluated and compared, including through further SA and HRA. Replacement sites could not simply be slotted in without going through such a process of evaluation and comparison.
112. Accordingly, to introduce substantial further delay into an examination that has already lasted more than three years, in order to provide for development which will meet needs beyond the Plan period, would in my view be a disproportionate and harmful response to the deletion of two of the proposed GCs. The objectives of the plan-led system would be better served by allowing the NEAs to bring forward development proposals to meet future needs in future reviews of their plans.

113. At paragraph 157 the NPPF advises that local plans should be drawn up over an appropriate timescale. While it gives 15 years as the preferred period, this is not mandatory. It is likely that when the Plan is adopted its end date of 2033 will be around 12 years away. Taking into account the statutory requirement for local plans to be reviewed every five years, in my view such a timeframe will provide sufficient certainty about the requirements and strategy for development in the NEAs' area. By contrast, seeking to extend the Plan's end date at this late stage would delay the Plan's adoption and lead to a longer period of uncertainty.
114. **MM47** is necessary to correct an error in the dates on the front cover of the submitted Publication Draft of the Colchester Borough Local Plan, so that they are consistent with the plan period identified in policy SP3.
115. Subject to the MMs described above, therefore, I conclude that the Plan's Vision, strategic objectives and spatial strategy are justified, effective and consistent with national policy, and that the Plan period is appropriately and correctly identified.

Main Issue 5 – Are the Plan's policies on the presumption in favour of sustainable development (SP1), on infrastructure and connectivity (SP5), and on place-shaping principles (SP6), sound?

116. As submitted, parts of the first two paragraphs of policy SP1 are not fully consistent with the policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development and the guidance on decision-taking in both the 2012 NPPF and 2019 NPPF, while the rest of the policy summarises national policy in a way that could lead to misunderstandings. Accordingly, **MM4** deletes those parts of the policy which are inconsistent with national policy or are potentially misleading. The deletions do not weaken the Plan's contribution to the achievement of sustainable development, which the NPPF identifies as the purpose of the planning system, because sustainable development principles are embedded in the Plan's Vision and strategic objectives, and in each of its policies.
117. My reasons for recommending MM11, which inserts new section A into policy SP5, are set out under main issue 3 above. That section of SP5 applies to the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC only, whereas the rest of the policy applies to the NEAs' area as a whole. **MM10** is necessary to make this clear, and also to clarify the wording of the policy's introductory sentence, so that the policy is effective.
118. As submitted, the Transport section of policy SP5 is ineffective, as it fails to distinguish between its objectives and the means of achieving those objectives, and because its list of requirements is not clearly structured and is somewhat repetitive. **MM12** substantially restructures the section, while retaining all its original objectives, so as to overcome these deficiencies. As the A120-A133 link road is a requirement of new section A in policy SP5, there is no need to reiterate the requirement in this section.
119. **MM13** changes the title of the submitted Education section of policy SP5 to "Social Infrastructure", to reflect the fact that this section also includes infrastructure requirements necessary to support health and well-being. It

inserts a new introductory sentence into the policy, and rewords its bullet points, in order to clarify how the objectives of the policy will be achieved.

120. MM13 also clarifies that education and childcare provision will be phased with new development, and adds a bullet point setting out requirements for laying out new development in such a way as to create the conditions for a healthy community. Without these changes, the policy would be ineffective in achieving its aims.
121. Since this part of policy SP5 is intended to cover developments of all scales and types, it is not possible or necessary for it to set "trigger" points at which the provision of new schools will be required, or to specify where new school places will be provided. Those are matters to be considered at a more detailed stage of planning.
122. **MM14** is needed to bring the submitted section of policy SP5 on digital connectivity up to date, in terms of both its requirements and its terminology, and thus to make it effective. **MM15** introduces a new section E to the policy, setting out requirements for water and waste water infrastructure provision. This new section, which is based on a statement of common ground between the NEAs, Anglian Water and the Environment Agency, is necessary to rectify an omission in the submitted policy, which would have made it ineffective and inconsistent with national policy.
123. As submitted, the requirement in policy SP6 for all new development to meet the "highest" standards of design is unreasonable and therefore unjustified: **MM16** accordingly replaces "highest" with "high". MM16 also inserts the words "where applicable" to make it clear that not all the place-shaping principles identified in the policy will apply to every development; and it clarifies the circumstances in which policy SP6 requires development frameworks, masterplans, design codes and other design guidance documents to be prepared. These changes are necessary to make the policy effective.
124. Changes also need to be made by MM16 to the list of place-shaping principles in submitted policy SP6 to ensure that the requirements of the policy are justified and will be effective. In the first bullet point, replacement of "communities" with "places" is necessary to clarify the policy requirement to preserve and enhance quality. The new fourth bullet point, and amendments to the penultimate and antepenultimate bullet points, are needed to bring the policy into line with the national policy requirement to minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible. These changes reflect statements of common ground between the NEAs, Historic England, the Environment Agency, and Anglian Water.
125. Finally, MM16 inserts the word "overbearing" into the last bullet point of policy SP6, to ensure that the policy provides effective protection for residential amenity.
126. Subject to the MMs outlined above, I conclude that the Plan's policies on the presumption in favour of sustainable development, on infrastructure and connectivity, and on place-shaping principles, are sound.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendation

127. The Section 1 Plan has a number of deficiencies in respect of soundness and legal compliance for the reasons set out above, which mean that I recommend non-adoption of it as submitted, in accordance with Section 20(7A) of the 2004 Act. These deficiencies have been explained in the main issues set out above.

128. The North Essex Authorities requested that I recommend main modifications to make the Section 1 Plan sound and legally compliant, and thus capable of adoption. I conclude that the duty to cooperate has been met and that, with the recommended main modifications set out in the Appendix, the North Essex Authorities' Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan satisfies the requirements referred to in Section 20(5)(a) of the 2004 Act and is sound.

Roger Clews

Inspector

This report is accompanied by an Appendix containing the Main Modifications.

Attached below are the following documents:

Inspector's post-hearings letter, 8 June 2018 [IED/011]

Inspector's supplementary post-hearings letter, 27 June 2018 [IED/012]

Inspector's post-hearings letter, 15 May 2020 [IED/022]

Certain paragraphs of these attached documents form integral parts of the Inspector's report. They are identified in the main body of the report above.

NORTH ESSEX AUTHORITIES Strategic (Section 1) Plan

Inspector: Mr Roger Clews

Programme Officer: Andrea Copsey

To:

Emma Goodings, Head of Planning Policy & Economic Development, Braintree District Council

Karen Syrett, Place Strategy Manager, Colchester Borough Council

Gary Guiver, Planning Manager, Tendring District Council

8 June 2018

Dear Ms Goodings, Ms Syrett and Mr Guiver

EXAMINATION OF THE STRATEGIC SECTION 1 PLAN ADVICE ON THE NEXT STEPS IN THE EXAMINATION

1. Now that the hearing sessions have concluded I am able to advise you about the further steps that I consider are necessary in order for the Section 1 Plan to be made sound and legally-compliant. I shall also deal, as far as I can, with your question as to whether the Section 1 Plan [hereafter, "the Plan"] could be adopted by each of the three North Essex Authorities [NEAs]¹⁸, separately from and in advance of their Section 2 Plans.
2. My letter focusses on those aspects of the Plan and its evidence base which I consider require significant further work on the part of the NEAs. It also advises on specific changes that are needed to some of the Plan's policies. More detailed matters, and aspects of the Plan that do not require significant further work at this stage, are not dealt with here but may be considered in the report I will produce at the end of the examination.
3. At this point my letter does not deal with chapter 4 and policy SP3, which cover the Plan's housing requirements. I will write separately about this topic once I have considered any implications the recently-published 2016-based sub-national population projections may have for the issue of Unattributable Population Change [UPC] in Tendring.
4. In document SD002a¹⁹, the NEAs have suggested modifications to address some of the issues of soundness that have been identified during the examination. However, it will be clear from this letter that further main modifications will need to be made in order for the Plan to be capable of adoption. All the main modifications that are eventually proposed will of

¹⁸ The three NEAs in the context of this letter are Braintree District Council [BDC], Colchester Borough Council [CBC], and Tendring District Council [TDC]

¹⁹ *Suggested Modifications to the Publication Draft Braintree, Colchester and Tendring Local Plans: Section One* (Feb 2018)

course be subject to full public consultation, and I will consider all the consultation responses before I produce my report.

5. I should make it clear that the views expressed in this letter are based on the evidence currently before me. I reserve the right to modify these views in the light of any further evidence that may come forward before the examination ends.
6. My letter deals first with legal compliance matters, then with Plan chapter 8 on the proposed Garden Communities [GCs], followed by chapters 5 and 6 dealing with employment and infrastructure provision, and then more briefly with the rest of the Plan.

Legal compliance, including compliance with the duty to co-operate

Duty to co-operate

7. Each of the NEAs has published a Duty to Co-operate [DtC] Statement setting out the steps taken to fulfil the duty in the preparation of the Plan. The DtC Statements are supported by Statements of Common Ground with neighbouring LPAs, infrastructure providers, statutory consultees and others.
8. It is apparent from the DtC Statements that substantial and effective co-operation took place, both between the NEAs themselves and with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies, during the preparation of the Plan. This co-operation involved meetings, memoranda of co-operation and joint evidence preparation. The strategic, cross-boundary matters addressed included assessments of need for housing, gypsy and traveller accommodation and employment land; strategic infrastructure, including improvements to the trunk and local road networks and the railway network, education, healthcare and broadband provision; and the environmental and other cross-boundary impacts of the Plan's proposals.
9. Given the distance between the administrative area of Basildon Council and those of the NEAs, it would be unrealistic to expect the latter to play any significant role in accommodating unmet need for gypsy and traveller sites in Basildon. I find no failure of the DtC in this respect.
10. Failure of the DtC was also alleged over the NEAs', and more specifically BDC's, handling of the proposals by Lightwood Strategic for a GC at Pattiswick, to be known as "Monks Wood". It seems that the first proposal for this site, in the context of the Plan, was made to BDC by Swords on 9 March 2016. I have no reason to disbelieve the NEAs' account that it was made known to CBC, TDC and Essex County Council [ECC] the following day. BDC then responded to Swords on 11 March 2016 advising that an earlier call for sites period was closed but that the Pattiswick site could be considered as an objection to the Preferred Options Plan, consultation on which was due to begin in June 2016.

11. Given the stage of preparation that the Preferred Options Plan had reached by March 2016, I consider that was a reasonable position for BDC to take. The alternative would have been to assess the new site in the same way as the other proposed GC sites had already been assessed, before publishing the Preferred Options Plan. But that would have delayed the Plan preparation process, with no guarantee that other sites would not then have come forward, creating further delays. Cut-off dates have to be set if the planning process is to move forward.
12. In August 2016 Lightwood Strategic made representations on the Preferred Options Plan, enclosing a site submission form for the Monks Wood site along with supporting material. In due course, Concept Feasibility Studies for Colchester Metro Town²⁰ (April 2017) and Monks Wood (May 2017) were prepared by the NEAs' consultants, AECOM, along similar lines to those already published in June 2016 for other potential GC sites. The latter included another rejected alternative at North Colchester as well as the three allocated sites.
13. North Colchester, the Metro Town proposals and the Monks Wood site were also assessed as alternatives to the allocated GCs in the Sustainability Appraisal [SA] for the Publication Draft Plan, published in June 2017. (I consider the SA separately below.) All this is evidence of effective co-operation between the NEAs in the assessment of alternative sites for GCs, including Monks Wood.
14. I see no great significance in the fact that the BDC Local Plan Sub-Committee resolved on 31 October 2016 to agree a Vision for its Local Plan that included GCs west of Braintree and west of Colchester, but not at Monks Wood. The relevant recommendation contained a clear caveat to the effect that any subsequent changes to the spatial strategy would be reflected in the Vision. That reflected the fact that consideration by the NEAs of the spatial strategy – of which the GCs are a major component – was still continuing. No final decisions on the Section 1 Plan, its spatial strategy and the GCs allocated in it were taken until the NEAs formally approved the Publication Draft Plan for consultation beginning in June 2017, and then resolved to submit the Plan for examination in October 2017.
15. I see nothing in legislation or national guidance to indicate that the DtC requires local planning authorities to co-operate with prescribed bodies over the potential cross-boundary impacts of sites that are considered, but rejected, for inclusion in a plan. Consequently, I see no reason to conclude that the DtC required co-operation between BDC (or the NEAs) and other external bodies in respect of Monks Wood and the other rejected GC sites. That is also the view of the NEAs and of Chelmsford Borough and Uttlesford

²⁰ Prepared by CAUSE in 2015 as a potential alternative strategy for growth in North Essex

District Councils, which adjoin the BDC area. The cross-boundary impacts of the Plan as a whole were the subject of effective co-operation, as paragraph 8 above makes clear.

16. None of the evidence I heard and read pointed to a failure in any other respect on the part of the NEAs to co-operate with each other or with prescribed bodies on any strategic matter. I find that each of the NEAs met the duty to co-operate in the preparation of the Section 1 Plan.

Failure to register representations

17. Through an unfortunate error, the NEAs failed to register the representations submitted by five respondents at Regulation 19 stage. The representations from one of those respondents, Lightwood Strategic, also contained a request to appear before and be heard by the Inspector under section 20(6) of the 2004 Act. Document IED008 sets out, at question 7(a), the elements of legislation that were breached as a result of that failure.
18. The failure to register the five sets of representations did not come to my or the NEAs' attention until Thursday 18 January 2018, the third day of the originally-scheduled hearing sessions. The missing representations were provided to me and published on the consultation portal the next day. Arrangements were made for Lightwood to submit statements to and appear at the fourth, fifth and sixth hearing days, dealing with Matters 6, 7 and 8, the following week.
19. Lightwood would also have been entitled to appear at the Matter 1 hearing session, which had already taken place when their representations came to light. Consequently an additional hearing session for Matter 1 was held on Wednesday 9 May 2018. Lightwood were invited to submit statements to and attend that additional session, together with all the invitees to the original Matter 1 hearing session, and representatives of parish councils and community organisations in the area affected by Lightwood's proposals for a GC at Pattiswick.
20. Lightwood consider that, notwithstanding the steps that were taken to overcome the consequences of the NEAs' failure to register their representations, they and others are subject to prejudice in the following respects:
 - They had only a few days to prepare for the Matters 6, 7 & 8 sessions, placing them at a material disadvantage compared to the other participants;
 - Their not attending the original Matter 1 hearing session meant that I heard contributions without Lightwood being able to respond to, rebut or reinforce those comments, and without them being supported by others in their own submissions;

- The NEAs' failure to submit an accurate statement of representations and to submit all representations to the SoS led to the examination proceeding and being framed and formulated by myself without reference to or benefitting from Lightwood's case and evidence;
 - The failure to make all representations publicly available prevented fellow objectors from formulating their cases and representations with reference to or benefitting from Lightwood's case and evidence.
21. Lightwood maintain that a failure to comply with Regulation 22 cannot be cured subsequently. It is not possible after the event, they say, to gauge how the examination, evidence and representations would have altered as a result of their representations being available or how parties would have conducted themselves. Lightwood contend that the Plan should therefore return to the stage before the breach.
22. Evidently the NEAs' failure to register the five sets of representations was a regrettable error, for which they have apologised. The question for me is whether Lightwood's interests, or those of any other party, have been prejudiced as a result.
23. In this regard, steps were taken to ensure that Lightwood were able to appear and be heard before me on all the Matters to which their representations related. Those steps included arranging an additional hearing session for Matter 1, as explained above. While it is true that Lightwood had only a short time to prepare for the Matters 6, 7 and 8 hearing sessions, it was they who originally suggested that they should attend those hearings²¹. Their suggestion, which I accepted, was extremely helpful in minimising delay to the examination. Lightwood were able to prepare brief hearing statements for Matters 6, 7 and 8, and I and the other participants had the opportunity to read and consider all their representations in advance of the hearing sessions.
24. As a result of all the steps taken, my view is that Lightwood and the other participants were provided with adequate opportunities to appear before and be heard by the Inspector, as the legislation requires. I consider it unlikely that any significant additional matters, issues and questions would have been discussed at the hearings had Lightwood's representations, and the other unregistered representations, been before me at the outset of the examination. Taking all this into account, I am satisfied that the hearing sessions enabled me gain a full understanding of the views of all participants, including on Matters 1, 6, 7 & 8.
25. Overall, therefore, I find that that effective arrangements were put in place to minimise the effects of the failure to register certain representations at the right time, and that no substantial prejudice to any party resulted from that failure.

²¹ Email from Richard Walker of Lightwood to the Programme Officer, 18 January 2018

Habitats Regulations Assessment [HRA]

26. On 12 April 2018 the Court of Justice of the European Union [CJEU] issued a judgment²² which ruled that Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive must be interpreted as meaning that mitigation measures (referred to in the judgment as measures which are intended to avoid or reduce effects) should be assessed within the framework of an appropriate assessment [AA], and that it is not permissible to take account of measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on a European site at the screening stage.
27. The HRA report on the pre-submission Plan contained both a screening stage assessment and an AA. The NEAs will need to ensure that the screening stage assessment of that report, and any future HRA reports, is compatible with the CJEU's judgment.

Other legal issues

28. I find no evidence that the NEAs failed to consult on the Plan in accordance with their Statements of Community Involvement, as required by section 19(3) of the 2004 Act. I shall consider any relevant implications of the legislation on state aid and compulsory purchase in the next section dealing with the GCs.

Cross-Boundary Garden Communities (chapter 8)

29. Three proposed GCs, providing between 29,000 and 43,000 homes in total, are a central element in the Plan's spatial strategy for North Essex. I have no doubt that the NEAs are sincere in their aspirations for three high-quality, sustainable communities, based on the principles outlined in their *Garden Communities Charter* [the NEGC Charter]. Their proposed approach is innovative and ambitious, and if carried out successfully it has the potential to provide for housing and employment needs not just in the current Plan period but well beyond it.
30. The GCs are identified as broad locations on the submission policies map. But it is clear from the content of policies SP7, 8, 9, & 10 [hereafter: "the GC policies"] that the submitted Section 1 Plan, if adopted, would establish both the in-principle acceptability of, and many of the specific requirements for, the proposed GC developments. Follow-on plans²³ are intended to set out the principles of design, development and phasing for each GC, but it is this examination which must determine whether or not the GC proposals are properly justified and realistically developable. This is of more than usual importance given the large scale and long-term nature of the GC proposals,

²² *People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* [CJEU Case C-323/17]

²³ Referred to in the Plan as Development Plan Documents or DPDs

two of which will take around 30 years to complete and the other at least 40 years.

31. In my view the evidence provided to support the GC policies in the submitted Plan is lacking in a number of respects. I consider the main shortcomings in turn below. References to the individual GCs are as follows: CBBGC: Colchester/Braintree Borders GC; TCBGC: Tendring/Colchester Borders GC; WoBGC: West of Braintree GC.

Transport infrastructure

Trunk road improvements

32. Policy SP5 includes two major trunk road schemes in its list of strategic infrastructure priorities: the A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme which is included as a committed scheme in Highways England's RIS1 programme, and the A120 Braintree to A12 dualling scheme which is currently under consideration for inclusion in RIS2. Both schemes are intended to relieve existing congestion problems and support economic growth in North Essex.
33. In this context, the scale of the GC proposals means that they could not be developed in full without the additional strategic road capacity provided by these schemes. In particular, WoBGC would be reliant on the A120 for eastward strategic road connections to Colchester and beyond, and both the A120 and A12 (which currently meet at Marks Tey) would provide essential strategic highway links for CBBGC.
34. I understand that decisions on what is included in the RIS2 programme are due to be made in 2019. No firm view on the feasibility of either WoBGC or CBBGC can be taken until it is known whether or not the A120 dualling scheme is included in that programme (or can be otherwise fully funded). While the GCs would contribute to the cost of the scheme, I have seen no evidence that it could be fully funded if it is not included in RIS2. It may be possible to devise interim solutions to accommodate a proportion of the generated traffic, and thereby enable early phases of one or both GCs to proceed, but that would not justify an in-principle endorsement of the GC proposals as a whole.
35. Moreover, the two alternative alignments currently under consideration for the widened A12 in the Marks Tey area are not compatible with the proposed layout of CBBGC as set out in the Concept Framework. In order to avoid having an unacceptable severance effect, the improved A12 would need to take a line some distance to the south-east of those existing alternatives. The NEAs have made a bid to Government for funds to facilitate that further alternative alignment, but the outcome is not yet known.

36. In addition, a decision has yet to be made on the alignment for the dualled A120. The alternative alignments still being considered have quite different implications for the A120's relationship with CBBGC.
37. I appreciate that the NEAs, ECC and Highways England are working together constructively to resolve these issues. Nonetheless, greater certainty over the funding and alignment of the A120 dualling scheme and the feasibility of realigning the widened A12 at Marks Tey is necessary to demonstrate that the GC proposals are deliverable in full.

Rapid transit system

38. A rapid transit system [RTS] for North Essex is an integral part of the GC proposals. Policy SP7 requires the new communities to be planned around a "step change" in integrated and sustainable transport systems. The Concept Frameworks for each GC all include a RTS as a key element of the movement and access framework. And the Jacobs *Movement and Access Study* [MAS] sets a target for 30% of all journeys to, from and within the GCs to be made by rapid transit, rising to 38% for journeys with an external origin or destination.
39. It is unlikely that those extremely ambitious targets would be achieved or even approached unless rapid transit services to key destinations are available early on in the lifetime of the GCs. That is evident from section 1.3 of the MAS, which advises that the priority is to provide high-quality infrastructure for active modes and rapid transit that is integrated with immediate and future land use. It must have a directness, journey time and convenience benefit over the private car from the very beginning to realise this potential.
40. However, planning of the proposed RTS has reached only a very early stage. The *North Essex Rapid Transit Study* [NERTS] is a high-level assessment of the costs and benefits of a RTS. It assesses demand, and outlines route options and a range of costs, for an extensive network linking the three GCs to Colchester, Braintree and Stansted. But it is not a feasibility study which investigates whether such a network could actually be delivered on the ground. Nor does it recommend which of the modal options (bus, guided bus, tram, etc) should be taken forward, or identify a timescale for delivery.
41. The cost of the RTS, even in broad terms, cannot be determined until these decisions have been made. While the Technical Note on bus rapid transport prepared by Icen Projects provides alternative indicative costings it does not resolve these points. Further work is needed before it can be shown in both practical and financial terms that a RTS could be delivered.
42. In order to demonstrate that the RTS is deliverable at the time it is needed, further work needs to be done:

- to determine which modal option is to be used and its capital cost implications;
 - to establish the feasibility and capital cost of its route(s) on the ground, including its alignment outside the GCs themselves;
 - to refine passenger and revenue forecasts; and
 - to establish a timescale for its delivery in stages.
43. On the basis of this work, both a realistic range of costs for the RTS, and the sources from which those costs will be met, need to be identified. Discussions also need to be held with potential operators so that they are involved in the process of developing the proposals.

Marks Tey station

44. The existing Marks Tey railway station, on the Great Eastern Main Line [GEML] between London and Norwich, is within, but close to the eastern edge of, the indicative boundary of CBBGC. In principle, the station would be a considerable asset for CBBGC. However, its current peripheral position would integrate poorly with the structure of the GC. The CBBGC Concept Framework proposes its relocation some 2km to the south-west, where it would form part of a transport interchange in the new town centre.
45. Discussions with the railway infrastructure providers on this proposal are at an early stage, and no firm commitments to it have been made. Moreover, at present there are no clear proposals on how to maintain interchange between the GEML and the Sudbury branch line, which currently occurs at Marks Tey. Adequate interchange arrangements would be essential to the acceptability of the relocation scheme.
46. Both the Concept Framework and policy SP9 make it clear that they do not see the relocation of Marks Tey station as essential to the success of the GC. Nonetheless it would be a significant missed opportunity, in my view, if a GC on the scale currently proposed in this area were to proceed with the station on its periphery. As the Concept Framework points out, a station in a town centre generates a focus of activity, supporting higher density development and helping to create an active and vibrant centre.
47. The Hvas viability appraisal for CBBGC allows £50M towards the cost of relocating the station. While work will need to be done to refine that figure and to identify other sources of funding, it is a reasonable allowance to make at this stage. However, it appears in the spreadsheet in 2057/58, 30 years into the proposed build period. That is far too late to enable the station to be integrated into the planning of the new town centre, and for it to have the beneficial effects envisaged by the Concept Framework. If the relocation of Marks Tey station is to form part of a proposed GC, the allocation of funding for it must be made much earlier in the build period.

Delivery of market and affordable housing

48. The NEAs' own publications²⁴ envisage each of the three proposed GCs starting to deliver housing in 2023/24. WoBGC is expected to deliver 250 dwellings in that first year and in each subsequent year to the end of the Plan period (2033). The other two GCs would build up more gradually to rates of 300 dwellings per annum [dpa] for TCBGC from 2027/28 onwards and 350dpa for CBBGC from 2031/32 onwards. The Hyas appraisal envisages slightly different delivery rates.
49. Credible research by NLP²⁵ indicates that sites over 2,000 dwellings take an average of around seven years from the submission of the first planning application to the delivery of the first dwellings on site. However, it also shows that planning approval for greenfield sites tends to take somewhat less time than for brownfield. Moreover, the work already done by the NEAs and others to develop concept frameworks and masterplans for each GC would help shorten that time further.
50. On this basis I consider it reasonable to assume that the planning approval process would allow housing delivery at any GC(s) to start within four or five years from the adoption date of the plan (or plan revision) which establishes the GC(s) in principle. However, that timescale could alter depending on how long it takes to put the necessary infrastructure in place, as discussed above.
51. The NLP research found that greenfield sites providing more than 2,000 dwellings deliver around 170dpa on average, with substantial variation around that mean figure. Factors supporting a higher delivery rate include the market strength of the area, the size of the site, public sector involvement in infrastructure provision, and the proportion of affordable housing.
52. All these factors suggest that GCs in North Essex could achieve build-out rates higher than the NLP average. Nonetheless, out of the 13 sites in this category NLP identified only one large site which achieved average delivery of more than 300dpa, and the data for that site cover a period of only three years. Moreover, their analysis of the few sites for which data is available over 10 years or more revealed pronounced peaks and troughs in the annual delivery figures.
53. All this leads me to the view that, while it is not impossible that one or more of the GCs could deliver at rates of around 300dpa, it would be more prudent to plan, and carry out viability appraisal, on the basis of an annual average of 250dpa.
54. The way in which the numbers of dwellings delivered at the GCs would be allocated to the individual NEAs for monitoring purposes is set out in Plan

²⁴ See document EB/065 for references

²⁵ *Start to Finish – How Quickly do Large-scale Housing Sites Deliver?* (Nov 2016)

paragraph 8.15. I find nothing to indicate any in-principle conflicts between the proposed approach and national policy or guidance. However, the Plan also needs to make it clear how the allocation would be carried out in the event of a shortfall in planned delivery – the current approach of deferring that question to a future memorandum of understanding is not an effective one.

55. The GC policies seek 30% affordable housing as part of the overall housing provision in each GC. Achieving that proportion is necessary both to meet the demonstrated need for affordable housing in the Plan area and to achieve the NEGC Charter's goal of creating mixed and balanced communities. Because of the shortcomings in the Hyas viability assessment outlined below, its conclusions over the deliverability of affordable housing at each of the three allocated GCs cannot be relied upon. The further viability work that needs to be undertaken to correct those shortcomings will, therefore, also need to demonstrate that 30% affordable housing can be delivered at any GC that may be proposed.

Employment provision

56. The NEGC Charter's Principle 3 seeks to provide access to one job per household within each new GC or within a short distance by public transport. It states that the employment function will be a key component of creating character and identity and sustainable communities. Policy SP7 describes the GCs as incorporating a range of homes, employment and other facilities, thereby reducing the need for outward commuting.
57. In this context, it is surprising that the GC policies contain no specific figures for the amount of employment land or floorspace to be provided at each of the GCs. Instead there are only general requirements to provide and promote opportunities for employment and a wide range of jobs, skills and training opportunities, and suggested locations for different types of employment use. This is in contrast to the figures (expressed as a range) in each policy setting out the expected level of housing development.
58. I recognise that setting employment land requirements for different uses and allocating land to meet them is a complex process, involving forecasts of market demand across different employment sectors. If the sites provided do not match the demands of the market, the jobs will not come. To that extent I agree with the NEAs that it is not possible to predict accurately the exact mix of employment space that will be required this far in advance of development. But that would not preclude setting indicative requirements for the overall amount of employment land or floorspace at each GC.
59. It would be inappropriate to delegate this role to the individual DPDs, as the NEAs suggest. The role of the DPDs is to take forward the design, development and phasing of the GCs based on the principles established in

this Plan. It is difficult to see how they could perform that role without an indication of the amount of employment the GCs are expected to provide. Setting indicative requirements in this Plan would not prevent them changing in future: indeed they should be reviewed each time the Plan itself is reviewed, to ensure that they continue to reflect economic realities.

60. Section 5 of the report *North Essex GCs Employment & Demographic Studies* [E&DS] sets a range of future employment estimates and associated floorspace requirements for each GC. These are derived from a series of demographic and employment projections based on analysis of existing local conditions and potential future scenarios.
61. However, both the Hyas report and the Concept Frameworks that have been developed for each GC include alternative employment land and floorspace allocations which are apparently more ambitious than those based on the E&DS scenarios. If the NEAs wish to set indicative requirements for the GCs at those levels, they would need to be supported by evidence at least as robust as that provided in the ED&S.

Viability

62. The most recent assessment of the GCs' financial viability before me is the April 2017 Viability Assessment by Hyas ["the Hyas report"]²⁶. The assessment was conducted at a strategic level, appropriate to the relatively early stage of evolution of the GC proposals. It follows the residual valuation method, in which all the costs of undertaking the development – apart from the land cost – are subtracted from the development's total sale value. The resulting figure is the residual value. If the residual value is at least equal to the cost of acquiring the land needed for the development, then the development can be said to be viable.
63. For reliance to be placed on the outcome of the assessment, well-founded assumptions need to have been made about both the likely costs and value of the development, and about the cost of acquiring the land.
64. In terms of costs and value, the Hyas report makes generally reasonable assumptions about development mix and value, and about land preparation, construction and utilities costs, and developer profit. However, as explained below it does not deal adequately with transport infrastructure costs, land purchase and interest, or contingency allowances.

Transport infrastructure costs

65. The evidence provided to support the Hyas report – including additional information from the AECOM Social Infrastructure Model – shows that costings

²⁶ At least one other viability appraisal has been carried out on behalf of GC promoters, but as it was not disclosed to the examination I cannot place reliance upon it.

for most items of infrastructure were arrived at in a consistent and logical manner and are generally reasonable.

66. However, as noted above the proposals for a rapid transit system, the provision of which is essential to the successful development of the GCs, are still at a very early stage. According to the NERTS, the capital costs of the scheme range between £249m and £1,672m (including a prudent 64% optimism bias allowance) depending on which option is eventually chosen. The direct and indirect RTS contributions allowed for in Hyas's baseline appraisals for the three GCs appear unlikely to meet even the lowest of those figures. Nor has any clear evidence been provided to show that the balance of the RTS's capital costs could be funded from other sources.
67. Consequently, it is by no means clear that adequate allowances for the costs of necessary transport infrastructure have been built into the viability assessment. To ensure that the viability assessment reflects the actual cost as closely as possible, the relevant figures should be reviewed when the rapid transit system proposal is further advanced and more accurate information is available on its likely cost.
68. If any additional contributions from the GCs, apart from those already included, are expected towards the A12 widening or the A120 dualling scheme, they would also need to be allowed for in the viability appraisal.

Land purchase and interest

69. The Hyas report uses a financial model, developed by ATLAS²⁷, based on a "master-developer" model of delivery. In this model the master developer acquires the development land and undertakes strategic investment in enabling works and strategic infrastructure, before selling on the serviced plots to individual housebuilders or commercial developers to build them out. Interest on borrowing to fund the strategic investment, and a financial return to the master developer on that investment, are built into Hyas's viability assessment.
70. It is unclear whether the 6% interest figure assumed for strategic investment borrowing is justified, having regard to the legislation on state aid as highlighted in the advice to the NEAs by PwC²⁸. Further clarification on this point is necessary.
71. More importantly, however, no allowance is made in the Hyas appraisal for interest on borrowing to fund land purchase by the master developer. The Harman report *Viability Testing Local Plans* (June 2012) specifically warns against overlooking interest costs on land purchase. Given the scale and duration of the GC development programme, those costs will be substantial.

²⁷ *The Garden Cities and Large Sites Financial Model*

²⁸ PwC, *North Essex Garden Communities Final Report* (14 Dec 2016)

In their response to Government on the *New Towns Act 1981 (Local Authority Oversight) Regulations*, the NEAs themselves refer to "significant land costs which will be largely debt-funded in advance of land receipts".

72. In order to take account of land purchase interest costs, the residual values shown in Hyas's summary tables 5.3.1, 6.3.1 and 7.3.1 would need to be discounted by an appropriate amount. That would require assumptions to be made about the timing of land purchase and disposal. For example, the earlier GC viability work by AECOM assumed that land would be purchased in tranches two years before it was required for development.
73. Until Hyas's residual values have been adjusted to take account of the substantial cost of interest on land purchase, no reliance can be placed on them as an indication of the viability of the proposed GCs.

Contingencies and sensitivity testing

74. The Hyas report modelled a range of different scenarios for each GC. The variables used were: various proportions of market and affordable housing and starter homes; uplifts of 0%, 5% and 10% on overall infrastructure costs; and uplifts of 0%, 5% and 10% on development value (to reflect a "Garden Community premium").
75. 10% would be an unusually low figure if it was intended to represent the sole contingency allowance on infrastructure costs. The NEAs produced further evidence²⁹ setting out what they claimed amounted to a total 42% contingency allowance for CBBGC, as an example of the approach taken for all three GCs. Over a third of that amount, however, is the 15% profit allowance intended as an incentive to perform the master-developer role referred to above.
76. A 15% profit allowance is not excessive given that, as the NEAs accept, the Plan needs to be neutral as to whether the master-developer role is played by a public or private sector body³⁰. Even if the oversight role is retained in the public sector, it is quite possible that many of the master-developer functions would need to be outsourced. Consequently, the master-developer profit allowance should not be counted as part of the overall contingency allowance.
77. The other additional element which the NEAs identified as part of the total contingency allowance was what they termed "in-built contingency" of around 24% on certain capital sums for infrastructure. Tracing these figures back to their source documents shows that most do indeed represent an uplift of around 20% on the minimum cost identified for each item. However, as was demonstrated at the hearing sessions, 20% or 24% is a low contingency figure for major capital projects. A contingency allowance of at least 40%

²⁹ EB/13(2/2a)

³⁰ See the next section on delivery mechanisms

would align better with the approach taken, for example, by Highways England when costing large-scale infrastructure schemes.

78. I recommend therefore that alongside the generic cost uplift figure of up to 10% used in the Hyas report, sensitivity appraisals are carried out based on additional contingency allowances of 20% and 40% on relevant infrastructure schemes for each GC, such as road improvements, park-and-ride and rapid transit. That would give an adequate range of possible costs to inform the overall viability assessment.
79. On the income side, my comments above on the likely rate of housing delivery at the GCs will need to be taken into account when calculating receipts from development value. It is important also that realistic assumptions are made about the income generated by commercial floorspace. I have commented above on the discrepancies between the employment land and floorspace allocations used in the Hyas report and those identified elsewhere in the evidence base.
80. I recognise that the aim of bringing forward homes rapidly at the GCs may conflict with the ability to achieve a GC premium on house prices. That does not mean that Hyas were unjustified in sensitivity-testing a 5% and 10% premium, in order to appraise a range of possible outcomes. However, it is inconsistent with this approach to regard the £3,000 per unit uplift applied to site preparation and enabling costs as a contingency allowance, as identified in EB/13(2/2a). Given that the avowed purpose of the uplift is to create a high-quality public realm and sense of place, it would seem to be essential if any GC price premium is to be achieved.
81. I share the NEAs' view that it would not be helpful to attempt to include an allowance for inflation in the residual valuation appraisal. Predicting movements in house prices in particular would be difficult over such a long period, and allowing for cost inflation would be meaningless without a corresponding adjustment for development value.

Price of land

82. There is a difference between the headline value paid for a fully-serviced development site, and the net value which takes account of the costs of enabling works and strategic infrastructure, and of policy requirements such as the provision of affordable housing. The net land value is the appropriate comparator with the residual value that emerges from a valuation model such as that used by Hyas. In other words, it is quite appropriate to take account of up-front enabling and infrastructure costs (which in the Hyas/ATLAS model are incurred by the master developer) and policy requirements, when negotiating to purchase land for development.
83. However, as the Harman report points out, what ultimately matters for housing delivery is whether the value received by the landowner is sufficient

to persuade him or her to sell the land for development. I consider it unlikely that most landowners would sell their land for development without at least a reasonable uplift on its existing use value. This has clear implications for the deliverability of the GCs.

84. That does not necessarily mean that a price of £100k per acre would need to be paid, as is suggested in Volume 3 of the GC Concept Feasibility Study. Ultimately, of course, the actual land price will emerge from negotiations with individual landowners. But in order to demonstrate that the GC proposals can be delivered, the NEAs will need to show through viability assessment that a reasonable uplift on current use values can be achieved.
85. Alternatively, if the NEAs intend to use compulsory purchase or other powers to acquire development land at a lower value than could be achieved through negotiation, clear evidence would need to be provided that such a course of action is capable of achieving that outcome (and is also compatible with human rights legislation). That has not been demonstrated by the evidence currently before me.

Conclusions on viability

86. For the foregoing reasons, it has not been demonstrated that the GCs proposed in the submitted Plan are financially viable. Further viability assessment, taking account of all the points above, will need to be carried out on any GC proposals that the NEAs bring forward. Because of the GCs' long development timescales, it would be advantageous for the residual valuation appraisal to be supplemented with a discounted cashflow assessment in order to provide a more complete analysis.

Delivery mechanisms

87. The NEGC Charter envisages that Local Delivery Vehicle(s) [LDVs], accountable to the NEAs with both private and public sector representation, will be responsible for delivering the GCs. Three LDVs together with a holding company called NEGC Ltd have been incorporated in readiness to perform this role. Subsequently, in response to consultation on the proposed *New Towns Act 1981 [Local Authority Oversight] Regulations*, the NEAs have indicated an interest in the formation of a locally-led development corporation, overseen by the NEAs, to deliver the GCs.
88. The Charter also envisages a private-public sector partnership funding arrangement for the GCs involving the sharing of project risk and reward. Public sector investment in the funding and delivery process, it is said, will help to facilitate the timely and co-ordinated provision of infrastructure and services.
89. The Hyas report envisages that the LDVs will perform the role of master developer for each GC. Similarly, the NEAs' response to consultation on the

draft *Local Authority Oversight Regulations* suggests that the locally-led development corporation would act as master developer. As the Charter makes clear, there are likely to be advantages in terms of public engagement, long-term democratic oversight and access to public financial support if the master developer is a public-sector entity. However, this is not a legal or practical requirement. In principle the role could also be performed by a private-sector body.

90. In its paragraph (ii), policy SP7 seeks to encapsulate the principles that the delivery model for the GCs should follow and the objectives it should seek to achieve. The requirements it places on landowners and promoters to secure high-quality place-making, to fund the infrastructure necessary to address the impacts of development, and to manage and maintain the on-site infrastructure are generally compatible with relevant guidance in the NPPF and PPG. The final sentence of the paragraph defines the tasks the delivery model will need to perform, taking an appropriately neutral stance on who will perform them.
91. However, the specific reference in the first sentence to "sharing risk and reward" between the public and private sector conflicts with the long-established legal principle that revenue or profit may not be appropriated by a public-sector body without explicit Parliamentary sanction³¹. The reference may have been intended by the NEAs as a statement of aspiration, but its inclusion in SP7 as one of the principles with which the GCs "will conform" makes it an unlawful policy requirement. It is therefore necessary to remove it from the policy, as the NEAs now propose.
92. In the same sentence, it is also necessary for soundness to remove the reference to "deploying new models of delivery" as a policy requirement. It may be a legitimate aspiration of the NEAs but there is no substantial evidence to show that only (unspecified) new models of delivery are capable of achieving the policy's objectives.

Sustainability Appraisal

93. SA of the Section 1 Plan was carried out by ECC's Place Services at both the Preferred Options and the Draft Publication stage. The resulting reports were published for consultation alongside the Plan in June 2016 and June 2017 respectively.
94. The 2016 SA report contains an assessment of the preferred spatial strategy and four alternatives to it, and an assessment of eleven GC options, of which three were selected for inclusion in the Preferred Options version of the Plan. By comparison, the 2017 report assesses six alternatives to the chosen spatial strategy, and thirteen GC options. In the later report there is also an

³¹ See, for example, *Attorney-General v Wilts United Dairies Ltd* [1921] 37 TLR 884, and *Congreve v Home Secretary* [1977] 2 WLR 291

appraisal of three different approaches to strategic growth, and an assessment of the cumulative impacts of the three allocated GCs and of nine alternative combinations. The significantly wider scope and content of the 2017 report is evidence that account was taken of the responses to consultation in 2016.

95. It may be that the NEAs had decided, before the 2016 report was complete, which GCs they wished to include in the Preferred Options version of the Plan. That in itself is not unlawful, provided that the SA is approached with an open mind, and that its results and the consultation responses on it are taken into account in the ongoing preparation of the Plan. Similarly, the fact that the spatial strategy and the three allocated GCs remained essentially unchanged between the Preferred Options and the submitted versions of the Plan is not necessarily evidence of a closed-minded approach to plan preparation. The important question is whether the SA and the related plan preparation processes were carried out lawfully and with due regard to national policy and guidance.
96. In my view there are three principal shortcomings in these respects concerning, first, the objectivity of the assessment of the chosen spatial strategy and the alternatives to it, secondly, the clarity of the descriptions of those alternatives and of the reasons for selecting them, and thirdly, the selection of alternative GCs and combinations of GCs for assessment. I shall consider each in turn.

Objectivity of assessment

97. As noted above, four alternatives to the chosen spatial strategy were assessed in the 2016 report, and six alternatives in the 2017 report. In both reports the short- and medium-term results are identical for the chosen spatial strategy (which includes the three allocated GCs) and all the alternatives. That is to be expected, since there would be no substantial development at the GCs until later in the Plan period. The key comparison is of the long-term results, which are intended to show effects in the latter stages of the Plan period and, where relevant, beyond.
98. In the long term the chosen spatial strategy is assessed in the 2017 report as having a strong prospect of significant positive impacts on six sustainability objectives relating to: housing, health, vitality and viability of centres, the economy, sustainable travel behaviour, and accessibility and infrastructure provision. By contrast, Alternative 4, which involves growth at existing settlements without the allocation of any GCs, is assessed as having strong or minor negative effects on all those objectives except for sustainable travel behaviour, where its effects are said to be uncertain.
99. Taking into account my findings above on the GC proposals, it is not possible to see the objective basis for many of the widely divergent assessments of

- these two scenarios. Without more evidence to show that the necessary transport infrastructure for the GCs could be provided viably and in a timely fashion, the strong positive scores for the chosen strategy in respect of sustainable travel behaviour and accessibility are unwarranted. The lack of any quantitative employment land or floorspace requirements for the GCs undermines the strong positive score given to its economic benefits. There is no substantial evidence to show that the chosen spatial strategy would have strong benefits in terms of health and the vitality and viability of centres, or that Alternative 4 would detract from these objectives.
100. The narrative on page 83 of the 2017 report explains the reasons for rejecting Alternative 4. It says that if no GCs were to be allocated, existing settlements would have to respond to the need for growth by allowing higher densities and the development of more marginal peripheral land. This could lead to the over-expansion of some settlements and would not offer a sustainable distribution across the wider area. While this goes some way towards explaining the negative score given to Alternative 4 in terms of its landscape impact, it does not account for the strong negative impact it is seen as having on the objective of housing provision.
101. Similar comments apply to the analysis at pages 171-184 of the 2017 report, where the GC approach to strategic scale growth is compared with what are described as "New Towns" and "Traditional Approaches". Traditional Approaches appear from their description to correspond quite closely to Alternative 4 as described above.
102. In this analysis, Traditional Approaches receive negative scores for their ability to provide well designed and sustainable housing, for their effects on designated nature conservation sites, and for their ability to provide for adequate school places, recreational facilities and open space, without any clear evidential basis for these judgments. GCs again receive positive scores for sustainable transport provision, employment opportunities, and the viability of existing centres, which I regard as unwarranted for the reasons given above.
103. As a result, I consider that in assessing the chosen spatial strategy against alternatives that do not include GCs, the authors of the SA report have generally made optimistic assumptions about the benefits of GCs, and correspondingly negative assumptions about the alternatives, without evidence to support many of those assumptions. As a result these assessments lack the necessary degree of objectivity and are therefore unreliable.

Clarity of descriptions of alternatives and reasons for selection

104. Two of the alternatives to the chosen spatial strategy are described in the 2017 SA report as follows: *A focus on allocating all of the explored Garden*

Community options proposed in the Strategic Area at smaller individual scales, and A focus on stimulating infrastructure and investment opportunities across the Strategic Area. In response to my questions at the 9 May hearing session, the NEAs explained that the first of these involved the allocation of five GC options for 2,500 dwellings each within the Plan period, and that the second involved the allocation of three GCs in areas where there was an evidenced need for regeneration.

105. However, it would have been difficult to understand from the descriptions given in the report that this is what they involved. Indeed, the reference to "smaller individual scales" in the first option is actually misleading, since the three GCs in the chosen spatial strategy are also intended to deliver 2,500 dwellings each within the Plan period. And the lack of reference to GCs in the second option obscures the fact that it involves allocating three of them.
106. There is a similar lack of clarity in the reasons given for selecting the alternatives for assessment. The paragraphs on pages 79-80 of the 2017 SA report which introduce the alternatives do little more than provide descriptions of them. There is no substantial account of the rationale for choosing those particular alternatives.
107. I appreciate that a somewhat fuller description is given of the "New Towns" and "Traditional Approaches" which are assessed as alternatives to GCs on pages 171-184 of the 2017 SA report, and of the reasons for their selection. But that is a different level of analysis, assessing the relative benefits of GCs in general terms. It is the analysis at pages 76-84 which is intended to appraise the particular spatial strategy proposed in the Plan and reasonable alternatives to it, as the legislation requires.
108. Reasons are given on page 82 of the SA report for rejecting Alternatives 2 and 3, involving the allocation of one or two GCs only. It is apparent from the reasons given that the assessment was conducted on the basis that, in each of these alternatives, the GC(s) were assumed to provide all the 7,500 dwellings within the Plan period that would be provided by the three GCs in the chosen spatial strategy. But that is not explained clearly in the description of Alternatives 2 and 3. Nor is it explained why these alternatives could not also have been assessed on the more reasonable basis that each GC would provide 2,500 dwellings in the Plan period, with the rest of the 7,500 dwellings provided at or around existing settlements in a similar fashion to Alternative 4.
109. I consider that the lack of clarity I have identified in the descriptions of some of the alternatives to the chosen spatial strategy, and in the reasons for selecting them, is likely to breach the legal requirements for the SA report to provide an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and for the public to be given an effective opportunity to express their opinion on the report before the plan is adopted.

Selection of GCs and combinations for assessment

110. The thirteen GC options assessed in Appendix 1 of the 2017 SA report include the original eleven from the 2016 report plus the Colchester Metro Plan proposed by CAUSE and Lightwood's proposed Monks Wood site.
111. There is some confusion over the basis on which Monks Wood was assessed as a GC option. On pages 188-199 of the 2017 SA report it is stated that it was assessed as providing up to 15,000 dwellings, including 5,151 in the Plan period. That figure of 15,000 is at odds with the published AECOM evaluation of Monks Wood (May 2017) which on page 32 refers to its development capacity as 5,151 dwellings in total.
112. The source for the 15,000 dwellings figure used in the SA report appears to be a March 2017 draft of the AECOM assessment. It is unclear how that figure was derived, but it is not reflected in any of the material submitted by Sworders or Lightwood in support of their proposals for Monks Wood. Lightwood did assess options providing up to 13,600 dwellings in a study provided to BDC on 31 March 2017. However, their position now is that its maximum capacity is 7,000 dwellings.
113. No blame necessarily attaches to the authors of the SA report for assessing Monks Wood on the basis of 15,000 dwellings, as it seems they were working with the figure given to them by AECOM at the time. That is consistent with the approach they took to the other alternative GC sites. However, as there is no clear evidence to support that figure, the assessment cannot be relied upon. I do not accept that it would have made no difference if Monks Wood had been assessed on the basis of 7,000 or 5,000 dwellings rather than 15,000. It is clear from the assessments of the other GC options that there are some variations in scoring that can only be explained by similar differences in scale.
114. The assessment of alternative combinations of GC sites is at pages 226-244 of the 2017 SA report. The NEAs' explanation that the results of the assessment of Option 5 (WoBGC, Monks Wood & CBBGC) also justify rejection of a combination of Monks Wood, CBBGC & TCBGC is unconvincing given the very different relationships between the three locations in each of those scenarios. It is difficult to see the logic of assessing Monks Wood as an alternative to CBBGC and to TCBGC, but not to WoBGC, when appraising combinations of three GCs. Moreover, the Option 5 assessment is likely to have been influenced by an inaccurate understanding of the scale of the Monks Wood scheme, as already discussed.
115. In order to demonstrate that all the alternatives had been assessed on an equivalent basis, Monks Wood would need to have been assessed as a GC option at a scale of around 5,000 dwellings corresponding to the published AECOM evaluation, and an additional three-GC combination of Monks Wood,

CBBGC & TCBGC would need to have been assessed. The absence of such assessments is a further shortcoming of the SA.

Other SA points

116. On page 185 the SA makes it clear that a minimum threshold of 5,000 dwellings was set when selecting GC options for assessment. That is substantially higher than the minimum size of 1,500 dwellings set by the Government for garden village proposals. It is also higher than the thresholds of 3,000 houses or 4,000 dwellings (houses and flats) requiring a new secondary school, according to ECC's *Developers Guide to Infrastructure Contributions* (2016). However, the latter thresholds would support only a four-form entry secondary school, the minimum size that ECC regard as financially viable.
117. In setting the GC threshold it was legitimate, in my view, for the NEAs to take account of the increased financial viability, curriculum choice and range of facilities that a larger secondary school could provide. It was logical also to take into account the greater range of employment opportunities, healthcare and other community facilities that could be supported by a GC of 5,000 dwellings compared with a smaller settlement.
118. It is not feasible to test every possible option through SA. Reasonable planning judgments have to be made on what to include. That is recognised in the legal requirement for reasons to be given for the selection of alternatives for assessment. In my view the SA report provides adequate reasons for setting a threshold of 5,000 dwellings for the GC options.

Conclusions on SA

119. I have considered the SA at length as it is the principal evidence document that seeks to justify the NEAs' choice of a spatial strategy involving three GCs, and their choice of the three allocated GCs themselves. Because of the shortcomings I have identified, I consider that the SA fails to justify those choices. As a result, it has not been demonstrated that the chosen spatial strategy is the most appropriate one when considered against the reasonable alternatives, as the tests of soundness require.
120. It may be helpful for me to set out some suggestions as to how the shortcomings in the SA might be rectified. I stress that these are suggestions only, and are intended to provide no more than an outline of the further work required. I would be happy to consider any alternative SA proposals the NEAs might wish to make, provided they address the shortcomings I have identified. In either case it would be advisable if I were to agree the proposals before the SA work is begun.
121. In making these suggestions I rely on the principle that deficiencies in SA may be rectified, or "cured", by later SA work, established in the *Cogent Land* case

and restated by the Court of Appeal in *No Adastral New Town Ltd*³². I do not agree that the other caselaw drawn to my attention indicates that the scale of the GC proposals would preclude such an approach here. My suggestions also assume that the NEAs will wish to continue to include GCs among the options in any future SA work.

122. Before embarking on further SA work the NEAs will need to re-examine the evidence base for any GC proposals they wish to assess, especially with regard to viability, the provision of transport infrastructure and employment opportunities, in order to ensure that they have a sound basis on which to score them against the SA objectives.
123. The first stage in the further SA work should then be an objective comparison of individual GC site options at a range of different sizes. My comments above on the way that GC sites were selected for assessment in the 2017 SA report should be taken into account at this stage. In particular, if Monks Wood is included as an option it would be sensible – unless further evidence to the contrary emerges – to assess it on the basis of both 7,000 dwellings, as now favoured by Lightwood, and 5,000 dwellings as in the published AECOM report. If WoBGC is included, account should be taken of the effects on it of overflying aircraft to and from Stansted airport, and of its impact on the Andrewsfield airfield, in order to address legitimate concerns raised at the Matter 8 hearing.
124. Adequate reasons will need to be given for taking forward or rejecting each of the GC options assessed. Assessing the GC options first, with the benefit of an updated evidence base and before the spatial strategy options, should help to ensure that the assessment of the latter is appropriately realistic.
125. The second stage of the further work should be an assessment of alternative spatial strategies for the Plan area. The alternatives considered, and the reasons for selecting them, will need to be set out more clearly than the alternatives on pages 79-80 of the 2017 SA report. I suggest that the alternatives should include, as a minimum, the following:
- Proportionate growth at and around existing settlements
 - CAUSE's Metro Town proposal
 - One, two or more GCs (depending on the outcomes of the first-stage assessment)
126. Explicit assumptions should be made about the amount of development each option would involve, both at GCs and elsewhere, and the broad locations for that development. For the options involving GCs, each of the individual site options that survives the first-stage assessment, and each feasible combination of those surviving site options, should be assessed. To address

³² *Cogent Land LLP v Rochford DC* [2012] EWHC 2542 (Admin) and *No Adastral New Town Ltd v Suffolk Coastal DC & SSCLG* [2015] EWCA Civ 88

my point above on Alternatives 2 and 3, options including one or two GCs should also include appropriate corresponding levels of proportionate growth at existing settlements. There should be liaison with CAUSE to ensure that their Metro Town proposal is fully understood and assessed appropriately, and similar liaison with the promoters of the GC site options where necessary.

127. Provided that the alternative spatial strategies are assessed objectively and with due regard to the evidence base, the second stage assessment should provide a sound basis for the selection of a preferred spatial strategy for the Plan (which may or may not include GCs).
128. While it is for the NEAs to decide who should carry out the further SA work, it might be advisable to consider appointing different consultants from those who conducted the 2016 and 2017 SA reports. This would help ensure that the further work is free from any earlier influence and is therefore fully objective.
129. The NEAs will also need to give consideration to the relationship between SA of their Section 1 and Section 2 Plans, to ensure that between them they provide an adequate basis for the SA adoption statement that will be required for each of their Local Plans.

Conclusions on Cross-Boundary Garden Communities

130. It will be evident from the foregoing discussion that I consider that the Garden Community proposals contained in the Plan are not adequately justified and have not been shown to have a reasonable prospect of being viably developed. As submitted, they are therefore unsound. I consider the resulting implications for the examination of the Section 1 and Section 2 Plans towards the end of this letter.
131. However, this is not to say that GCs may not have a role to play in meeting development needs in North Essex. I recognise that substantial time, effort and resources have already been invested in developing the GC proposals, not only by the NEAs but also by the Government, landowners, potential developers, infrastructure providers and others. It is possible that when the necessary additional work I have outlined is completed, it will provide justification for proceeding with one or more GC proposals – although any such justification would of course be subject to further testing at examination.
132. Having said that, on the basis of the evidence I have considered so far I would advise that simultaneously bringing forward three GCs on the scale proposed in the submitted Plan is likely to be difficult to justify. This is mainly because of the difficulty of co-ordinating the provision of infrastructure, particularly large-scale transport infrastructure, with the development of the GCs. In particular it is very unlikely, in my view, that the whole of the rapid transit system as proposed in the NERTS could be provided quickly enough to support commencement of development at all three GCs in the timescale

envisaged in the submitted Plan. A more workable way of proceeding would be to lay out the rapid transit system in discrete stages, with the development of any proposed GC(s) taking place sequentially alongside it.

133. On this point I would endorse the advice in the *North Essex Garden Communities Peer Review*, led by Lord Kerslake [the Kerslake Review], that the NEAs should be prepared to differentiate their delivery strategy and timetable for each of the proposed GC locations, and need to be clear on the phasing of the infrastructure necessary to unlock the development potential at each location. When they have carried out the additional work outlined above, the NEAs should be in a position to set out a clear strategy and timetable for delivering any GCs that are proposed, in step with the major road and public transport infrastructure that is needed to support them.
134. My view that any GC proposals must be clearly shown to be financially viable also reflects advice in the Kerslake Review. The NEAs have, quite rightly, set high aspirations for the quality of their GC proposals and for the provision of affordable housing, open space, and social and community facilities in them. Clarity is needed at the outset over the affordability and deliverability of those aspirations, to ensure that they are not compromised during the development process because of unclear or conflicting expectations.

Providing for Employment (chapter 5)

135. Drawing on studies carried out for each council area, policy SP4 sets out employment land requirements for the Plan period. These are expressed as a range between a baseline figure and a higher-growth scenario figure. That is an appropriate approach, reflecting the inherent uncertainty in economic forecasting and the consequent need for flexibility.
136. For Braintree, the requirements are derived from the East of England economic forecasting model [EEFM], with adjustments made for local factors and drivers of economic change. The resulting figures in submitted policy SP4 reasonably reflect likely future economic conditions in the district, subject to the modification proposed in SD002a which corrects an arithmetical error in the baseline figure.
137. I saw no clear explanation for the baseline figure for Tendring set out in the submitted policy. However, a credible baseline figure has now been derived based on the Experian economic forecasting model, and is proposed in SD002a as a modification to the policy. The submitted higher-growth scenario figure was based on a misinterpretation of the relevant study, and a further modification is suggested to correct it. Provided that the modified figures in SD002a are adopted, policy SP4 will reflect the evidence on likely future demand for employment land in Tendring.
138. As submitted, the range of requirements for Colchester is derived from the *Colchester Employment Land Needs Assessment* [ELNA]. That study

developed four scenarios for employment growth based respectively on EEFM forecasts, past completion rates between 2006 and 2011 (actual and adjusted), and labour supply based on population projections. The labour supply scenario provides an appropriate baseline figure for policy SP4.

139. Actual past completion rates are assessed by ELNA as a negative figure, largely due to the relocation of a single firm which resulted in the loss of 120k sqm of industrial floorspace. It seems clear that this single event skewed the completion figures, and that this effect was especially strong in view of the relatively short trend period over which they were assessed. However, ELNA's compensatory adjustment has the effect of transforming a net annual loss of some 10,500sqm of industrial floorspace into a net gain of around 6,500sqm. That is an unusually big adjustment and it results in an industrial land requirement which is nearly four times that of the EEFM-based scenario, and some seven times greater than the scenario based on labour supply. Such a level of industrial demand is also much greater than anything revealed in the studies for Braintree and Tendring.
140. ELNA itself advises that its scenarios based on past completion rates provide a less robust basis for understanding need than its other two scenarios. It is surprising, therefore, that the adjusted "higher past completion rate" scenario provides the basis for the policy SP4 higher-growth scenario requirement figure for Colchester. In my view the latter is unrealistically high and needs to be replaced.
141. I advise replacing it with the requirement figure of about 30ha derived from ELNA's EEFM-based scenario. In my view the latter is a robustly-justified figure which would allow adequate headroom for future economic growth. According to ELNA, it would imply growth of 341 jobs per annum in Colchester over the Plan period, an increase of around 25% on both the annual average growth rate from 1991-2014 and on the rate implied by the policy SP4 baseline figure.
142. Alternatively, the NEAs may wish to undertake further work to derive a robust higher-growth scenario for Colchester, which would require further testing at examination.

Infrastructure and Connectivity (chapter 6)

143. Policy SP5 lists what are said to be strategic priorities for infrastructure in North Essex. As submitted, however, the list contains only a small number of specific infrastructure schemes. Most of the items in it read as policy objectives or statements of intent, rather than as identifiable projects. Modifications proposed by the NEAs go a little way towards addressing this shortcoming, by identifying that particular major road improvements and a rapid transit scheme are required for the GCs. However, the reference to the

rapid transit scheme is still couched in general terms, no doubt reflecting the early stage of development that the scheme has reached.

144. The further work outlined above on transport infrastructure provision, particularly of the rapid transport scheme, should make it possible to refine policy SP5 and the related provisions of the GC policies in order to provide a clear strategy for delivering any GCs that are proposed in step with the necessary supporting infrastructure.

Remainder of the Plan: chapters 1, 2, 3, 7 & 9

145. The modifications proposed by the NEAs to these chapters of the Plan and the policies they contain largely address the issues of unsoundness that had previously been identified. However, it is likely that further modifications to some of them will need to be made in the light of my conclusions on the GC policies. This applies especially to policy SP2 (Spatial Strategy).

Adoption of the Section 1 Plan in advance of Section 2?

146. The Section 1 Plan was not prepared as a joint local development document under section 28 of the 2004 Act. Instead, each of the NEAs submitted a separate Local Plan, containing a Section 1 and a Section 2, for examination – albeit that the content of Section 1 is identical in each Local Plan.
147. I can see nothing in the relevant legislation that would allow part of a submitted Local Plan to be adopted separately from the rest of it. However, I am not qualified to give a legal opinion on the point, and moreover section 23 of the 2004 Act makes it clear that the decision whether or not to adopt a Local Plan is one that the LPAs must make themselves. I would therefore recommend that the NEAs seek their own legal advice on this question.
148. Nonetheless, it may be helpful for me to set out the options available to the NEAs, as I see them, on the assumption that Section 1 cannot be adopted in advance of Section 2. In deciding how to proceed the NEAs will evidently need to take into account my views, as set out above, on the scope of the main modifications and further work that are needed to make the Section 1 Plan sound and legally-compliant. Essentially it seems to me that they have three main options.
149. **Option 1** would be for the NEAs to agree to remove the GC proposals from the Section 1 Plan at this stage, and commit to submitting a partial revision of Section 1 for examination by a defined time, for example within two or three years. This would involve drawing up main modifications to remove the current GC proposals and address the other soundness issues identified above. The NEAs would also need to amend their Local Development Schemes [LDS] to include the proposed partial revision to Section 1.

150. These steps should enable the Section 2 examinations to proceed, and subject to the findings of those examinations and to consultation on the main modifications to Section 1 and (potentially) to Section 2, each Local Plan should then be able to proceed to adoption. In preparing for the Section 2 examinations the NEAs would, of course, need to consider any implications of the removal of the current GC proposals – and any implications of my forthcoming findings on policy SP3 – for housing land supply in each NEA in the years before the partial revision comes forward.
151. Following the Section 2 examinations, under Option 1 the NEAs would then carry out further work on the evidence base and Sustainability Appraisal, as outlined in my comments above on the GC proposals. That further work would provide the basis for revised strategic proposals to be brought forward for examination as a partial revision to the Section 1 Plan, within the timescale identified in the revised LDS. The revised strategic proposals could in principle include one or more GC(s), if justified by the further evidence and SA work.
152. **Option 2** would involve the NEAs carrying out the necessary further work on the evidence base and Sustainability Appraisal, and bringing forward any resulting revised strategic proposals, before the commencement of the Section 2 examinations. Due to the considerable length of time this is likely to take, it would be necessary to suspend the examination of Section 1 while the work is carried out and consultation on the SA and any revised strategic proposals takes place. Following the suspension, further Section 1 hearings would need to be held to consider the revised strategic proposals.
153. It seems to me that in this option the Section 2 examinations could not sensibly proceed before the additional Section 1 hearings had taken place and the Inspector's initial views on the revised proposals were known, as any significant revisions to Section 1 would have consequences for the examination of Section 2.
154. It is also possible under Option 2 that other parts of the evidence base for both Section 1 and Section 2 might become out of date or overtaken by changes in national policy. Should this occur, there would be a risk of additional delay to the examination of both parts of the Plan while the relevant evidence is updated and any necessary modifications are brought forward.
155. All this means that even in the most favourable circumstances the adoption of the NEAs' Local Plans would be substantially delayed under Option 2, compared with Option 1. In turn this could give rise to continuity problems for all participants in the examinations of the plans.
156. **Option 3** would be to withdraw the Section 1 and Section 2 Plans from examination and to resubmit them with any necessary revisions, after

carrying out the required further work on the evidence base and SA, and the relevant consultation and other procedures required by legislation.

Concluding remarks

157. I expect that this letter will come as a disappointment to the NEAs after all the hard work and resources they have committed to bringing the Section 1 Plan forward for examination. Nonetheless, I hope it will be appreciated that my findings do not necessarily represent a rejection of their commendable ambitions for high-quality, strategic-scale development in North Essex. Equally, however, the scale of those ambitions, and the long timescale over which any GC proposals would come forward, require that adequate time and care are taken now to ensure that any proposals are realistic and robust.

158. I am not inviting comments on the contents of this letter. But I will assist the NEAs with any queries, and with any further advice they may need on taking forward the necessary further work and changes to the Plan I have identified. I would appreciate it if you would let me know, as soon as you are able to, which of the options outlined in paragraphs 148 to 156 above, or any alternative course of action, the NEAs wish to pursue. This will enable an outline timescale for the remainder of the examination to be devised. Please contact me through the Programme Officer, with a copy to the PINS case officer.

Yours sincerely

Roger Clews

Inspector

NORTH ESSEX AUTHORITIES Strategic (Section 1) Plan

Inspector: Mr Roger Clews

Programme Officer: Andrea Copsey

To:

Emma Goodings, Head of Planning Policy & Economic Development, Braintree District Council

Karen Syrett, Place Strategy Manager, Colchester Borough Council

Gary Guiver, Planning Manager, Tendring District Council

27 June 2018

Dear Ms Goodings, Ms Syrett and Mr Guiver

EXAMINATION OF THE STRATEGIC SECTION 1 PLAN Meeting the Need for New Homes (Plan chapter 4)

1. As indicated in my letter of 8 June 2018 (*Advice on the Next Steps in the Examination*), I am now writing to give my views on chapter 4 and policy SP3 of the Section 1 Plan ["the Plan"], which cover the Plan's housing requirements. I am not inviting comments on this letter, but please contact me via the Programme Officer if you have any queries on it.
2. This letter should be read in conjunction with my letter of 8 June. The views expressed in it are based on the evidence currently before me. I reserve the right to modify these views in the light of any further evidence that may come forward before the examination ends.
3. As noted in my letter of 8 June, in document SD002a³³ the NEAs have suggested modifications to address some of the issues of soundness that have been identified during the examination. These include modifications to policy SP3 and its reasoned justification. Accordingly, the main purpose of this letter is to consider whether the housing requirement figures contained in submitted policy SP3 are soundly based.

Housing need in North Essex

4. Submitted policy SP3 sets out housing requirement figures for the Plan period for each of the NEAs³⁴. They equate to the objectively-assessed housing need [OAHN] for each NEA as calculated by the *Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study, November 2016 Update* [the OAHN Study]. The OAHN Study covers a housing market area [HMA] that includes the three NEAs plus Chelmsford.

³³ *Suggested Modifications to the Publication Draft Braintree, Colchester and Tendring Local Plans: Section One* (Feb 2018)

³⁴ The three NEAs in the context of this letter are Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council, and Tendring District Council.

While consideration of a HMA also including Maldon would have been valid too, the exclusion of Maldon makes no practical difference to the conclusions of the study for the NEAs.

5. The Government intend to introduce a new standard method for calculating housing need. However, it has not yet been introduced and the current national guidance on assessing housing need is contained in national *Planning Practice Guidance* [PPG].
6. PPG recommends using the latest official national household projections as the starting-point for assessing housing need. For Braintree and Colchester the OAHN Study takes the latest 2014-based projections as its starting-point. Having considered the thorough analysis contained in the study, and the other relevant evidence presented, I am satisfied that there are no local demographic factors or evidence of suppressed household formation rates that might require adjustments to those projections.
7. For Tendring, however, the OAHN Study takes a different approach to the starting-point figure in order to correct what it sees as an inaccuracy in the official projections originally manifested in Unattributable Population Change [UPC].

UPC in Tendring

Should account be taken of the factors giving rise to UPC?

8. UPC is the term given to the discrepancy between population change between 2001 and 2011 as measured by the Censuses for those years, and population change over the same period as calculated in official Mid-Year Estimates [MYEs]. At a national level the discrepancy is relatively small but locally it can be substantial. Tendring's UPC is a positive figure of around 10,500 and is one of the biggest of any LPA in England.
9. UPC is the result of inaccuracies in the Census, or the MYEs, or both. To the extent that it is due to inaccuracies in the MYEs, those inaccuracies are likely to relate to the way in which migration trends are calculated, since the other components of MYEs – records of births and deaths – are highly reliable. Any inaccuracies in the calculation of migration trends, if uncorrected, may in turn affect the accuracy of the official population and household projections for future years.
10. PPG does not explicitly refer to UPC but it does acknowledge that local changes to the official household projections may be justified by local circumstances if they are supported by robust evidence. Such local circumstances might include factors affecting migration trends such as changes in employment growth, a large employer moving in or out of the area, or a large urban extension in the last five years.

11. Notwithstanding the general position on UPC taken by the Office for National Statistics [ONS] and the Local Plans Expert Group, I see nothing in national planning policy or guidance to prevent local changes to official household projections also being made to take account of the factors that gave rise to UPC. To justify such changes for Tendring would, however, require robust evidence that those factors continue to have a substantial distorting effect on the migration trend rates used in the official population and household projections for the district.

Evidence on the factors giving rise to UPC

12. Evidence on the factors that gave rise to UPC has evolved over time. Consequently it would no longer be appropriate to view the 2016 OAHN Study as providing the principal justification for the NEAs' view that 480 dwellings per annum [dpa] should be taken the demographic starting-point for assessing housing need in Tendring, rather than the officially-projected growth figure of around 670dpa³⁵. It is necessary to engage with more recent evidence that is before the examination, including evidence produced originally for two planning inquiries in 2017³⁶, and papers dealing with the implications of the 2016-based sub-national population projections [SNPP]³⁷.
13. In July 2017, inquiry evidence by consultant Neil McDonald concluded that adjusting the latest (2014-based) household projections to correct for the inaccuracies in the migration flow data suggested a demographic housing need of between 420dpa and 540dpa. Those figures correspond to a range of between 60% and 40% of UPC in Tendring being attributable to inaccuracies in estimating migration. Advice from ONS indicates that some 47%-57% of the UPC figure for Tendring is attributable to inaccuracies in migration trend rates. Mr McDonald's evidence demonstrates that the NEAs' starting-point figure of 480dpa – which lies at the middle of his range – is consistent with the ONS advice.
14. In reaching his conclusions Mr McDonald considered a suggestion that the errors in migration flow estimates were likely to have been concentrated in the early part of the decade 2001-11, and therefore to have had little or no effect on the latest household projections³⁸. However, he demonstrated convincingly, both through a detailed analysis of migration flows between 2001 and 2016, and subsequently by comparing household growth as indicated by MYEs with the actual number of dwellings added to the housing stock, that in Tendring's case that suggestion is not borne out.

³⁵ The 2014-based household projections give a figure of 625 households per annum, which translates to almost 670dpa with an allowance for vacancies and second homes.

³⁶ PINS references APP/P1560/W/17/3169220 and APP/P1560/W/17/3183678, 3183626 & 3183695

³⁷ EXD/037 & EXD/038

³⁸ Since ONS's migration trend rates are based on the previous five years (for migration within the UK) or six years (for international migration).

15. ONS introduced improvements to estimates of international migration and foreign armed forces dependants when preparing the base data for the 2016-based SNPP. But those factors make a much smaller contribution to population and household change in Tendring than internal (within-UK) migration, estimates of which are not affected by the ONS improvements. Having considered all the conflicting evidence on this point, I consider it is highly likely that errors in migration trend rates continue to affect the official household projections for Tendring in the way that Mr McDonald indicates. As the 2016-based SNPP will also have been affected by those errors, they provide no basis for taking a different view.
16. Indeed, later evidence from Mr McDonald suggests that errors in migration flow estimates may have an even greater distorting effect on household projections, and that when taken together with adjustments to mortality rates made by ONS, they mean that Tendring's demographic starting-point should be within a range from 380dpa to 460dpa. However, the NEAs prudently propose no change to their original figure of 480dpa.
17. Rebasing the household projections to reflect the 2016 MYEs, as was also suggested, would be inappropriate as it would ignore the persuasive evidence that the errors that gave rise to UPC continue to distort migration trend rates for Tendring. Nor do I agree that household formation rates should be adjusted from those used in the latest official household projections, notwithstanding that this has been done in other plan examinations. A number of cogent studies now indicate that household formation rates lower than those experienced before 2008 are not a temporary phenomenon but reflect longer-term changes in economic and social circumstances³⁹. There is no substantial evidence to show that Tendring is an exception to those changes.

Conclusions on the factors giving rise to UPC

18. Drawing all these points together, I find that the evidence before me supports the NEAs' position that 480dpa is the appropriate demographic starting-point for assessing housing need in Tendring. A departure from the official projections is justified in this case by both the scale of the difference between this figure and the figure derived from the official household projections, and the robustness of the evidence that the difference is due to the continuing effect of factors that gave rise to UPC.
19. UPC in Chelmsford and Braintree was very small: less than one-tenth of that experienced in Tendring, on a percentage basis. It was more significant in Colchester (though still much lower than in Tendring), but as in Tendring it was negative, making it highly unlikely that UPC involved misallocating part of

³⁹ See, for example, Simpson, *Whither Household Projections?* in *Town and Country Planning* Dec 2014, and McDonald & Whitehead, *New Estimates of Housing Requirements in England 2012 to 2037*, TCPA, Nov 2015..

Colchester's population to Tendring. I therefore see no cause for concern that adjusting for factors that gave rise to UPC in Tendring only would increase housing need in other parts of the HMA.

Employment trends

20. The OAHN Study compares two economic forecasts of job growth and associated dwelling requirements for Braintree and Colchester. In each case the higher of the two dwelling requirement forecasts (from the East of England Forecasting Model) indicates that an increase in the starting-point figure for housing need is required if labour supply and economic growth are not to be constrained. The respective increased figures are 702dpa for Braintree (against a starting-point of 623dpa) and 920dpa for Colchester (starting-point 866dpa). Sense-checks indicate that trends implied by the model for factors such as unemployment, economic activity rates, double-jobbing and commuting are realistic.
21. For Tendring the OAHN Study takes the view that a standard economic forecast would not be reliable because of the distortions introduced by UPC, as discussed above. A bespoke forecast commissioned from Experian, however, indicates that housing provision of 550dpa would meet future labour demand in full. Moreover, Experian's forecast growth figure of 490 jobs per annum is significantly higher than past trends would suggest. While scenarios drawn up on a different basis suggest that higher levels of housing provision would be needed to sustain lower rates of job growth, I find nothing to indicate that they are more robust than the Experian forecast.
22. The evidence before me therefore gives no cause for concern that economic growth in North Essex will be hampered by lack of housing. Having said that, the interrelationship between housing and job growth is complex and I would recommend that the NEAs monitor it carefully during the Plan period, not just in Tendring but in all three districts.

Market signals

23. As advised by PPG, the OAHN Study analyses trends in housing delivery, house prices and rents, and affordability for each of the NEAs. While it focusses on absolute levels when considering those indicators, an alternative analysis of rates of change does not reveal any marked differences in their relationship to national and regional trends. In broad terms, affordability issues are greatest in Braintree, while Tendring shows evidence of significant past under-delivery. In Colchester, on the other hand, affordability indicators are generally below the regional average, and past delivery has generally met plan targets.
24. On that basis the OAHN Study recommends an upwards market signals adjustment of 15% to the starting-point figures for housing need in Braintree and Tendring. No market signals adjustment is recommended for Colchester.

The recommended uplifts for Braintree and Tendring are substantial in both percentage and absolute terms, and in my view can be reasonably expected to improve affordability and housing delivery in those two areas. A suggested alternative approach, using uplift factors derived from national studies on the need for housing growth, does not reflect PPG's emphasis on how market signals adjustments will affect the local housing market.

Need arising in London and elsewhere

25. The analysis in the OAHN Study indicates that any increase in net migration to the NEAs based on forecasts prepared by the Greater London Authority [GLA] in 2013 would be very limited. The other evidence before me does not justify any additional adjustment to the housing need figures for North Essex to account for need arising in London, and no such adjustment has been requested by the GLA. No meaningful conclusions can be drawn from the evidence being prepared for the forthcoming examination of the new London Plan until that examination has concluded. There is no evidence of any unmet need arising elsewhere that ought to be met in North Essex.

Affordable housing need

26. Affordable housing need in North Essex is calculated in accordance with PPG in the *Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update* December 2015 [SHMA]. The resulting figures are 212dpa for Braintree, 267dpa for Colchester and 151dpa for Tendring. These figures represent, respectively, around 30%, 29% and 27% of the overall housing requirement for each district as recommended in the OAHN Study.
27. The SHMA assumes that households are not regarded as needing affordable housing unless the cost to them of renting (or buying) in the private market would exceed 35% of gross household income. That 35% threshold reflects the existing situation in the housing market area, as demonstrated by evidence from household surveys and letting agents. However, it is relatively high in a national context, as evidence from other examinations shows. Thresholds of 25% to 30% are more common unless there is local evidence to show that a higher threshold is appropriate.
28. An appropriate measure is to compare the residual income available to lower-quartile income households when different thresholds are applied. Income levels in Braintree and Colchester are significantly higher than the national average. On the 2015 figures shown in Figure 2.9 of the SHMA, lower-quartile income households spending 35% of their gross household income on rent would be left with a residual income of £11,825 in Braintree and £11,017 in Colchester. At a national (England and Wales) level, those levels of residual income would equate, respectively, to expenditure of 24% and 29% of gross household income on rent. Against that national comparison, I consider that the local evidence supports a 35% threshold in Braintree and Colchester.

29. By contrast, income levels in Tendring are significantly lower than the national average. On the same 2015 figures, spending 35% of their gross household income on rent here would leave a lower-quartile income household with a residual income of only £8,582, some £1,500 below the corresponding figure for England and Wales. I consider that this discrepancy justifies use of a lower threshold of 30%, consistent with national benchmarks, for market housing affordability in Tendring. In view of existing local market conditions it would be unrealistic to set a lower threshold. This adjustment has the effect of increasing affordable housing need in Tendring to 278dpa⁴⁰.
30. Policies in the Section 1 and Section 2 plans set affordable housing requirements of 30%-40% in Braintree, and 30% in Colchester, Tendring and at the proposed GCs. Some additional affordable housing is likely to come forward on exception sites, or directly from affordable housing providers. On this basis there is a good prospect that affordable housing need will be met over the Plan period in Braintree and Colchester if their overall housing requirements are met in full, even after allowing for the fact that a proportion of sites will be exempt from the policy requirements.
31. In Tendring, however, affordable housing need of 278dpa represents around half the objectively-assessed need figure of 550dpa. Even after allowing for other sources of provision, that will not be delivered by an affordable housing requirement of 30%, and there is no evidence to show that a higher percentage requirement would be viable. In these circumstances PPG advises that an increase in the overall housing requirement should be considered where it could help deliver the required number of affordable homes.
32. However, Tendring's OAHN of 550dpa already requires annual housing delivery to more than double from the annual delivery rates experienced between 2010 and 2016. The need to make up the large shortfall in provision since the start of the Plan period will produce a substantial further increase in the required annual delivery rate, at least in the early years of the Plan period. Meeting that higher delivery rate will itself increase affordable housing provision significantly above that which would be derived from the OAHN alone. Moreover, given the scale of the uplift in delivery already required, it seems very unlikely that there would be effective demand for an even higher level of overall housing provision.
33. In these circumstances I consider that increasing the housing requirement for Tendring above 550dpa would be both unnecessary and ineffective in securing additional affordable housing provision in the foreseeable future. However, the need for such an increase should be considered again at the Plan's next review, based on up-to-date evidence of affordable need and an analysis of market and affordable housing delivery in the early years of the Plan period.

⁴⁰ SHMA, Table A7.1d

Review and recovery mechanisms

34. In view of my conclusions on the proposed GCs, it would be premature to reach any conclusions at this stage on whether review and recovery mechanisms need to be built into the Plan to deal with any future delays or shortfall in housing delivery.

Conclusions on housing need and requirements

35. The OAHN Study concludes that housing need for Braintree and Colchester is 716dpa and 920dpa respectively. For Braintree, 716dpa represents a 15% market signals uplift on its starting-point figure. As this exceeds the housing need figure of 702dpa derived from the EEFM, the OAHN Study assumes, correctly, that no additional adjustment is needed. The market signals uplift will itself provide enough dwellings to meet future labour demand. For Colchester, 920dpa is the figure derived from the EEFM economic model, with no further market signals adjustment required. I endorse those figures as representing the objectively-assessed housing need for Braintree and Colchester.
36. I have concluded above that 480dpa should be taken as the starting-point for assessing Tendring's housing need. Applying the 15% market signals adjustment recommended in the OAHN Study produces a round figure of 550dpa, which I conclude is the objectively-assessed housing need for Tendring. For the reasons given above I find no need to increase that figure to meet future labour demand or help deliver a higher proportion of the affordable housing need, although the need for such an increase should be reconsidered when the Plan is reviewed.
37. The housing requirement figures for each of the NEAs set out in submitted policy SP3 are the same as the figures which I have concluded represent their respective objectively-assessed housing needs. Accordingly, submitted policy SP3's housing requirements are soundly based.

Yours sincerely

Roger Clews

Inspector

**NORTH ESSEX AUTHORITIES
Shared Strategic (Section 1) Plan****Inspector:** Mr Roger Clews**Programme Officer:** Mrs Andrea Copsey

To:

Emma Goodings, Head of Planning and Economic Growth, Braintree District Council

Karen Syrett, Planning and Housing Manager, Colchester Borough Council

Gary Guiver, Planning Manager, Tendring District Council

15 May 2020

Dear Ms Goodings, Ms Syrett and Mr Guiver

EXAMINATION OF THE SHARED STRATEGIC SECTION 1 PLAN**Introduction*****Purpose of this letter***

1. My letter to the North Essex Authorities [NEAs]⁴¹ of 8 June 2018 [examination document IED/011] set out the shortcomings which, on the evidence available to me at that time, I had identified in the submitted Section 1 Plan and its evidence base. My letter went on to outline the significant further work which I considered the NEAs would need to undertake in order to address those shortcomings, and to set out three options for taking the examination forward.
2. The NEAs decided to pursue Option 2, which involved them producing and commissioning a number of additional evidence base documents with the aim of overcoming the deficiencies I had identified. The examination of the Section 1 Plan was paused from December 2018 until the end of September 2019 while this further work was carried out and public consultation on the additional evidence took place. I read all the responses to the public consultation, and held further hearing sessions in January 2020 focussing mainly on the additional evidence base documents and the responses to them.
3. I am now in a position to advise the NEAs of my findings, based on the evidence currently before me, on the legal compliance and soundness of

⁴¹ The three NEAs in the context of this letter are Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council, and Tendring District Council.

the Section 1 Plan, and on the options available to them as a result. In giving this advice, I have taken into account all the written and oral evidence and representations that have been submitted to the examination since it began in October 2017.

4. The examination has now been in progress for two-and-a-half years. It would be in no-one's interests for uncertainty to be prolonged any further. My advice in this letter is therefore given on the basis that it is desirable for the examination of the Section 1 Plan to be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible.
5. This letter focusses on the matters that I consider critical to the outcome of the examination, and sets out my views on those matters. My formal recommendations and the full reasons for them will be given in my report to the NEAs at the end of the examination.
6. This letter should be read in conjunction with IED/011 and also with my supplementary letter to the NEAs of 27 June 2018 [IED/012], in which I gave my views, based on the evidence available to me at that time, on the housing requirements set out in policy SP3 of the Section 1 Plan.
7. The Programme Officer recently forwarded to the NEAs a paper entitled *Relevance of Heathrow Court of Appeal Decision for Section 1 North Essex Authorities Local Plan* [EXD/091], submitted by Mrs Pearson of CAUSE and Mr O'Connell. I would be grateful if the NEAs would provide a response to that paper along with their response to this letter. When I have the NEAs' response I will consider whether any further action is needed on this matter.

Context

8. Before addressing the critical matters I have identified, it is necessary to set the context by considering the overall structure and purpose of the Section 1 Plan. Although it was produced by the three NEAs and covers the whole of the Braintree, Colchester and Tendring local authority areas, it was not produced as a joint plan under the provisions of section 28 of the *Town and Country Planning Act 2004*, as amended ["the 2004 Act"]. Instead, it is intended that the Section 1 Plan (with identical content and wording) will form an integral part of each NEA's individual Local Plan, alongside a Section 2 Plan which each NEA has prepared independently. Because the Section 1 Plan is common to all three NEAs, it is being examined as a single entity, separately from and in advance of the three Part 2 plans.
9. The Section 1 and Section 2 Plans have distinct and complementary roles. Section 1 deals with cross-boundary issues: it provides a spatial portrait of

and a strategic vision for the North Essex area, sets out the requirements for housing and employment growth for each of the three districts, and highlights key strategic growth locations across the area⁴². The Section 2 Plans are intended to operate at individual local authority level, providing the strategy for the distribution of, and identifying sites for, most of the new development which each NEA proposes to accommodate in its district.

10. Most significantly, the Section 1 Plan proposes the development of three garden communities [GCs] in North Essex. Two would occupy cross-boundary sites, at Tendring / Colchester Borders and Colchester / Braintree Borders, to the east and west of Colchester respectively. The third would be to the West of Braintree, next to the border with Uttlesford district.
11. The broad locations identified for the three GCs amount to over 2,000 hectares in total, and the Plan, as submitted, expects them to provide up to 43,000 dwellings altogether. Because of their scale, only a relatively small proportion of the development they are proposed to contain would be completed by the end of the plan period in 2033, with the rest coming forward over several decades into the future. Indeed, it is envisaged that the largest of the proposed GCs would not be completed until around the end of this century.
12. The NEAs have appropriately high aspirations for the quality of development at the proposed GCs. A *North Essex Garden Communities Charter*, based on the Town & Country Planning Association's Garden City Principles, but adapted for the North Essex context, sets out 10 place-making principles that articulate the Councils' ambitions for the GCs. In accordance with those principles, the Plan itself expects the GCs to exhibit "the highest quality of planning, design and management of the built and public realm"; to "provide for a truly balanced and inclusive community and meet the housing needs of local people ... including 30% affordable housing at each GC"; to "provide and promote opportunities for employment within each new community and within sustainable commuting distance of it"; and to be planned "around a step change in integrated and sustainable transport networks ... that put walking, cycling and rapid public transit networks and connections at the heart of growth in the area"⁴³.
13. These policy requirements appropriately reflect the advice at paragraph 150 of the 2012 NPPF that Local Plans are the key to delivering sustainable development which reflects the vision and aspirations of local communities. More specifically, NPPF paragraph 52 advises that

The supply of new homes can sometimes best be achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements ... that follow the principles of

⁴² See the Section 1 Plan, para 1.13.

⁴³ Submitted Plan policy SP7

Garden Cities. Working with the support of their communities, local planning authorities should consider whether such opportunities provide the best way of achieving sustainable development.

In reflecting garden city principles, therefore, the Plan's policies for the GCs are consistent with the NPPF's guidance on the way in which sustainable development can be achieved through the development of garden communities.

14. The Section 1 Plan identifies broad locations for the proposed GCs and contains strategic policies to govern their development. After it has been adopted the NEAs intend to bring forward Strategic Growth Development Plan Documents [DPDs] to define specific areas within the broad locations where development will take place, and to set more detailed requirements for the development of the GCs. The NEAs also envisage that masterplans, and other planning and design guidance, will be prepared for each GC.

My role

15. My role is to examine the Section 1 Plan [hereafter referred to for brevity as "the Plan"] in order to determine whether or not it meets the relevant legal requirements and is sound⁴⁴. In determining its soundness I must have regard to national policy in the *National Planning Policy Framework* [NPPF] as published in March 2012. (The March 2012 version of the NPPF, rather than the current version, applies in this examination because the Plan was submitted for examination before the date specified in relevant transitional provisions⁴⁵.) If I find that the Plan is not legally-compliant or sound, I am empowered to recommend main modifications to make it so, if the NEAs ask me to.
16. It is this Plan which will establish whether or not the proposed GCs are acceptable in principle. In considering the soundness of the Plan I have been mindful of the need not to stray into matters of detail that would be more appropriately dealt with in the Strategic Growth DPDs or masterplans. I have also paid careful attention to the support given in national planning policy for the development of settlements that follow Garden City principles⁴⁶, and to the fact that the Government has provided direct support for the North Essex GC proposals through its Garden Communities Programme.
17. My examination of the Plan has been informed by a great deal of detailed evidence, both supportive of and critical of the Plan's proposals. Although

⁴⁴ The 2004 Act, section 20(5)

⁴⁵ 2019 NPPF, para 214. Any previous national Planning Practice Guidance which has been superseded since the new NPPF was first published in July 2018 also continues to apply.

⁴⁶ 2012 NPPF, para 52

it is not possible or indeed necessary for me to refer to every point that was raised in the evidence, I am grateful to everyone who has invested their time and effort in contributing to the examination so far.

The proposed West of Braintree GC and the former emerging Uttlesford Local Plan

18. The former emerging Uttlesford Local Plan, which was under examination until 30 April 2020, contained a proposal to identify land in Uttlesford district to form a cross-boundary GC in combination with the proposed West of Braintree GC in North Essex. Land in Uttlesford district cannot be identified or allocated for development by the NEAs, and so it is not for me in this examination to determine whether or not any such proposal is sound.
19. In January 2020 the Inspectors examining the former emerging Uttlesford Local Plan wrote to the Council expressing significant concerns about the soundness of that plan, and indicating that in their view withdrawal of the plan from examination was likely to be the most appropriate option. In paragraph 2 of their letter, they said

In particular, we are not persuaded that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Garden Communities⁴⁷, and thus the overall spatial strategy, have been justified. We therefore cannot conclude that these fundamental aspects of the plan are sound.

20. On 1 May 2020 Uttlesford District Council wrote to notify the Planning Inspectorate of their decision to withdraw the plan. In the light of that decision, and of the examining Inspectors' comments above, no assumption can be made that any of the GC proposals in the former emerging Uttlesford Local Plan will be included, and found sound, in any future version of that plan. I take this into account when considering the Plan as a whole, and the proposed West of Braintree GC in particular.

Legal compliance

21. In IED/011 I concluded that each of the NEAs had met the duty to co-operate in the preparation of the Section 1 Plan, and that they had met the relevant procedural requirements with regard to consultation and submission. There has been no subsequent evidence which alters those conclusions. Nor do I find any evidence that anyone's interests were materially prejudiced by the way in which consultation was publicised and carried out in August and September 2019 on the additional evidence prepared by the NEAs.

⁴⁷ Three GCs were proposed in the former emerging Uttlesford Local Plan, namely West of Braintree, Easton Park, and North Uttlesford.

22. There are legal obligations on the NEAs to prepare and submit a Habitats Regulations Assessment and a Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan. I consider these below.

Soundness

23. At paragraph 182 the 2012 NPPF advises that the soundness of plans is to be examined by reference to four criteria. The Plan undoubtedly meets the first of these. It has been **positively prepared** with the aim of identifying development and infrastructure requirements for the plan period, and it includes the proposed GCs which are intended to make a substantial contribution to meeting those requirements, both in the plan period and beyond.
24. When considering whether or not the Plan is **justified** – that is, whether it is the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives – the principal evidence base document before me is the Sustainability Appraisal [SA]. I therefore consider the SA in detail below.
25. The NEAs' purpose in producing the Section 1 Plan was to work across local authority boundaries in order to meet strategic priorities. The key question in deciding whether or not the Plan is **effective**, therefore, is whether it is deliverable.
26. There was some discussion at the hearing sessions about the meaning of the word "deliverable" in this context, and I was assisted by further representations, including legal submissions, on the point. In my view the straightforward meaning of the word, ie "able to be delivered", is to be preferred⁴⁸. But that then raises the question of what it is that must be able to be delivered.
27. The relevant sentence of NPPF paragraph 182 says that the plan should be deliverable. It seems to me that, in this context, the term "the plan" has to be taken to include the policies and proposals in the plan. It would not make sense only to require that the plan document itself is deliverable, if the policies and proposals it contains are not.
28. The sentence also includes the qualification "over [the plan's] period". It was suggested that this means that I need not consider whether the GC proposals in the Plan are deliverable beyond the end date of the Plan in 2033. But, as will be seen when I consider the SA below, the advantage which the SA identifies for the Plan's strategy is that "it provides clear direction for strategic development over many decades to come". In my

⁴⁸ The definition of deliverable sites at footnote 11 in the 2012 NPPF is given in the context of the guidance in NPPF para 47 on the five-year housing land supply, not in the context of the para 182 test.

view, the Plan could not be considered to be sound if I were to find that the proposed GCs were justified having regard to their ability to provide for strategic development over many decades to come, but reached no finding on whether or not they were deliverable beyond 2033.

29. The 2012 NPPF advises at paragraph 177 that it is important to ensure that there is a reasonable prospect that planned infrastructure is delivered in a timely fashion. The Plan's policies include a comprehensive set of infrastructure requirements for the GCs, which (in accordance with national policy) appropriately reflect the garden city principles that underpin them⁴⁹. In considering whether the GCs are deliverable, therefore, it is also necessary to take into account whether or not the infrastructure necessary to support them is deliverable.
30. Below I consider in detail the deliverability of the necessary supporting infrastructure and of the proposed GCs themselves.
31. The NPPF's fourth soundness criterion is that the Plan is **consistent with national policy**, that is, it enables the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF's policies. I consider whether or not the Plan meets this criterion in my overall conclusions on soundness.
32. In considering the soundness of the Plan it is also necessary to review, in the light of current circumstances, the conclusions I reached in IED/011 on the housing requirement figures in the Plan. I deal with that matter first.

The housing requirement figures in the Plan

33. By virtue of the transitional provisions referred to at paragraph 15 above, the guidance on determining housing need at paragraph 60 of the 2019 NPPF does not apply to the Plan: instead the assessment of housing need was appropriately carried out based on guidance in the 2012 NPPF and the corresponding PPG. In IED/011 I concluded that the housing requirement figures for each of the NEAs, as set out in submitted policy SP3, represent their respective objectively-assessed housing needs, and accordingly that the Plan's housing requirements are soundly based.
34. NPPF paragraph 158 requires plans to be based on up-to-date evidence. Given the time that has elapsed since June 2018, it is therefore necessary to consider whether there has been a meaningful change in the situation regarding housing need⁵⁰ in North Essex, which would justify a reconsideration of the Plan's housing requirements.

⁴⁹ See paras 12-13 above.

⁵⁰ See PPG ID Ref 2a-016-20150227

35. Factors that might indicate a meaningful change in housing need include population and household projections and employment forecasts published since June 2018, and any changes in market signals.

Population and household projections

36. The official 2016-based household projections, published in September 2018, show higher household growth for Colchester borough and Tendring district over the 2013-37 period than the corresponding 2014-based projections. However, for Braintree district they show the opposite, such that the additional growth in Colchester is effectively matched by lower growth in Braintree. Since Braintree and Colchester are part of the same housing market area, redistribution of household growth from one to the other does not constitute a meaningful change in housing need overall.
37. For Tendring district the evidence from recent population and household projections has to be considered in the context of my finding in IED/011 that the NEAs were justified in not using official household projections as the basis for assessing housing need in the district. My full reasons for reaching that finding are given in IED/011, but to summarise briefly, Tendring has one of the highest rates of Unattributable Population Change [UPC]⁵¹ in the country. The evidence before me in June 2018 showed that this was due in substantial part to errors in the migration trend rates used to produce the official population projections, and that it was highly likely that those errors were continuing to distort the official household projections for Tendring, to the extent that the NEAs were justified in using a different basis for assessing future housing need.
38. The official 2016-based sub-national population projections [SNPP] were before me when I considered the issue of UPC in Tendring in IED/011. They form the basis for the 2016-based household projections. Consequently, the publication of the 2016-based household projections does not alter my conclusions on that issue.
39. Since June 2018 the official 2017 and 2018 mid-year population estimates [MYE] have also been published. The fact that the 2018 MYE figure for Tendring closely matches the 2018 population predicted by the 2016-based SNPP is in itself no indication of a meaningful change in the housing situation, since both are informed by the same migration trend rates. I note that the Quality Indicators published alongside the MYEs estimate that there is a relatively low proportion of hard-to-estimate groups (including internal migrants) in Tendring. However, I have seen no evidence that

⁵¹ UPC is the term for the unexplained difference between the population change between 2001 and 2011 as estimated by the Censuses in those years, and the population change over the same period as predicted by official projections.

since June 2018 the Office for National Statistics has addressed the specific errors in migration trend rates that gave rise to a substantial part of the exceptional UPC for Tendring.

40. The increasing proportion of older people in the North Essex population may affect the type of housing that needs to be provided, but has no impact on the overall number of dwellings required, as it is accounted for in the population and household projections. Policies on housing type are a matter for the Section 2 Plans.

Employment forecasts

41. In calculating objectively-assessed housing needs, account was taken of two 2016 economic forecasts of job growth and associated dwelling requirements over the Plan period. The housing requirements for Braintree and Colchester meet the higher of the dwelling requirements from those two forecasts, from the East of England Forecasting Model [EEFM]. A bespoke economic forecast for Tendring similarly showed that its housing requirement would meet future labour demand in full. As a result, in IED/011 I found that economic growth in North Essex would not be hampered by any lack of housing.
42. Since June 2018 a more recent, 2017 forecast from the EEFM has been published. Compared with the 2016 forecast, it shows a reduction of 96 dwellings per annum [dpa] in the dwelling requirements for Braintree, and an increase of 202dpa for Colchester. For Tendring there is no significant change. On the face of it, these results might appear to indicate a potential increase in housing need for North Essex as a whole.
43. However, whereas the 2016 EEFM forecast for Colchester predicted growth of 928 jobs per annum and a corresponding dwelling requirement of 920dpa, in EEFM's 2017 forecast the jobs per annum figure fell to 724 while the dwelling requirement increased to 1,122dpa. This is a dramatic and apparently anomalous change from EEFM's 2016 figures, and it diverges to an even greater extent from the 2016 forecast by Experian (1,109 jobs per annum, 866dpa).
44. Since I was given no explanation for this apparent anomaly, I consider that substantially less weight should be given to EEFM's 2017 forecast than to the two 2016 forecasts, when assessing housing need. In my experience, economic forecasts can show significant variations from one year to the next, and without corroboration it would be unwise to place reliance on a single set of results. Consequently, I find that the EEFM 2017 forecast does not indicate a need to increase the Plan's housing requirements in order to meet labour demand.

Market signals

45. Evidence of market signals since June 2018 tends to indicate worsening affordability across North Essex in respect of both house prices and rents, relative to England and Wales as a whole. However, worsening affordability trends were already apparent when the objectively-assessed housing needs were assessed in 2016, and were taken into account in uplifting the housing requirement for each of the three NEAs' areas by at least 15% compared with the demographic starting-point.
46. As a result, the Plan already makes substantial provision to improve affordability over the Plan period. It would be unrealistic to expect any turn-around in affordability trends to have occurred in the past one or two years, especially since the Plan has not yet been adopted. No meaningful assessment of the Plan's impact on affordability can be made after such a short time. As a result, recent market signals evidence does not indicate that the Plan's housing requirements need to be reviewed.

Conclusion on the housing requirement figures

47. For these reasons, I conclude that neither the population and household projections and employment forecasts published since June 2018 nor recent evidence from market signals indicate that there has been a meaningful change in the housing situation that I considered in IED/011. Consequently, the Plan's housing requirement figures remain soundly based.

Habitats Regulations Assessment [HRA]

48. In IED/011 I referred to a judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union [CJEU]⁵² and indicated that the NEAs would need to ensure that the HRA report on the pre-submission Plan was consistent with that judgment. In response, the NEAs commissioned Land Use Consultants [LUC] to produce an updated HRA report on the Plan [EB/083]. The updated report takes account of recent caselaw including the judgment I referred to. It concludes:

... providing that key recommendations and mitigation requirements are adopted and implemented, the [Plan] will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of European sites either alone or in-combination.

Natural England concur with this conclusion.

⁵² *People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* [CJEU Case C-323/17]

49. The NEAs consider that the Habitats Regulations⁵³ do not require an assessment of future growth beyond the Plan period. Nonetheless, both they and LUC made it clear that EB/083 does in fact take account of the implications for European sites of the development beyond 2033 that is proposed in the Plan – ie, future growth at the proposed GCs. In my view that is appropriate, since the Plan's policies envisage that development of the GCs will occur both within the Plan period and for a long period beyond. However, some references in the report appear to indicate that it considers impacts within the Plan period only. The NEAs and LUC should review those references so that the report is consistent on this point.
50. EB/083 follows a sound methodology, beginning with a screening stage to assess the likelihood of significant effects on European sites by the Plan's proposals (alone or in combination). This is followed by an Appropriate Assessment in which any likely significant effects are assessed, in the light of avoidance and mitigation measures, in order to determine whether or not they would result in an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site.
51. I consider that it is reasonable for EB/083 to conclude that main modifications to Plan policies SP5, SP7, SP8, SP9 and SP10, requiring adequate waste water treatment capacity to be provided before dwellings are occupied, will ensure that no adverse impact on any European site will occur as a result of changes in water quality.
52. It is also reasonable for EB/083 to conclude that any adverse impacts arising from loss of offsite habitat⁵⁴ for wintering birds will be avoided provided that mitigation safeguards are incorporated into the Plan through a main modification to policy SP8. Those safeguards include requirements for surveys of the broad location of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC to identify whether it provides any functionally-linked offsite habitat for relevant bird species, and if necessary, phasing of development and provision of alternative offsite habitat to offset any loss resulting from development.
53. The size of the broad location means that there is no real doubt that alternative habitat could be provided on site, through the DPD and master-planning processes, if it were found to be necessary. Accordingly, it is not necessary for the surveys to take place before the Plan itself is adopted.
54. The other cause of likely significant effects identified by EB/083 is the impact of the recreational activities of future residents on European sites

⁵³ *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017*

⁵⁴ "Offsite habitat" in this context means habitat that is not part of a European site but is functionally linked to it, providing ecological support for the bird populations for which the site was designated.

along the Essex coast and its estuaries. This is also a concern for other local authorities in Essex. In response, an Essex Coast Recreational avoidance and Mitigation Strategy [RAMS], initiated by Natural England, has been adopted by 11 Essex authorities. Its implementation is managed by a steering group on which Natural England is represented.

55. The RAMS, which is to be funded by a per-dwelling tariff on residential development, involves a range of measures including habitat creation, access management, information and consciousness-raising, and enforcement. EB/083 concludes that the RAMS provides a high degree of certainty that recreational pressures will not lead to adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites.
56. In my view, EB/083 has adequately assessed the likelihood of significant effects arising from recreational activities, including by identifying appropriate zones of influence based on visitor surveys. It may be that measures to control airborne activities, such as powered paragliding, are more difficult to enforce than for land- or water-based activities. But airborne activities involve relatively small numbers of people, whom it would be possible to target with information and education campaigns. Indeed I was told that such campaigns are already under way.
57. The current RAMS covers the period 2018 to 2038. However, the NEAs made it clear that they intend the RAMS approach to operate in perpetuity. Plainly, that will be essential if significant development within the zones of influence is to be able to continue beyond 2038, assuming that the Habitats Regulations (or a similar protection regime) remain in force. Funding arrangements to ensure that it occurs are proposed in the current RAMS document. I therefore see little danger that the RAMS approach will cease after 2038.
58. The RAMS includes provision for monitoring its effectiveness, which it is intended will feed back into the mitigation measures in an iterative fashion, enabling adjustments and improvements to be made in response to evidence of how successful the measures are. In my view this is a strength rather than a weakness of the RAMS approach. While there is currently no conclusive evidence that RAMS approaches elsewhere have ensured that no adverse effects on integrity have occurred, that is not because there is evidence that they have failed, but because they have not been operating long enough for definitive conclusions to be drawn.
59. Taking into account the mitigation measures, which as well as the RAMS include the proposed modifications to the Plan's policies, the NEAs are satisfied that there is sufficient certainty that the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, alone or in combination. In the

light of all the above points, I consider that they are justified in taking that view.

Justification for the proposed GCs

Sustainability Appraisal

Background

60. In IED/011 I identified a number of shortcomings in the June 2017 SA of the Plan carried out by Essex County Council [ECC]'s Place Services [SD/001], and made a number of specific suggestions as to how those shortcomings might be rectified. In response, the NEAs commissioned external consultants LUC to carry out an Additional Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan [SD/001b, hereafter "the ASA"], which was completed in July 2019.
61. The ASA does not replace the June 2017 SA in its entirety: its purpose is to address my concerns about the approach of that earlier SA document to the assessment of alternative GC options and of alternative spatial strategies. Accordingly, the ASA replaces Appendix 1 of the June 2017 SA, which deals specifically with these matters, and provides further appraisal information relevant to chapters 4 to 7 of the June 2017 SA. In this letter I focus on the ASA, as it is specifically intended to redress the shortcomings I had previously identified.
62. The ASA has a two-stage methodology, which closely follows my suggestions in IED/011. In Stage 1, LUC appraise alternative strategic sites that could form part of the Plan's spatial strategy. In Stage 2, they appraise a range of alternative spatial strategies, including various combinations of the strategic sites that survive the Stage 1 appraisal. The NEAs themselves decided which strategic sites were taken forward from Stage 1, and which spatial strategic alternatives were to be appraised at Stage 2, giving their reasons in Appendix 6. In Appendix 8 the NEAs give their reasons for preferring the spatial strategy in the submitted Plan to any of the alternative strategies.

National policy and guidance

63. Paragraph 165 of the 2012 NPPF advises that:

A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.

64. The PPG defines the role of SA as:

... to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.

This process is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have. By doing so, it can help make sure that the proposals in the plan are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives⁵⁵.

65. The reference to "help[ing] make sure that the proposals in the plan are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives" indicates that SA is directly relevant to the assessment of whether the plan meets the "justified" test of soundness. As I noted in paragraph 24 above, in this case the SA (including the ASA) is the principal evidence base document which seeks to show that the Plan meets that test.

Issues to be considered

66. In my view the NEAs have met the relevant statutory requirements for consultation on and submission of the SA and ASA reports. In assessing the likely significant effects on the environment of the GC proposals in the Plan and of the reasonable alternatives to them which it identifies, the ASA deals with all the relevant issues identified in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations. In combination with the June 2017 SA, it also meets the Schedule 2 requirements to identify the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant effects on the environment of implementing the Plan, to describe the monitoring measures envisaged, and to provide a non-technical summary.
67. The principal issues that require further consideration are:
- whether reasonable alternatives for the Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments were properly identified, so that no reasonable alternative was excluded from the assessments;
 - whether adequate reasons were given following the Stage 1 assessment for the selection of alternative strategic sites and alternative spatial strategies to be assessed at Stage 2, and for the rejection of other alternatives;
 - whether the assessment, at both Stage 1 and Stage 2, of the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of the Plan's proposals and of the reasonable alternatives were carried out at the same level of detail, and in sufficient depth to enable a proper evaluation to be made;

⁵⁵ PPG ID Ref 11-001-20140306

- whether the ASA, together with the June 2017 SA, helps to demonstrate that the proposals in the Plan are the most appropriate, given the reasonable alternatives.

Were reasonable alternatives properly identified?

68. Reg 12(2)(b) of the SEA Regulations makes it clear that it requires assessment of the likely significant effects of reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives of the plan. From what is said in the Section 1 Plan about its purpose⁵⁶, it does not have the objective of providing an overarching strategy to govern the distribution of all development across the North Essex area. Consistent with this is the fact that the shared Section 1 Plan has not been prepared as a joint development plan document under section 28 of the 2004 Act, as one would expect if it were intended to have the role of a joint spatial strategy.
69. The limited role of the Section 1 Plan is explained further in paragraphs 3.1-3.2 of the reasoned justification to policy SP2 (Spatial Strategy for North Essex):
- New homes, jobs, retail and leisure facilities serviced by new and upgraded infrastructure will be accommodated as part of existing settlements according to their scale, sustainability and role, and by the creation of strategic scale new settlements. ... For the majority of settlements these issues are addressed in the second part of the Local Plan dealing with each authority's area.
70. Against this background, in my view it is legitimate for the ASA to confine itself to assessing reasonable options for providing the amount of development which the Section 1 Plan expects the GCs to deliver in the plan period. Policy SP2 makes it clear that this is at least 7,500 dwellings, together with employment development and necessary infrastructure and facilities. That is the relevant objective which the Plan sets for itself. The Plan does not seek to provide, or to set out a strategy for the provision of, all the development needed across the North Essex area. Apart from the GC development proposed in the Plan itself, those tasks are left to the Section 2 plans.
71. Similarly, it is legitimate for the ASA to identify, as reasonable options for the Stage 1 assessment, only strategic sites capable of delivering at least 2,000 dwellings. The relevant Section 1 Plan objective in this context is to identify key strategic growth locations. It is not to identify every possible location for development across North Essex. Given that the largest of the sites proposed for allocation in the Section 2 plans would comprise around 1,700 dwellings, the decision to set a 2,000-dwelling capacity as the cut-off

⁵⁶ See the Introduction to the Plan, in particular para 1.13, and section 3, Spatial Strategy.

point between strategic and other sites was in my view a reasonable planning judgment, appropriately reflecting the respective roles of the Section 1 and Section 2 plans.

72. 23 alternative strategic sites (including the three GC sites in the Plan) were assessed during the Stage 1 assessment, and most of them were assessed at a range of different sizes. They made up an impressively comprehensive list, and I find no evidence that any strategic site that could have been a reasonable alternative was excluded from it.
73. I consider whether or not reasonable alternatives for the Stage 2 assessment were properly identified as part of the next issue.

Were adequate reasons given for the selection of alternative strategic sites and alternative spatial strategies to be assessed at Stage 2, and for the rejection of other alternatives?

74. Appendix 6 to the ASA, which was prepared by the NEAs, sets out how the reasonable spatial strategy alternatives for the Stage 2 assessment were identified, giving reasons for taking forward or discounting the alternative strategic sites assessed at Stage 1. It also describes what each of the spatial strategy alternatives would provide.
75. Over half of the **alternative strategic sites** assessed at Stage 1 were not taken forward into the spatial strategy options assessed at Stage 2, for reasons that are set out in ASA Appendix 6, Table 2. The reasons given in the table make no explicit reference to the Stage 1 ASA. This may reflect the fact that the outcome of the Stage 1c assessment does not show any of the alternative sites to be clearly preferable to the others. Against many of the objectives, all the sites are deemed to have the same or very similar impacts, and for the objectives against which they differ, there is little overall distinction between them when all their positive and negative impacts are taken into account.
76. Instead, broader planning reasons are given for not taking forward the discounted sites from Stage 1. They are summarised in Appendix 6 as follows:

The main reasons for sites being discounted at this stage relate to either a lack of evidence to suggest there are reasonably deliverable proposals being advanced through the plan-making process at this time, or a lack of evidence to demonstrate that they are reasonable options in practical planning terms. Some sites have been discounted because they overlap or form part of a larger site that is being carried forward into Stage 2 or, following responses to the engagement with site promoters, it has been decided to merge certain sites together.

77. For each of the discounted sites, Table 2 then sets out the NEAs' reasons for not taking it forward into Stage 2. These include concerns about

highway capacity and availability of infrastructure and services, impact on landscape character, relationship to existing settlements, and deliverability. It may be that others would have made different planning judgments on some of these points, but nothing I have heard or read indicates that any of the judgments made by the NEAs was unreasonable or irrational. I therefore consider that Table 2 provides adequate reasons for not taking forward the discounted sites.

78. The NEAs' selection of **alternative spatial strategies** to be assessed at Stage 2 was informed by a series of seven principles which they devised in the light of discussions with stakeholders and of my comments in IED/011. As the NEAs correctly note, attempting to assess every possible combination of every site taken forward into Stage 2 would be an unmanageable task. Devising principles to inform the selection of alternative spatial strategies is, therefore, a reasonable way to proceed, providing of course that the principles themselves are sound.
79. Five of the seven principles are that the alternative strategies should be coherent and logical, and reasonable, that they should test the alternative spatial approaches suggested by me in IED/011, that they should deliver social infrastructure, and that any strategic site included in them should deliver a minimum of 2,000 dwellings in the plan period. In my view, and taking into account my comments above on the reasonableness of the 2,000-dwelling threshold for alternative strategic sites, these principles are sound ones.
80. Principle 1 is entitled "Meet the residual housing need within the plan period". Residual housing need is the gap between the Plan's overall housing requirement for North Essex (43,720 dwellings) and the number of dwellings completed, committed, and planned for in the NEAs' Section 2 Plans. Self-evidently, it is a sound principle that this need should be met.
81. When the Plan was submitted in 2017, residual housing need across North Essex was around 4,700 dwellings. The 7,500 dwellings proposed at the GCs would therefore mean that housing supply over the Plan period would exceed the requirement by about 2,800 dwellings, or around 6% of the overall requirement.
82. By the time the ASA was published in July 2019, residual housing need had been reduced to around 2,000 dwellings⁵⁷, meaning that the 7,500 dwellings proposed at the GCs would generate a surplus in supply of about 5,500, or around 13% above the overall requirement.

⁵⁷ See ASA Appendix 6, Table 1. The reduction is apparently due mainly to grants of planning permission on unallocated sites.

83. Despite this, the NEAs still believe it is right to test spatial strategy alternatives with the potential to deliver 7,500 dwellings in the remainder of the Plan period to 2033. In Appendix 6, they justify this by saying that delivery of 7,500 dwellings on strategic sites would provide "a healthy level of over-allocation", thereby ensuring that the Plan's housing requirement would be met even if some of the sites allocated in the Section 2 plans fail to come forward.
84. No evidence appears to have been provided at the time to show why 7,500 dwellings, rather than some lower figure, would produce an appropriate level of over-allocation. Moreover, the latest evidence from the NEAs is that, excluding any dwellings proposed in the Section 1 Plan, there is no longer any residual housing requirement for the Plan period⁵⁸. On that basis, the addition of the 7,500 dwellings sought under Principle 1 of the ASA would represent an over-allocation of around 18%, not 13% as was the case when ASA Appendix 6 was drawn up.
85. The ASA's authors cannot be criticised for proceeding on the basis of the figures that were current at the time when it was produced. And, in my view, it is reasonable for the Plan to identify more land than may be needed to meet the NEAs' housing requirements, to help ensure that the requirements are met in the event that some of the expected provision does not come forward. The scale of any such over-allocation is a matter of planning judgment. An over-allocation of 18% against the Plan's overall housing requirement for the period would provide an even healthier level of reassurance than one of 13%. Consequently, I see no reason to find that the ASA is unsound in seeking alternative spatial strategies to deliver at least 7,500 dwellings over the Plan period.
86. Principle 3 is entitled "Reflect relative housing and commuting patterns in any alternative strategy". In explaining the principle, the NEAs say that housing need is greater in the western part of North Essex (the area west of Colchester) than in the eastern part. That is generally borne out by the respective housing requirements of the three NEAs, and by the breakdown of residual housing need across the three NEAs at the time when Appendix 6 was prepared. Differences in commuting relationships⁵⁹ and transport links between the areas to the west and east of Colchester also justify considering the two areas separately.
87. It is logical, therefore, that in accordance with Principle 3 alternative strategies were selected to deliver a greater proportion of housing to the

⁵⁸ See the NEAs' Matter 8 Further Hearing Statement, December 2019, Table 1b. In fact the figures in the table show a small surplus of 377 dwellings.

⁵⁹ See EB/018, pp9-11.

west of Colchester than to the east, broadly reflecting the residual requirements which applied in July 2019.

88. Based on the NEAs' seven principles, Appendix 6 identifies 11 alternative spatial strategies for the area to the west of Colchester, and six alternative strategies for the area to the east, giving clear reasons for each. They include strategies to distribute housing growth proportionately to settlements across North Essex, alongside various combinations of the alternative strategic sites taken forward from Stage 1 of the ASA. The alternatives are sufficiently distinct from one another to enable meaningful comparisons to be made.
89. Taken as a whole, the alternative strategies represent an appropriate range of different ways of delivering the amount of development that is sought, taking appropriate account of my suggestions in IED/011, and I see no basis on which to conclude that any reasonable alternative was excluded from the assessment.

Was the assessment of the Plan's proposals and the reasonable alternatives carried out at the same level of detail?

90. Stage 1 of the ASA is scrupulously fair in considering the broad locations for the proposed GCs and the reasonable alternative strategic sites at the same level of detail. The 23 strategic sites are assessed against a common set of criteria which appropriately reflect the Plan's objectives and the full range of considerations relevant to SA, and the results are clearly presented in tabular format. The assessment shows no sign of bias in favour of or against any of the sites.
91. The same applies to the assessment of the 17 alternative spatial strategies considered at Stage 2. I find no evidence that there was a failure to assess potential cumulative effects at either stage.

Was the assessment of the Plan's proposals and the reasonable alternatives carried out in sufficient depth?

92. Stage 1 consists of two sequential steps. Stage 1a appraises the location of each of the 23 strategic sites in relation to existing key services, facilities, employment locations, transport links, and environmental assets and constraints without considering what the development itself might deliver. These spatial tests were carried out using a geographical information system.
93. Stage 1c (which replaces a previous Stage 1b) then takes into account how the accessibility of each site to the key services, facilities, employment locations and transport links identified at Stage 1a would be modified by what is likely to be provided by development coming forward on each site,

at different scales. In other words, each site was assumed to provide education, community, health and retail facilities, employment space and public transport services in proportion to its size.

94. In assessing what is likely to be provided, account was taken of site-specific information drafted by the NEAs and confirmed with the site promoters and with CAUSE⁶⁰. The Stage 1 assessments in turn informed the assessment of the alternative strategic sites at Stage 2. Provision of rapid transit services was excluded from the Stage 1c assessment, but was taken into account for the relevant spatial strategy alternatives at Stage 2.
95. The ASA was criticised for taking at face value the site-specific information on the forms drafted by the NEAs. But a great deal of additional work would have been required to interrogate that information, for example to ascertain whether or not each of the alternative sites is financially capable of delivering all the facilities attributed to it. Such detailed scrutiny is appropriate when assessing the soundness of a preferred option, but would have been disproportionate at this stage of the SA process. Asking the site promoters and CAUSE to confirm the information drafted by the NEAs ensured that sufficient information for Stage 1c was provided, on an equivalent basis for each site.
96. A broader criticism of the Stage 1 ASA was that its proximity-based approach is too crude, and so fails to make a proper assessment of each alternative site's accessibility to facilities and services, and of its environmental impacts. It is true that at Stage 1a more detailed assessment could have differentiated the quality of facilities and services accessible from each site, for example, the range of employment opportunities or the frequency of public transport. However, that would have made little difference to the outcome of the assessment, since no sites were excluded at Stage 1a. At Stage 1c the provision of facilities and services as part of the development of each site was more decisive in the appraisal of accessibility than proximity to existing facilities.
97. In assessing environmental impacts, however, in most cases a similar (albeit not necessarily identical) proximity-based approach to that used at Stage 1a was employed at Stage 1c. For example, effects on heritage assets are assessed based on whether 5% or more of each site lies within a certain distance of a designated heritage asset. In fact, every site assessed at Stage 1c is deemed to have a "significant negative effect with uncertainty", reflecting the fact that all of them lie within 500m of at least one designated heritage asset.

⁶⁰ CAUSE are a group with an alternative Local Plan strategy, known as Metro Town.

98. The ASA's approach was criticised by, among others, Historic England, who argue that the lack of detailed evidence on the likely effects of the alternative strategic sites on the **historic environment** has led to over-simplification and inadequate differentiation between them. They consider that a high-level Heritage Impact Assessment [HIA] of each site should have been undertaken to inform the ASA. In the absence of adequate assessment, Historic England say, there can be no confidence that the GC sites proposed in the Plan are capable of accommodating the proposed number of dwellings without adversely impacting on the historic environment.
99. Historic England also draw attention to the facts that the ASA does not identify (or fully identify) some of the designated heritage assets in and around the proposed GC sites, does not consider the effects of alternative sites on non-designated heritage assets, and uses a distance-based approach contrary to Historic England's published advice⁶¹.
100. There can be little doubt that a more detailed assessment of the likely effects of the alternative strategic sites on the historic environment would have enabled the ASA to differentiate more clearly between them. But I am not persuaded that the absence of such assessment is a fatal defect in the ASA. This is mainly because the Section 1 Plan does not make specific site allocations for the proposed GCs: instead it identifies broad locations, within which it is intended that the Strategic Growth DPDs will identify specific locations for development. In this context, it appears to me that Historic England's advice on site allocations is more applicable to the future DPDs than to the Section 1 Plan.
101. In taking a proximity-based approach to impacts on heritage assets, the ASA is consistent with the approach it takes to other environmental impacts. Were it to use more detailed evidence to assess impacts on one type of environmental asset, but not the others, this could run the risk of unbalancing the overall assessment. It is unfortunate that the ASA does not identify all the designated heritage assets potentially affected. But had it done so, it is highly unlikely that the outcome of the Stage 1 assessment would have been any different, since all the alternative sites (and indeed all the spatial strategy options assessed at Stage 2) are already deemed to have significant negative effects, with uncertainty, on heritage assets.
102. That said, I share Historic England's concern that, without a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment, there can be no certainty that any of the GCs proposed in the Plan are capable of accommodating the amount of development which the Plan attributes to them, without unacceptable

⁶¹ In *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans* – Historic England Advice Note 3

adverse impacts on the historic environment. Given the size of the broad locations proposed for the GCs, I consider it is reasonable at this stage to assume for the purposes of the ASA that they are capable of doing so. But appropriate policy safeguards need to be included in the Plan in the event that, in future, evidence shows this not to be the case. This could be achieved by main modifications to the relevant Plan policies.

103. On the face of it, it appears surprising that the ASA finds only uncertain minor negative effects on **air quality** for some of the strategic site alternatives, and no significant effects for the majority of the spatial strategy alternatives. However, the ASA advises that without traffic modelling of each strategic site alternative, its assessment needs to be treated with a great deal of caution.
104. While I acknowledge the severe effects of air pollution on human health, I am also mindful of the need for a proportionate approach to gathering evidence for SA⁶². It would be disproportionate to require traffic modelling of each of the 23 strategic site alternatives, and all 17 alternative spatial strategies, when only three strategic sites are actually proposed in the Plan.
105. The ASA appropriately acknowledges the difficulties in compiling the information needed to assess impacts on air quality. Any differences it finds between the alternatives on this issue are so small as to make it highly unlikely that they affect the overall outcome of the assessment. For these reasons I consider that the ASA's approach to the issue is adequate at this stage.
106. The ASA finds no significant effects on **water quality** in respect of any of the strategic sites assessed, while acknowledging a degree of uncertainty given that not all scales of growth for all the sites have been covered in the Water Cycle Studies and because specific waste water infrastructure requirements will only be finalised at planning application stage. Those are reasonable findings at this stage of planning, taking into account that, with main modifications, Plan policies are capable of requiring adequate water supply and waste water treatment capacity to be provided before any dwellings are occupied.
107. At Appendix 5, paragraph 3.1173, the ASA says that the potential **noise effects** from Stansted airport flight-paths on future residents of the proposed West of Braintree GC are judged to be negligible. However, based on the assessment of the potential effects of operations at the adjacent Andrewsfield airfield, the Stage 1c scoring chart for the West of Braintree GC site [NEAGC1] shows an overall "uncertain minor negative effect" score against the noise nuisance criterion.

⁶² See PPG Ref ID 11-009-20140306

108. Taking into account all the evidence before me, including noise contour plans supplied by the airport operator, evidence on the number of flights passing over the West of Braintree site at 7,000 ft or lower, and existing and emerging Government guidance on aircraft noise, I consider that even if a finding of "negligible effect" from Stansted airport flight-paths on NEAGC1 is not within the range of reasonable planning judgment, a finding of "uncertain minor negative effect" would be. Moreover, I note that in summarising and concluding on the findings of the Stage 1c assessment on noise pollution, the ASA makes no distinction between sites with minor negative effects (uncertain or otherwise) and those with negligible effects. Therefore, it appears that even if the finding of "negligible effect" is unjustified in respect of the noise effects of Stansted flight-paths, it has not materially affected the ASA's conclusions.
109. The ASA is justified in finding that, since the West of Braintree GC as proposed in the submitted Plan does not overlap with the Andrewsfield airfield site, development of the former would not directly lead to loss of flight operation facilities, community facilities, or historic assets forming part of the latter. The impact on Andrewsfield of the West of Braintree proposal in the former emerging Uttlesford Local Plan is not a matter for this examination.
110. Taking all the above points into account, I conclude that the assessment of the Plan's proposals and of the reasonable alternatives was carried out in sufficient depth to enable a proper evaluation to be made.

Does the ASA help to demonstrate that the proposals in the Plan are the most appropriate, given the reasonable alternatives?

111. From the ASA, LUC conclude that the spatial strategies that rely solely on proportionate growth at existing settlements are the poorest performing, but that for the others, the differences are much more finely balanced. They say that it is therefore not possible to come to a definitive conclusion that any one strategy, whether west of Colchester or east of Colchester, is the most sustainable option. The advantage of the strategy in the submitted Section 1 Plan, according to LUC, is that it provides clear direction to accommodate strategic development over many decades to come, and therefore more certainty in terms of coherence and investment. However, some of the alternatives offer opportunities to deliver similar benefits.
112. In my view it is reasonable to draw those conclusions from the ASA.

113. In Appendix 8 to the ASA the NEAs set out their reasons for proceeding with the spatial strategy in the submitted Plan, that is to say, the three proposed GCs, rather than any of the alternatives. They say that

a number of sites and spatial strategy options perform similarly against the sustainability objectives, but nothing arises from the [ASA] to suggest that the spatial strategy in the submitted Plan is wrong or that there are any obviously stronger-performing alternatives ...

114. To the west of Colchester, the NEAs say, the proposed West of Braintree and Colchester / Braintree Borders GCs have the genuine advantages of providing for long-term strategic growth. West of Braintree has direct access to the A120 and the proposed rapid transit system [RTS], and is well-located to Stansted airport which is a centre of employment and provides opportunities for new business growth. Colchester / Braintree Borders is close to Marks Tey station which has regular services to London, Colchester and beyond, is well located at the intersection of the A12 and A120 with good opportunities for integration with other transport modes, including the RTS, and has opportunities for sustainable travel into Colchester which is a regional centre for employment and has major health, shopping and cultural facilities.

115. To the east of Colchester, the NEAs consider that the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC offers benefits to Colchester and Tendring in terms of housing delivery, improved accessibility through rapid transit and the A120/A133 link road, and unlocking the economic potential for expansion of the University of Essex and the Knowledge Gateway.

116. It is clear from this that, apart from any specific locational advantages, many of the benefits which the NEAs ascribe to the proposed GCs depend on the delivery of strategic transport infrastructure, for example the RTS and the A120/A133 link road. Similarly, the advantages which the proposed GCs offer in providing for long-term strategic growth would only be realised if the GCs are actually capable of being delivered over the long term. Accordingly, deliverability is critical to the justification of the Plan's spatial strategy, including the proposed GCs. I consider the issue of deliverability in the next section.

Deliverability of the proposed GCs

Infrastructure needed to support the proposed GCs

Trunk road improvements

117. In IED/011 I said that "greater certainty over the funding and alignment of the A120 dualling scheme and the feasibility of realigning the widened A12 at Marks Tey is necessary to demonstrate that the GC proposals are deliverable in full".

118. Since June 2018 trunk road schemes in North Essex have moved forward as follows:

- A preferred route for the A120 dualling scheme has been established, and development work on the scheme is included in the Department for Transport's Roads Infrastructure Strategy 2 [RIS2] for 2020-25.
- This means that the scheme is in the "pipeline" for RIS3 (2025-30), but currently there is no commitment to the construction of the scheme. The RIS2 document says

New proposals need to consider a wide range of impacts: not only what can be promised with certainty, but also where a proposal has the potential to support wider and more ambitious local plans for development. ... We also expect that where a proposal enables significant development nearby, the developer will contribute to the cost of delivering the scheme. There is also potential for funding from other sources to support a developing proposal. Funding contributions will make a significant difference to the likelihood of government choosing to bring forward a proposal to the next stage, and ultimately to commit it as part of the next RIS.

- Widening of the A12 between junctions 19 and 25 is included in the RIS2 programme.
- The Spring 2020 Budget statement announced a £272M grant from the Housing Infrastructure Fund. According to the Treasury's East of England Factsheet, this funding "will be used to realign the eastern section of the A12 between Junctions 24 and 25 in order to unlock up to 20,931 homes as part of the North Essex Garden Community". In late 2019 Highways England consulted on alternative options for the realignment, the aim of which is to overcome the severance effect on the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC of the A12's existing alignment.

119. The publication of RIS2 and the Spring 2020 budget mean that it is now reasonable to assume that the A12 widening scheme will go ahead, including the realignment between junctions 24 and 25, with a good prospect of completion by Highways England's expected date of 2028.

120. On the other hand, notwithstanding its inclusion in the RIS3 pipeline, there is still no certainty on whether or not the A120 dualling scheme will go ahead. However, the fact that it would support development at two of the three proposed GCs, and that contributions towards it are expected from the GC developers, are strong factors in its favour. If funding for the scheme is confirmed, there is a good prospect that it will also be completed by 2028.
121. The implications for the two GCs to the west of Colchester are as follows.
122. Both Highways England and ECC consider that completion of the A120 dualling scheme is necessary to support the full build-out of 10,000 dwellings at the West of Braintree GC⁶³. However, partial build-out in advance of the A120 scheme could be achieved without severe detriment to the road network, when account is taken of other committed road improvements, including those to M11 junction 8, the A131 between Braintree and Chelmsford, and the A120 / B1018 junction at Braintree.
123. At the Matter 6 hearing session, the NEAs' representative indicated that at least 2,000 dwellings could come forward at the West of Braintree GC in advance of the A120 scheme, but that the scheme would become necessary at some point between the completion of 2,000 and 10,000 dwellings. I do not read ECC's application to the National Productivity Investment Fund for funding for road improvements at Braintree as contradicting that view.
124. Promoters of the West of Braintree GC contend on the basis of census data that only a small proportion of journey-to-work trips to and from the West of Braintree GC would use the A120 to the east of Braintree, and consequently that the feasibility and deliverability of the GC does not rely on delivery of the A120 dualling scheme. However, in the absence of detailed modelling to support that conclusion, I give more weight to the views of Highways England and the local highway authority.
125. Taking into account likely future improvements to M11 junction 8, I see no reason to consider that development at the proposed West of Braintree GC would be constrained by capacity issues on the A120 to the west.
126. Turning to the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC, there is no substantial evidence to contradict the NEAs' position that completion of both the A12 widening scheme, including one of the alternative route options between

⁶³ While submitted Plan policies SP7 & SP10 propose an overall total of between 7,000 and 10,000 dwellings, the NEAs' viability appraisal assumes a total of 10,000.

junctions 24 and 25, and of the A120 dualling scheme are needed to support the full build-out of 21,000 dwellings at the GC⁶⁴.

127. Consequently, notwithstanding the decision to proceed with the A12 widening as part of RIS2, full build-out of the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC is dependent on confirmation of funding for the A120 scheme.
128. The promoters of the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC say that their technical evidence demonstrates that it would be possible to build up to about 2,500 dwellings without the need for either the A12 widening or the A120 dualling scheme. However, a 2,500-dwelling development at Colchester / Braintree Borders would be very different from the GC proposal in the Plan. If funding for the A120 scheme were to be confirmed, it might in principle be appropriate to allow some development to proceed before the A12 and A120 schemes are complete. But for the reasons given in paragraphs 28 and 116 above, it would be entirely inappropriate to find that the proposed GC is deliverable if the available infrastructure would allow only a small fraction of it to be built.

A120-A133 link road

129. ECC have secured £65 million [M] from the Housing Infrastructure Fund [HIF] to build a dual-carriageway link road between the A120 and A133 to the east of Colchester⁶⁵. The cost breakdown provided by ECC [in EXD/082] indicates that £65M would cover all the costs of the road and would include a contingency allowance of around 21%. Other participants provided alternative costings, but I have no reason to consider that the figures prepared by the local highway authority, ECC, which were subject to scrutiny through the HIF bid process, are unreasonable. Having said that, a contingency allowance of 21% appears low at this stage of planning, especially when compared with the 44% contingency allowance which ECC considered appropriate for the RTS (see below).
130. ECC undertook consultation on route options in Autumn 2019. Each route option is located towards the eastern edge of the broad location for the proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders GC. They vary in the extent to which they impinge on the potential development areas within the broad location. While at least one of the options appears likely to have a significant severance effect within the broad location, the range of options available means that there is the opportunity to minimise any such effect. However, it will also be important to ensure that there is adequate access,

⁶⁴ Full build-out at Colchester / Braintree Borders is now considered by the NEAs to comprise 21,000 dwellings, and viability appraisal has been carried out on that basis, notwithstanding that submitted Plan policies SP7 & SP9 propose a total of between 15,000 and 24,000 dwellings.

⁶⁵ The HIF funding also includes £35M for Route 1 of the RTS: see below.

including for pedestrians and cyclists, from the proposed GC across the link road into the countryside to the east. It is unclear to what extent that requirement has been taken into account in the costings.

131. The A12 widening scheme, discussed above, would provide capacity for the additional traffic on the A12 resulting from the provision of the link road. Funding for complementary local road improvements, including to the Greenstead roundabout in Colchester, would be sought from the developers of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC. An allowance for that funding is made in the NEAs' viability assessment. The NEAs consider that, in combination, all the proposed road improvements would provide adequate mitigation for the impacts of traffic from the GC. I concur with that view. That is not to say, however, that increased congestion will not occur when all sources of traffic growth, including from the proposed GC, are taken into account.

Rapid transit system

132. Plan policy SP7 requires the new communities to be planned around a "step change" in integrated and sustainable transport systems. To fulfil that requirement, it is necessary for it to be shown that high-quality public transport services linking each of the proposed GCs to key destinations are capable of being provided. Without that, the GCs would not comply with NPPF's advice that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice over how they travel⁶⁶. Moreover, in order to meet that advice and the Plan's policy aspirations, the service must be available from early on in the life of the GCs, both to provide transport for residents without a car, and to influence the travel choices of residents with cars.

133. The NEAs' intention is that the RTS will be the primary public transport service for the proposed GCs. Since June 2018 planning for the RTS has continued, and in July 2019 ECC and their consultants published their report *Rapid Transit System For North Essex – From vision to plan* [EB/079] [hereafter, "Vision to Plan"]. The report firms up a number of issues that had been left open in the previous RTS report⁶⁷ which I considered in 2018:

- For the foreseeable future, the RTS will use high-quality buses. The options of using trams or guided buses have been discarded. The possibility of trackless trams (a technology currently on trial in China) being used at an undefined point in the future is contemplated, but the Plan does not rely on this.

⁶⁶ 2012 NPPF, para 29

⁶⁷ The *North Essex Rapid Transit Study* [EB/066]

- Four RTS routes have been devised, respectively linking the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC to Colchester town centre and the Park and Ride site north of Colchester (Route 1); linking the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC to Colchester town centre and providing connections to Route 1 (Route 2); linking the West of Braintree GC eastwards to Braintree and westwards to Stansted airport (Route 3); and linking Colchester / Braintree Borders GC to Braintree, thereby joining up Routes 2 & 3 (Route 4).
- Options for the four routes have been developed, identifying alternative alignments for, and the degree of segregation of, each route section.
- Capital costs and passenger and revenue forecasts for each route have been developed, and proposed timescales for the introduction of each route have been established.
- Capital funding for RTS Route 1 has been secured from the Housing Infrastructure Fund.

134. Notwithstanding concerns expressed about the feasibility of some of the proposed alignments and their effects (including on other road users, on-street parking and residential amenity), I consider that the route section options have been worked up in sufficient detail to demonstrate that a bus-based RTS with priority over other traffic for much of its length could, in principle, be provided along the routes proposed in Vision to Plan. However, important questions remain about three central aspects of the RTS proposals, which I consider in turn below.

135. **Capital cost estimates** were developed for each RTS route for both "lower-investment" and "higher-investment" scenarios, using standard assumptions based on section lengths and degree of segregation from other traffic. For Routes 1, 2 & 3, Table 5-1 in Vision to Plan shows that the lower-investment scenario produces RTS end-to-end journey times between 26% and 37% longer than journey times in the higher-investment scenario. Section 5.5 of Vision to Plan comments that the greater capital investment in the higher-investment scenario would deliver higher patronage, higher revenue, lower operating costs, and higher mode shares for RTS both on and off the GCs, compared with the lower-investment option.

136. I agree with that analysis. Even in the higher-investment scenario, it is by no means clear that the forecast end-to-end journey times for the RTS routes would offer any significant advantage over car journey times in current peak traffic conditions, while in current off-peak conditions the car would almost certainly be quicker for many journeys. In the lower-investment scenario, it is likely that the RTS would be considerably slower

than the car for most if not all journeys, at all times of day. In this context, I consider that only in the higher-investment scenario would the RTS have any prospect of meeting Plan policy SP5's aspiration for sustainable modes of transport that can compete effectively with private vehicles, and of giving people a real choice over how they travel, as the NPPF advises.

137. Vision to Plan gives higher- and lower-bound capital costs for the higher-investment scenario, with the lower bound representing the base cost and the higher bound representing the base cost plus a 44% contingency allowance. When benchmarking the capital costs of the RTS routes against two similar schemes elsewhere, Vision to Plan used the midpoint between the lower and higher bounds. The corrected table in the NEAs' post-hearing note [EXD/082] indicates that, for the higher-investment scenario, those midpoint costs are comparable with the £4.6M/km out-turn costs for the Bristol Metrobus scheme, but significantly lower than the £5.5M/km out-turn costs for the Leigh-Salford busway.
138. This benchmarking exercise does not present the full picture, however, because Vision to Plan's out-turn costs for the comparator schemes do not allow for inflation since those schemes were completed, meaning that they do not provide a like-for-like comparison at current cost levels. Credible figures based on an assumed civil engineering inflation figure of 3.5% per annum produce inflation-adjusted out-turn costs of £5.3M/km for Bristol and £6.6M/km for Leigh-Salford, both substantially higher than the mid-point costs of the North Essex higher-investment scenario.
139. In hearing statements reference was made by way of comparison to other RTS schemes, including Fastrack in Kent, Fastway in Sussex and the Belfast Glider system. In some cases these indicate higher per-km costs than for the comparator schemes in Vision to Plan, and other cases lower costs. Taken as whole, these references indicate that the inflation-adjusted out-turn costs of the comparator schemes used in Vision to Plan provide a reasonable sense-check for the RTS cost estimates.
140. Moreover, the costs given for the RTS schemes do not include the cost of structures such as a bridge over the railway at the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC, or the cost of any necessary land acquisition.
141. All these points lead me to the view that the capital costs given for the RTS in Vision to Plan need to be treated with caution. At the very least, the upper-bound costs for the higher-investment scenario should be used in carrying out viability assessment. Those upper-bound costs, rather than the mid-point costs, represent a realistic comparison with the inflation-

adjusted costs of the comparator schemes used in Vision to Plan⁶⁸. Even then, it may well be that for Routes 2 and 3 they underestimate the likely capital cost of the RTS, given that they exclude the costs of structures and land acquisition, and I have no clear evidence on what proportions of the comparator scheme out-turn costs relate to structures and land acquisition.

142. Somewhat different considerations apply to Route 1, since the capital costs for that route were subject to further refinement during the preparation of ECC's HIF bid. As a result, I have a reasonable degree of confidence that the upper bound of the higher-investment scenario is likely to reflect the full capital cost of Route 1.
143. As regards **timing of provision**, Vision to Plan envisages that the RTS routes will be developed on a phased basis. That is a realistic approach, given the scale of the project and the fact that the timing of expected development varies at each GC.
144. However, although Table 5-6 in Vision to Plan indicates that RTS Route 4 will be developed between 2034 and 2051, no capital funding for Route 4 is identified in the NEAs' viability appraisals, and there is no specific evidence that it is available from other sources. Consequently, it has not been shown that Route 4 is deliverable.
145. **Commercial viability** is considered in sections 5.2 to 5.4 of Vision to Plan. Section 5.3 makes generally reasonable assumptions about operating costs, including service frequencies and leasing costs for high-quality vehicles to operate the services.
146. Section 5.2 derives revenue estimates for each route, based on demand forecasts which in turn are based on the outputs from a multi-modal transport model. It is likely that a more refined model using more up-to-date survey data would have produced more accurate results. Nonetheless, I consider that the method used has produced demand forecasts that are adequate for the purposes of demonstrating commercial viability at this stage of planning for the RTS.
147. However, I have concerns about the assumptions on the level of investment in the RTS which inform the revenue estimates. As the NEAs' response to my clarification question 3 in EXD/075 makes clear, in section 5.2 the "higher-investment" revenue forecasts for 2033 are based on an "aspirational" level of capital spending: only the "lower-investment" forecasts reflect the expected level of investment by 2033.

⁶⁸ Per-km upper-bound costs for the higher-investment scenario are given in EXD/082, Table 2.

148. The NEAs go on to say in EXD/075 that "the extent of investment in Routes 1, 2 and 3 is likely to lie between those two levels". But no clear evidence is given to support that statement. It would be imprudent to rely, for example, on the prospect of Government grant funding without specific evidence that it is likely to be forthcoming.
149. Of greater concern is that the revenue forecasts for Route 3 are based on the assumption that a significant proportion of demand will come from proposed developments in the former emerging Uttlesford Local Plan: the Easton Park GC and the part of West of Braintree GC in Uttlesford district⁶⁹. For the reasons given in paragraphs 18-20 above, this is not a reliable assumption. As a result, I can have no confidence that Route 3 is deliverable.
150. In section 5.4.1, Vision to Plan makes it clear that an element of "pump-priming" should be assumed to be necessary, both to support the RTS services when they are first introduced, and to subsidise traditional bus services at the very early stage of GC development. Although a modest annual allowance is made for "investment in early phase public transport" in the NEAs' viability appraisals for each of the GCs, I have seen no clear evidence that it is sufficient to meet those purposes.
151. Drawing all these points together, I find that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that construction of the RTS is physically feasible. However, it has not been demonstrated that Routes 3 and 4 are deliverable in financial terms. It may well be that even the upper-bound estimates in Vision to Plan's higher-investment scenario underestimate the likely capital costs of Routes 2, 3 and 4, and there is some uncertainty over the revenue forecasts for Routes 1 and 2. There is no clear evidence to show that the NEAs' viability appraisals make adequate provision for "pump-priming".
152. I consider the consequences of these findings in the section on viability below.

Marks Tey station

153. The NEAs have investigated the possibility of relocating Marks Tey railway station to a more central position in the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders GC. However, Network Rail advised them in July 2019 that, in view of the very high costs that would be involved in relocating the station, enhanced access and improvements to the existing station should be explored and developed. An appropriate allowance for this purpose has been made in the viability appraisal for the GC.

⁶⁹ See EXD/089.

Water supply and waste water infrastructure

154. The North Essex Integrated Water Management Strategy follows a staged approach to planning for water supply and waste water treatment for the proposed GCs. The existing Stage 1 identifies a series of options, which would then be refined in Stage 2 to determine specific solutions for each GC. This is a conventional approach and I see no reason to consider that it is inappropriate here.
155. In a statement of common ground, the NEAs, Anglian Water and the Environment Agency agree that modifications to Plan policies are needed to require the necessary water supply and waste water treatment capacity to be provided before any dwellings are occupied at the proposed GCs. However, in order to show that the proposed GCs are deliverable, it is also necessary to establish whether or not that provision is capable of being funded.
156. There are statutory responsibilities on the water supply companies (Anglian Water and Affinity Water) to plan to meet future growth in demand, and on Anglian Water to provide waste water treatment capacity. Allocations are made in the NEAs' viability assessment to fund connecting infrastructure at each of the proposed GCs. However, those allocations are inevitably subject to a degree of uncertainty given that specific solutions have yet to be identified. I consider the consequences of this in the section on viability below.

Deliverability of the proposed GCs

Housing build-out rates

157. In IED/011 I reviewed the evidence then before me on housing build-out rates and concluded that, while it is not impossible that one or more of the GCs could deliver at rates of around 300 dwellings per annum [dpa], it would be more prudent to plan, and carry out viability appraisal, on the basis of an annual average of 250dpa.
158. The NEAs subsequently prepared the topic paper *Build out rates in the Garden Communities*, July 2019 [EB/082], which concludes that adopting that 250dpa figure would be overly cautious based on the evidence available and the context and attributes of the Garden Communities themselves. In the NEAs' view, what they regard as an achievable, albeit conservative, build-out rate of 300dpa is appropriate for the purposes of modelling, although they consider that this figure could be substantially increased over time.

159. From the literature review of other reports on build-out rates, EB/082 identifies a number of factors which promote higher delivery rates. These include the size of the development (bigger sites tend to achieve higher delivery rates), the ability to diversify the type, size and tenure of the dwellings provided, and the strength of the local housing market. I agree that all these factors would tend to promote higher delivery rates at the proposed GCs.
160. An important section of EB/082 focusses on the NLP report *Start to Finish* (November 2016), which I considered in IED/011. *Start to Finish* is the most comprehensive study of actual, achieved build-out rates available to me. It found that the 10 greenfield sites providing more than 2,000 dwellings that were studied delivered around 170dpa on average, with substantial variation around that mean figure.
161. EB/082 points out that the delivery periods for most of the sites studied in *Start to Finish* include the period of deep economic recession which began in 2007/08. The recession led to a steep decline in housebuilding nationally from which it took several years for significant recovery to begin. It is reasonable to infer that the average build-out rates identified in *Start to Finish* might have been affected by these events, which went well beyond the normal fluctuations of the business cycle.
162. However, NLP have carried out further analysis of build-out rates excluding the five years from 2008 to 2013, thereby effectively excluding the effects of the recession. (It is reasonable to regard fluctuations outside this exceptional period as typical of the normal business cycle.) NLP's analysis showed that the average build-out rate on the same 10 greenfield sites of 2,000 dwellings or more was 184dpa. That is still well below the 250dpa rate which I recommended in IED/011 as a prudent basis for planning, let alone the 300dpa rate which the NEAs now regard as a conservative figure.
163. NLP also analysed the pre-recession period. Only two greenfield sites of more than 2,000 dwellings were available to inform that analysis: too small a sample from which to draw any reliable conclusions. For all sites of 500 dwellings or more, however, the average pre-recession delivery rate was 116dpa, compared with 109dpa for the whole period including the recession and post-recession.
164. NLP's further analysis, therefore, demonstrates that while the recession and its aftermath had some effect on build-out rates, the effect was not that great. Average build-out rates on comparable sites increase only a little if the effects of the recession are excluded.
165. The Homes & Communities Agency [HCA] *Notes on Build out rates from Strategic Sites*, which is also referenced in EB/082, claims that "forecast

trajectories for the very largest sites (say 4,000 units+) may be in the range of 300-500[dpa]". However, the evidential basis for this claim is unclear, despite the fact that the report is based on actual build-out rates. Only one of the four developments of 4,000 dwellings or more for which average figures are given achieved an average delivery rate of more than 300dpa (in fact, 321dpa), with the other three ranging between 205dpa and 281dpa.

166. The HCA report also gives average actual build-out figures for eight developments of between 2,000 and 4,000 dwellings. According to those figures, only one of the eight achieved an average delivery rate of more than 300dpa. The next highest figure was 234dpa, while at the other end of the scale, four delivered less than 100dpa on average. Taking all this into account, I consider that the findings of the HCA report do not contradict those of the more recent NLP analysis, nor do they support an average delivery rate of 300dpa at the proposed GCs.
167. EB/082 also includes a table taken from the Letwin *Independent Review of Build Out* (June / October 2018), showing average build-out rates on 15 sites ranging between 572 and 86 dpa. However, unlike *Start to Finish*, these averages combine actual and forecast delivery rates. Examination of the detailed annual delivery figures for 12 of those 15 sites⁷⁰ shows that there are more than twice as many years for which forecast rates are given, than years for which actual build-out rates are given.
168. Three of those 12 sites are high-density brownfield developments in London, very different in character from the proposed GCs. On the other nine, there were more than twice as many years in which actual delivery levels fell below 250dpa, than years in which they exceeded 300dpa. Even after allowing for some inaccuracy in the Letwin figures, for example at the Great Kneighton site, they show that, for the relevant sites studied, build-out rates of 250dpa or less have been achieved considerably less often than rates of 300dpa or more.
169. EB/082 suggests that the three sites on the Bicester ring road which were assessed by Letwin should be viewed as phases of a single, larger development for the purposes of calculating build-out rates. But only two of those sites are close to one another: the other is on the opposite side of the town. Moreover, I have no clear evidence on the extent to which the three sites have delivered housing simultaneously, and the only one for which actual delivery figures are given by Letwin has achieved an average rate of only about 140dpa.

⁷⁰ The Letwin *Independent Review of Build Out Rates, Draft Analysis* (June 2018), pp AX38-AX49. Letwin does not provide annual delivery figures for the other three sites.

170. The two adjacent sites in Colchester referenced in EB/082 have delivered some 260-270dpa, but over a period of only two years. Examples of other developments given by other participants, including at Chelmsford, Aylesbury and Didcot, provide no clear evidence that average delivery rates of more than 250dpa can be sustained over a long period. Nor is there any robust evidence before me to demonstrate that the use of modern methods of construction significantly boosts delivery rates.
171. EB/082 draws on examples of build-out rates at other strategic-scale developments in Milton Keynes, at Otterpool Park in Kent and at Harlow and Gilston Garden Town. Most of these are expected to achieve build-out rates of 300dpa or more, and in some cases considerably more. However, almost all those figures are future projections rather than actual build-out rates. The Milton Keynes projections, which were endorsed by the Local Plan Inspector, extend only over the next 10 years, in contrast to the much longer timescales of the proposed GCs.
172. This is not to suggest that projected delivery figures on sites elsewhere should be disregarded when assessing the likely rate of delivery at the proposed GCs. But in my view they carry considerably less weight than evidence of actual achieved delivery, when considering the GCs' delivery prospects and their financial viability. It would be unwise to embark on these very long-term projects on the basis of delivery assumptions that have not been shown to be achievable in practice.
173. EB/082 draws attention to the significantly higher average housing delivery rate in Milton Keynes achieved by the Development Corporation [MKDC] from 1971 to 1992, compared with the average rate since its dissolution. But, given the very different social, economic and institutional arrangements prevailing at that time, it would be misleading to assume that the past achievements of MKDC and other development corporations would be replicated at the proposed GCs. Nor is there yet any clear evidence that the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation, established by the government in 2015, will be successful in achieving the high delivery rates projected for it.
174. In conclusion, evidence shows that some large housing sites are capable of delivering 300 dwellings or more in a single year, and in some cases for a number of years in succession. But I find that there is no evidence to support the view that the proposed GC sites are capable of delivering at that annual level consistently, throughout the normal peaks and troughs of the business cycle, over the decades that it will take to build them. Over that timescale, the best evidence on likely delivery rates at the proposed GCs remains *Start to Finish's* annual average figure (adjusted to exclude the effects of the 2007/08 recession) of under 200dpa for greenfield sites of more than 2,000 dwellings.

175. It is appropriate to adjust that figure upwards to 250dpa to take account of the fact that the GCs meet most of the factors identified in EB/082 which promote higher delivery rates. But it would be imprudent to base the Plan's housing trajectory, or the viability appraisal of the proposed GCs, on any higher figure.

Lead-in times

176. None of the evidence I have seen or heard since June 2018 leads me to alter my view, set out with reasons in IED/011, that, in general terms, it is reasonable to assume that the planning approval process would allow housing delivery at any GC to start within four or five years from the adoption date of the plan (or plan revision) which establishes the GC in principle. The NEAs' latest housing trajectory [EXD/070], which shows housing delivery at the Tendring / Colchester Borders and West of Braintree GCs beginning in 2024, is broadly consistent with this finding, albeit that the trajectory will need to be kept under review.

177. However, I advised in IED/011 that the four- to five-year timescale could alter depending on how long it takes to put the necessary infrastructure in place. In this context the NEAs' trajectory now anticipates that delivery of housing at the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC will start in 2029, after completion of the A12 widening and A120 dualling schemes (assuming the latter is included in RIS3).

Employment provision

178. Policy SP7(vi) requires that each proposed GC should provide and promote opportunities for employment within each new community and within sustainable commuting distance of it. In that context I observed in IED/011 that it is surprising that the GC policies contain no specific figures for the amount of employment land or floorspace to be provided at each of the GCs. I acknowledged the difficulty of predicting requirements for employment land and floorspace at this early stage of planning, but advised that indicative requirement figures could be set which could then be reviewed each time the Plan itself is reviewed.

179. In response, the NEAs commissioned Cebr to produce the report *Employment provision for the North Essex Garden Communities* [EB/081]. It sets out estimates of employment floorspace and employment land requirements for each GC. At my request, Cebr subsequently provided adjusted requirement figures for the West of Braintree GC that are commensurate with the GC land within Braintree district only⁷¹.

⁷¹ For the reasons given in paras 18 to 20 above

180. EB/081 forecasts employment numbers at each GC for three future dates – 2033, 2050 and at completion of construction, estimates the breakdown of those numbers by employment sector, and then follows HCA guidance on employment densities to convert them into floorspace and finally employment land requirements. In principle this is a sound methodology, as long as the forecasts of employment numbers and the sectoral breakdown estimates are themselves sound.
181. The employment number forecasts are based on two scenarios, which produce almost identical results. In the “reference case” scenario, total employment at each GC is assumed to be exactly equal to the number of completed dwellings at each forecast date. This is a highly ambitious assumption, which exceeds both the requirements of policy SP7(ii) and the more demanding goal of the NEGC Charter’s Principle 3 to provide access to one job per household within each new GC or within a short distance by public transport.
182. The “investment case” scenario draws on work in an earlier report by Cebr, *Economic Vision and Strategy for the North Essex Sub-Region* (August 2018), commissioned by NEGC Ltd. In this scenario, the employment-to-population ratio in North Essex as a whole (including at each GC) gradually increases so that by 2036 it converges on the ratio for a set of comparator areas, and remains constant thereafter.
183. The comparator areas are all located in what Cebr describe as an “arc of prosperity” to the north, west and south-west of London. Both employment-to-population ratio and GVA per capita in North Essex are currently well below the average for the comparator areas. Cebr’s investment case scenario therefore essentially depends on the success of an ambitious economic development programme to raise North Essex’s economic performance to match that of the comparator areas.
184. Cebr’s projected employment figures for the GCs are similar to, and indeed in some cases somewhat lower than, those in the upper end of the range estimated in a report by Cambridge Econometrics and SQW: *North Essex Garden Communities Employment & Demographic Studies* [EB/009], published in April 2017. Having said that, EB/009’s upper-end estimates are based on similarly ambitious assumptions as regards economic development, and I was shown no evidence of any development programmes that have achieved that degree of improvement in economic performance.
185. Economic forecasting is notoriously difficult, and especially so over the long development timescales of the proposed GCs. The ambitions for economic growth that inform the Cebr forecasts may or may not be realised in

practice. But in my view it would be wrong, particularly at this early planning stage, to constrain the potential for achieving that level of growth by limiting the availability of employment land. Consequently, I consider that it would be appropriate to use the figures in EB/081⁷² as the basis for setting employment land requirements for the GCs in the Plan, with the proviso that the requirements for all the GCs are reviewed each time the Plan and/or the Strategic Growth DPDs are reviewed, to ensure that they continue to reflect up-to-date evidence.

186. In reaching that view I have had regard to the representations about the way in which Cebr arrived at their sectoral breakdown of the employment numbers for each GC. While in most cases the sectoral shares at the GCs reflect those for the comparator areas, there are a few apparent anomalies, most notably the 30% share for information and communication activities forecast for the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC. But any such anomalies have only a small effect on the calculation of the overall employment land requirements for each GC.

Delivery mechanisms

187. The NEAs' intention is that the Plan should be "delivery model-blind": that is to say, it should make no specific requirements about whether development of the proposed GCs is led by the public sector, the private sector, or a partnership between the two. In principle that is a sound position which allows for appropriate flexibility at this early stage of planning the GCs.

188. In IED/011 I advised that submitted Plan policy SP7 should be modified to remove the reference to "sharing risk and reward". That does not mean that I consider it would be unlawful for the public and private sectors voluntarily to enter into an arrangement in which they would share the risks and rewards of development. However, for the reasons I gave in IED/011, it would be inappropriate and potentially unlawful to make that a policy requirement.

189. The *North Essex Garden Communities Charter* envisages that Local Delivery Vehicle(s) [LDVs], accountable to the NEAs with both private and public sector representation, will be responsible for leading the delivery of the proposed GCs. Three LDVs, together with a holding company known as NEGC Ltd, have been incorporated in readiness to perform this role. Subsequently, in response to consultation on the *New Towns Act 1981 [Local Authority Oversight] Regulations*, the NEAs indicated an interest in

⁷² Subject to the West of Braintree adjustment discussed above.

the formation of a locally-led new town development corporation, overseen by the NEAs, to perform the lead role.

190. At the hearings the NEAs explained that the LDVs (or a future locally-led development corporation) are in effect being held in reserve to lead the delivery of the GCs, should it become apparent through the planning application process that the private sector is unable to do so in accordance with the Plan's policies.
191. The role of the Plan is to set out policies and criteria to guide the further planning of the proposed GCs, and to provide part of the framework against which planning applications to develop the GCs would be assessed. Provided that there is evidence that the GC proposals are justified and are capable of being delivered, it is not necessary for the Plan to specify that any particular delivery model must be followed.

Viability

National policy and guidance

192. At paragraph 173 the 2012 NPPF advises that, to ensure viability, the costs of any requirements likely to be applied to development should, when taking account of the normal cost of development and mitigation, provide competitive returns to a willing landowner and willing developer. It also cautions that the sites and scale of development in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of policy obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened.
193. The PPG on viability makes it clear that understanding Local Plan viability is critical to the overall assessment of deliverability. The plan's vision for the area should be presented in the context of local economic conditions and market realities. This should not undermine ambition for high-quality design and wider social and environmental benefit, but such ambition should be tested against the realistic likelihood of delivery. Viability assessment should not compromise the quality of development but should ensure that the vision and policies are realistic and provide high-level assurance that plan policies are viable⁷³.
194. As has been seen in the foregoing sections, the GC proposals in the Plan are predicated on their meeting policy requirements which reflect garden city principles. In this way the Plan seeks to achieve sustainable development in accordance with national planning policy⁷⁴. The ASA – which provides the principal justification for the inclusion of the GCs in the

⁷³ PPG Ref ID 10-001-20140306 & 10-005-20140306

⁷⁴ See paras 12-13 above.

Plan's spatial strategy – is based on the assumption that the Plan's policy requirements for the facilities and infrastructure needed to support them will be met. Demonstrating that the GCs can be viably delivered in accordance with the Plan's policies is, therefore, critical to establishing their overall deliverability.

195. The PPG also advises that there is no single approach for assessing viability, and sets out a number of principles that viability assessments should follow, including evidence-based judgment, collaboration, transparency and consistency. Plan-makers should not plan to the margin of viability, but instead should allow for a buffer to respond to changing markets and to avoid the need for frequent plan updating⁷⁵.

Viability assessments produced for the examination

196. When I conducted the 2018 examination hearings the most recent assessment of the GCs' financial viability before me was the April 2017 Viability Assessment by Hyas ["the 2017 Report"]. In IED/011 I found that it had not demonstrated that the GCs proposed in the submitted Plan were financially viable, and I made a number of points about how any future viability assessment should be carried out.

197. The NEAs commissioned Hyas to carry out further viability work on the GCs, which is reported in the Viability Assessment Update (June 2019, EB/086) ["the 2019 Update"]. This report drew on further work by AECOM and Gleeds [EB/087 & EB/088] to define, and provide phasing and costs for, the infrastructure needed to support the GCs.

198. At my request, Hyas then carried out additional work to take account of two factors:

- Unlike the 2017 Report, the 2019 Update assessed the West of Braintree GC as a cross-boundary site, including land in Uttlesford district. For the reasons given in paragraphs 18-20 above, however, it cannot be assumed that the Uttlesford land would form part of the GC. It was therefore necessary for Hyas to revise their assessment of the West of Braintree GC to exclude the land in Uttlesford district.
- Despite my findings on build-out rates in IED/011, the 2019 Update assessed all three GCs on the basis that they would deliver 300 dwellings a year [dpa] on average. I therefore asked for further appraisals of all three GCs assuming average delivery of 250dpa.

⁷⁵ PPG Ref ID 10-002-20140306, 10-004-20140306 & 10-008-20140306

Hyas's additional work forms Supplementary Information to their 2019 Update (November 2019, EXD/058) ["the 2019 Supplementary Information"].

199. The NEAs now rely principally on the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information to demonstrate the viability of the proposed GCs. Separate viability assessments were submitted by NEGC Ltd, and by promoters of the Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree GCs. Below I consider, first, the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information, and then the other viability appraisals.
200. In considering the appraisals, I am mindful of the PPG's advice that evidence should be proportionate and should demonstrate viability in a broad sense⁷⁶. While the PPG also calls for greater detail when assessing strategic sites (such as the GCs) which require high infrastructure investment, at this early stage of planning many costs and values cannot be known exactly. What is important is not that the appraisals achieve an unrealistically high degree of precision or certainty, but that they provide a robust indication that the proposed GCs are capable of being viably delivered.

Competitive return to a willing landowner

201. The PPG advises that a competitive return for the landowner is the price at which a reasonable landowner would be willing to sell their land for the development. The price will need to provide an incentive for the landowner to sell in comparison with the other options available, which may include its current use value or its value for a realistic alternative use⁷⁷. Most of the land in each proposed GC's area is currently in agricultural use, with a current use value of around £10,000/acre.
202. Many participants suggested that a price of around £100,000/acre is the minimum needed to provide a competitive return. They included promoters of two of the three GC sites and others with knowledge of the local land market. While there is only limited evidence to support that figure, it appears likely that it is indicative of current market expectations. Care needs to be taken not to base viability assessment on a land price which is too far below such expectations, if landowners are to be persuaded to sell.
203. On the other hand, as a RICS research document⁷⁸ points out, basing land values on comparable evidence without adjustment to reflect policy requirements can lead to developers overpaying for land. This may in turn

⁷⁶ PPG ID Ref 10-005-20140306

⁷⁷ PPG ID Ref 10-015-20140306

⁷⁸ RICS, *Financial Viability Appraisal in Planning Decisions: Theory and Practice*, April 2015

compromise the achievement of the policy requirements, if the developer then seeks to recover the overpayment by seeking a reduction in their planning obligations.

204. Taking these points and the other relevant evidence into account, there seems little doubt that a land price of around £100,000/acre on any of the proposed GC sites would provide sufficient incentive for a landowner to sell. In my view, it is also reasonable to assume that a price below £100,000/acre could be capable of providing a competitive return to a willing landowner, when account is taken of the necessarily substantial requirements of the Plan's policies.
205. In the absence of clear local evidence, it is difficult to estimate the minimum land price that would constitute a competitive return. The price achieved for development land in other places and in other circumstances is unlikely to provide a reliable guide. In my judgment, however, it is extremely doubtful that, for the proposed GCs, a land price below £50,000/acre – half the figure that appears likely to reflect current market expectations – would provide a sufficient incentive to a landowner. The margin of viability is therefore likely to lie somewhere between a price of £50,000 and £100,000 per acre.

Hyas's 2019 Update and Supplementary Information

206. Like Hyas's 2017 Report, the 2019 Update follows the residual valuation method. Its methodology is similar to that of the 2017 Report, but with a number of changes to the inputs and assumptions. It presents summaries and cashflows for three different scenarios:
- Reference scenario (no grant, no inflation) – all three GCs;
 - Grant scenario (including HIF grant) – Colchester / Braintree Borders and Tendring / Colchester Borders GCs;
 - Inflation scenario – all three GCs.
207. Each of these scenarios was subject to sensitivity testing of contingency allowances at 10%, 20% and 40% on certain infrastructure items. The Supplementary Information is presented for the same ranges of scenarios and contingency allowances as the 2019 Update.

Land purchase

208. The 2019 Update and Supplementary Information make appropriate allowances for the cost of interest on land purchase. These were omitted from the 2017 Report.

209. The assumption is made that the land for the GCs is purchased in tranches throughout the development period, each tranche being purchased two years before it is required for development. This is a necessarily simplified assumption for the purposes of viability appraisal, and it may well be that the actual pattern of land purchases is more irregular than this. Nonetheless, the assumption is justified by the evidence that phased draw-down of land is common practice in large-scale development schemes.
210. Accordingly, it is appropriate for the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information to assume that land payments are staged throughout the development period. In the Reference and Grant scenarios those payments are set at current values, consistent with the approach taken to all other costs and returns. I consider the Inflation scenarios separately below.

Infrastructure costs

211. I consider that the base infrastructure costs (exclusive of contingency allowances) that are used in the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information are generally appropriate, except in the case of the RTS.
212. For the reasons given above in my consideration of the RTS, I consider that at the very least the upper-bound costs of the higher-investment scenario in the RTS Vision to Plan document should be used for the purposes of viability assessment. Even those upper-bound costs may well underestimate the likely capital cost of RTS Routes 2, 3 and 4. However, the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information take the lower-bound costs of the higher-investment scenario as the base costs for the RTS, to which contingency allowances of 10%, 20% or 40% are applied, as discussed below.
213. The upper-bound costs for the RTS in Vision to Plan are 44% higher than the lower-bound costs. Consequently, the base costs allowed for the RTS in the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information fall a long way short of the minimum that I consider appropriate, even after taking account of the fact that the costs in Vision to Plan include a 10% allowance for professional fees.

Contingency allowances

214. In the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information's 10% contingency scenarios, a 10% contingency allowance applies to all infrastructure items. In the 20% and 40% contingency scenarios, the higher contingency allowance is applied only to the base costs of those infrastructure items in the Scheme Wide Other Itemised category (transport and utilities), with the contingency allowance on the other items remaining at 10%. This

approach appropriately reflects the fact that it is the items in that category which are most likely to be subject to unknown additional costs.

215. In considering what is an appropriate level of contingency allowance, it is necessary to recognise that the Section 1 Plan represents the initial stage of planning for the proposed GCs, setting out broad parameters and high-level infrastructure requirements for them. The exact amount of development that each GC will contain, and the precise nature and scale of its infrastructure requirements, will be established through Strategic Growth DPDs and masterplans which have yet to be drawn up.
216. In general terms, the level of contingency allowance that is appropriate varies according to the stage of planning that a development project has reached. Costs are likely to be underestimated (a phenomenon known as "optimism bias") if an adequate allowance for contingencies is not made at each stage. In the early stages, when the project is less well-defined and there is greater uncertainty over the factors influencing the eventual outturn costs, a higher level of contingency allowance is usually appropriate. As planning progresses and uncertainties reduce, the level of contingency allowance may be reduced accordingly.
217. The Treasury's *Supplementary Green Book Guidance* on optimism bias (April 2013) advises that an upper-bound optimism bias allowance of 44% for capital expenditure on standard civil engineering projects provides a first starting point and reasonable benchmark. It reflects the average historic optimism bias which research found to occur at the outline business case stage.
218. While the Green Book guidance specifically applies to public-sector commissions, in my view similar considerations apply at the stage of planning that the GCs have reached. At this early stage, and particularly when account is taken of their large scale and very long build periods, it is inevitable that many uncertainties remain over the infrastructure requirements of the proposed GCs. As discussed above⁷⁹, for example, decisions have yet to be made on which of the options for water supply and waste water treatment will be pursued at each GC. Nor has there been any significant analysis of the risks to infrastructure delivery.
219. Moreover, as I have set out above, the base costs allowed for the RTS in the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information fall well below the minimum figure I consider necessary. Adding a 40% contingency allowance to the base costs for the RTS would only bring it up to around that minimum figure, with no significant margin for any additional costs that may well arise, such as for structures or land acquisition. The RTS

⁷⁹ At paras 106 and 154-156

costs represent a substantial proportion of the costs in the Scheme Wide Other Itemised Infrastructure category.

220. For all these reasons, I consider that at this stage of planning it would be reasonable to expect a contingency allowance of at least 40% to be applied to the items in the Scheme Wide Other Itemised category. Any lower figure would, in my view, provide insufficient reassurance that all the necessary infrastructure requirements of the proposed GCs would be met.

Rate of housing delivery

221. In the light of my conclusions on build-out rates in paragraphs 157-175 above, I consider that viability appraisal of the proposed GCs should be carried out on the basis of an average annual housing delivery rate of 250dpa. Basing the appraisal on a higher average rate would not provide a reliable indication of viability.

Interest on strategic investment borrowing

222. As in 2017, the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information assume that all borrowing for land purchase and infrastructure provision is funded at an interest rate of 6%. In my experience this is a fairly common assumption in local plan viability assessments. Having had regard to all the relevant submissions and evidence, I consider there is a good prospect that a master-developer for the proposed GCs would be able to obtain finance at that rate. The NEAs are confident that this would not give rise to any issue of state aid compliance. The state aid complaint that was submitted to the European Commission in February 2020 concerns other aspects of Government funding for the GCs and its outcome is not yet known.

Grant scenarios

223. The Grant scenarios in the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information assume that HIF grants are available to fund transport infrastructure for two of the three proposed GCs: the A120/A133 link road and RTS Route 1 for Tendring / Colchester Borders GC, and the A12 realignment between junctions 24 and 25 for the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC. Both HIF grants have now been confirmed.

Inflation scenarios

224. The 2017 Hyas Report made no allowance for inflation in its modelling, and in IED/011 I endorsed that approach. However, the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information include Inflation scenarios for all three GCs.
225. The assumptions made by Hyas in modelling the Inflation scenarios are that building costs and property sale values increase at an annual rate of 4%,

while strategic infrastructure costs increase at 3.5% annually. This produces a small additional margin year-on-year, but over the GCs' long development periods it results in dramatic increases in residual land values [RLVs], up to 10 or even 20 times the RLVs in the corresponding non-inflation scenarios.

226. The PPG advises that current costs and values should be considered when assessing the viability of plan policy. Policies should be deliverable and should not be based on an expectation of future rises in values for at least the first five years of the plan period. This will help to ensure realism and avoid complicating the assessment with uncertain judgments about the future⁸⁰.
227. The Harman Report *Viability Testing Local Plans*⁸¹, while not Government policy, also provides helpful advice on this topic. It says that the most straightforward way to assess plan policies for the first five years is to work on the basis of current costs and values, and that
- for the period beyond the first five years (ie. the 6-15 year period) a more flexible approach may be taken, recognising the impact of economic cycles and policy changes over time. Forecasting things like house prices or costs is notoriously difficult over the shorter term, and subject to wider inaccuracies over the medium and longer term. The best a council can realistically seek to do is to make some very cautious and transparent assumptions with sensitivity testing of the robustness of those assumptions.
228. Neither the PPG nor the Harman Report consider the approach to assessing viability beyond 15 years. But the latter's advice about the uncertainty and difficulty of forecasting in the 6- to 15-year period applies with even greater force to attempts to forecast price and cost changes over the much longer timeframes of the proposed GC developments. Hvas themselves acknowledge in the Update that there are difficulties inherent in forecasting, especially over such long timeframes, and that there are no potential references or market projections published over such long-term periods.
229. Even if the average annual growth in house prices over the last 20 years is significantly greater than the 4% rate assumed in the Inflation scenarios, that is no guarantee that an average 4% growth rate will be sustained throughout the decades that it would take to build the proposed GCs. Similar uncertainty applies to changes in building and infrastructure costs. Notwithstanding these substantial uncertainties, Hvas did not carry out sensitivity testing of different potential inflation rates as recommended by Harman.

⁸⁰ PPG Ref ID 10-008-20140306

⁸¹ Produced by the Local Housing Delivery Group, June 2012

230. For all these reasons, I consider that the Inflation scenarios do not provide a reliable indication of the viability of the proposed GCs.

Conclusions on the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information

231. For the above reasons, I consider that the Inflation scenarios, the scenarios based on average housing delivery of 300dpa, and the scenarios for the proposed West of Braintree GC including land in Uttlesford district do not provide a reliable indication of the viability of the proposed GCs. It is appropriate to consider the viability of the proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders and Colchester / Braintree Borders GCs based on the Grant scenarios, since their associated HIF grants have been confirmed. The Reference scenario is the appropriate basis for considering the proposed West of Braintree GC. Based on my findings above on contingency allowances, in each of these scenarios a contingency allowance of at least 40% needs to be applied to all the items in the Scheme Wide Other Itemised category

232. As noted above, the 2019 Update and Supplementary Information follows the residual valuation method, in which all the costs of development are subtracted from the value of the development in order to arrive at a residual land value. The costs of development include the infrastructure requirements for the GCs, which (in accordance with national policy) appropriately reflect the garden city principles that underpin them. In order to demonstrate the viability of each proposed GC, the residual land value produced by the appropriate assessment scenario must achieve a competitive return to a willing landowner that is above the margin of viability⁸². Should this not be achieved, the viability of the GC will not have been demonstrated.

233. For the proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders GC, the Grant scenario assessment in the 2019 Supplementary Information, based on average delivery of 250dpa with a 40% contingency allowance, gives a residual land value of over £175,000/acre. That is well above the figure that I consider would constitute a competitive return to a willing landowner. This would allow sufficient financial headroom to overcome any concerns about the contingency allowance for the A120/A133 link road, or any additional costs associated with the link road or with RTS Route 1. I therefore consider that the viability of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC has been demonstrated.

234. For the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC, on the other hand, the Grant scenario assessment, based on average delivery of 250dpa with a 40% contingency allowance, gives a residual land value of only around

⁸² PPG ID Ref 10-015-20140306 & 10-008-20140306

£24,500/acre. That is well below what I consider to be a competitive return to a willing landowner.

235. For the West of Braintree GC, the Reference scenario, based on delivery of 250dpa with a 40% contingency allowance, produces a residual land value of around £52,000/acre. I consider that this would place the development below or, at best, at the margin of viability.

The NEGC viability assessment

236. The viability appraisal submitted by NEGC Ltd covers all three GCs. Unlike the Hyas assessments and those carried out by site promoters, it is not a residual valuation. Instead the price of land at each GC is an input to the appraisal, and the output is a figure for the rate of return on capital invested. In each case the land price was calculated on the assumption that the land and rights required are to be compulsorily acquired.

237. The per-acre land values used in the appraisal are around £24,000 for the West of Braintree GC, £26,000 for the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC, and £39,000 for the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC. In each case this is well below what I consider to be a competitive return to a willing landowner and accordingly it appears unlikely that land could be purchased by agreement at that price.

238. Compulsory purchase order [CPO] powers are available to the NEAs as local planning authorities, and would also be available to a locally-led new town development corporation, should the NEAs establish one. In either case, one of the matters which the Secretary of State is required to take into account when deciding whether to confirm a CPO is whether the purpose for which the land is being acquired could be achieved by any other means. This may include considering the appropriateness of any alternative development proposals put forward by the owners of the land, or any other persons⁸³.

239. In a situation where there are landowners and developers prepared to develop each of the GC sites, it appears likely that any proposed CPO would be contested, with the potential for considerable delay and uncertainty, and with no guarantee as to the outcome.

240. In the NEGC appraisal, interest rates are assumed to be 2.5% for land purchase and 3.5% for infrastructure borrowing, well below the 6% rate assumed by Hyas. A statement from Homes England indicates that in recent years they have made £2,500M worth of infrastructure loans at

⁸³ MHCLG, *Guidance on Compulsory purchase process and The Crichel Down Rules* (July 2019), paras 106 & 143

similar rates to developers in order to unlock or accelerate the delivery of large-scale housing projects. However, the loan rate is dependent on the potential borrower satisfying certain defined criteria for creditworthiness and collateralisation. I have no clear evidence that those criteria are capable of being satisfied in such a way as to justify a loan rate of 3.5% for each of the GCs.

241. Even if the issues of land purchase and interest rates could be resolved, the NEGC viability appraisals also assume average housing delivery at each of the proposed GCs at rates of 300dpa and 500dpa. I consider these to be unsound assumptions, for the reasons set out above.
242. Moreover, while the NEGC appraisals use infrastructure base costs derived from the same source as Hyas (EB/087), they apply a 44% optimism bias allowance to some transport and utility items, but only 10% to others. For the West of Braintree GC nine items⁸⁴ receive a 44% allowance, for Colchester / Braintree Borders GC three items, and for Tendring / Colchester Borders one item. No explicit rationale for these distinctions is provided, and it is at odds with my finding that it a 40% contingency allowance should be applied to all the items in the Scheme Wide Other Infrastructure category.
243. In the light of these points, I consider that the NEGC appraisals do not provide a reliable indication of the viability of each of the proposed GCs.

The viability assessments submitted by the GC site promoters

244. Some of the assessments submitted by promoters of the GC sites assume average housing delivery rates of 300dpa or above throughout the GCs' development period. For the reasons given above, I consider that reliance cannot be placed on viability assessment based on that assumption.
245. Two viability assessments were, however, provided for average delivery rates of 250dpa. The assessment for the Andrewsfield New Settlement Consortium [ANSC] is for a development including some 8,300 dwellings on land in Braintree district within the broad location of the proposed West of Braintree GC. It includes infrastructure costs based on a per-dwelling figure of around £53,200. There is no detailed explanation of how that figure was arrived at. But when explaining the £51,000 per-dwelling figure used in their earlier appraisal (based on average delivery of 300dpa), the authors of the assessment say that they consider the Hyas infrastructure allowance of £53,000 per dwelling, informed by the Gleeds costs estimates [EB/087] to be reasonable.

⁸⁴ Counting the various phases of the RTS off-site network as one item.

246. The Hyas allowance of £53,000 per dwelling was for a 12,500-dwelling scheme including land in Uttlesford district. When assessing a 10,000-dwelling scheme wholly within Braintree district as proposed in the Plan, Hyas used a figure of £57,000 per dwelling, significantly higher than the circa £53,000 figure in the ANSC assessment. Since the Hyas scheme is also some 1,700 dwellings larger, this means that its total infrastructure allowance, excluding contingencies, is £570M, as against around £442M for the ANSC scheme.
247. While some of this discrepancy can be explained by infrastructure costs (such as education and community facilities) which vary on a per-dwelling basis, there are also substantial fixed costs, including for transport infrastructure such as the RTS. Without a breakdown of how the ANSC infrastructure allowance was arrived at, it seems likely that it is an underestimate.
248. Of even greater concern is that in the ANSC assessment, infrastructure spending is assumed to occur at a constant annual rate throughout the GC's five-decade build programme. That is an unrealistic assumption, at odds with the phasing in EB/087, which more realistically allocates 100% of many of the large transport and utility infrastructure costs to the first one or two phases of the build programme.
249. In addition, the ANSC assessment applies a contingency rate of 10% to all infrastructure costs. In my view that is wholly inadequate for transport and utility infrastructure, for the reasons discussed above.
250. The other viability assessment said to be based on delivery of 250dpa was prepared for the promoters of the larger part of the Colchester / Braintree Borders GC [CBBGC]. It is for a scheme including 17,000 dwellings and includes a per-dwelling infrastructure cost similar that used in the Hyas Grant scenario. (The Grant scenario is the appropriate comparison because it excludes the cost of the A12 realignment, which is unnecessary for the CBBGC promoters' 17,000-dwelling scheme).
251. In the CBBGC assessment the first dwellings are assumed to be delivered in 2023. At an average rate of 250dpa, a 17,000-dwelling scheme should take 68 years to deliver. However, the submitted spreadsheets [EXD/085] appear to show the last dwellings completed in 2079, some 11 or 12 years early. The reason seems to be that, whereas for most of the build period delivery is shown as taking place at the rate of 20 dwellings per month (240dpa), for several years in the middle of the build period a rate of 40 dwellings per month (480dpa) is shown. It is not clear, therefore, that the assessment is in fact based on average delivery of 250dpa as intended.

252. Like the ANSC assessment, the CBBGC appraisal also applies a wholly inadequate 10% contingency rate to transport and utility costs. There is no clear evidence that the 27.5% profit rate which they apply would provide a sufficient safeguard against the substantial uncertainties over those costs at this early stage of planning.
253. The CBBGC appraisal also assumes a housing sale price of £351/sq ft, 5% higher than the price of £334/sq ft (based on their analysis of actual market values) in the earlier CBBGC appraisal based on delivery of 354dpa. This increase is explained by the suggestion that the reduced supply of homes to the market would result in increased sales values. But no substantial evidence was provided to support that suggestion, and I consider it unlikely that a reduction in delivery of around 100dpa at one development would have such an effect, when account is taken of all the other development that is proposed to come forward in the housing market area.
254. In the light of these points, I consider that the assessments submitted by promoters of the GC sites do not provide a reliable indication of the viability of the proposed West of Braintree GC or Colchester / Braintree Borders GC.

Conclusions on soundness

255. The ASA is unable to conclude that any of the spatial strategy options, to the west or east of Colchester, is the most sustainable option. It says that the advantage of the strategy in the submitted Section 1 Plan is that it provides clear direction to accommodate strategic development over many decades to come. For the NEAs, the ability of the proposed GCs to provide for long-term strategic growth is one of the key reasons for pursuing the Section 1 Plan strategy in preference to the alternatives, notwithstanding that the ASA finds that some of the alternative options offer opportunities to deliver similar benefits.
256. Consequently, the Plan's spatial strategy, which includes the three proposed GCs, would only be justified as the most appropriate strategy if it can be shown that each GC is deliverable, not just over the Plan period but over the long term. And in order to meet both the NPPF's guidance on infrastructure provision and the Plan's policy requirements, which in accordance with national policy reflect garden city principles, the infrastructure necessary to support the GC's development must also be shown to be deliverable. An assessment of deliverability is also central to the question of whether or not the Plan is effective.
257. Viability appraisal shows that, with an appropriate 40% contingency allowance on transport and utilities infrastructure, the proposed

Colchester / Braintree Borders GC would not achieve a viable land price, and that the proposed **West of Braintree GC** is below, or at best is at the very margin of, financial viability, contrary to advice in the PPG. On this basis, neither GC is deliverable.

258. For separate reasons, given in paras 143-151 above, neither RTS Route 3 nor RTS Route 4 has been shown to be deliverable. The proposed West of Braintree GC depends on Route 3 for its public transport links to destinations outside the GC, and on Route 4 for links to places east of Braintree. Without those routes, apart from the few journeys that might be possible on foot or bicycle, the car would be the only realistic choice for travel beyond the GC itself.
259. Housing development at the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders GC is intended to help meet the housing needs of both Colchester borough and Braintree district, and there is a strong commuting relationship between the two local authority areas. Notwithstanding the links to other destinations offered by RTS Route 2 and by rail services from Marks Tey station, the GC would depend on Route 4 for its public transport links westwards to Braintree.
260. In these circumstances, the fact that RTS Routes 3 and 4 have not been shown to be deliverable is entirely at odds with the Plan's aspirations for integrated and sustainable transport networks. Even if the A120 dualling scheme has a good prospect of being delivered as part of the RIS3 programme, not to provide the necessary public transport connections from these two GCs would directly conflict with the NPPF's advice that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes.
261. For the foregoing reasons, therefore, I find that the proposed Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree GCs are not justified or deliverable. Consequently, the Plan's spatial strategy, and thus the Plan itself as submitted, are unsound.
262. On the other hand, the financial viability of the proposed **Tendring / Colchester Borders GC** is very strong. With an appropriate 40% contingency allowance on transport and utilities infrastructure, it would enable a competitive land price to be paid, while leaving substantial headroom to meet any additional costs that might arise. This provides assurance that the necessary infrastructure, including RTS Route 1, the A120/A133 link road and local highway improvements, are deliverable in the time-frame necessary to support the GC's development. The evidence therefore shows that the GC is deliverable over its lifetime.

263. The broad location for the proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders GC is close to Colchester, the largest town in North Essex, to which it would be connected by RTS Route 1. The GC would have access to the wide range of employment, retail, leisure, healthcare and other facilities in Colchester, in addition to those that would be provided within the GC itself, and to employment opportunities at the adjacent University of Essex and Knowledge Gateway. Tendring district has a very strong commuting relationship with Colchester, and weaker relationships with Braintree and other destinations to the west of Colchester. As a result, the accessibility of the proposed GC is not critically dependent on the delivery of the other RTS routes.
264. Based on the NEAs' current housing trajectory, and taking into account my conclusions on the rate of housing delivery, the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC would deliver over 2,000 dwellings during the Plan period. That would make a worthwhile contribution to meeting the Plan's overall housing requirement. Based on the latest housing supply figures⁸⁵, it would represent an over-allocation of approximately 5% against the overall requirement. Whether that level of over-allocation is sufficient, and whether the other sources of housing supply will come forward as the NEAs expect, are matters to be considered in the Section 2 plan examinations.
265. As I have discussed above, the ASA made separate assessments of alternative spatial strategies for the areas to the west and east of Colchester. For the above reasons, I consider that the evidence supports the NEAs' view that the proposed Tendring / Colchester Borders GC is the most appropriate of the alternative spatial strategies for the area to the east of Colchester.
266. I therefore conclude that development of the Tendring / Colchester Borders GC would enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF's policies. If the unsound Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree GC proposals are removed from the Plan, the Plan is capable of being made sound.

Advice on the way forward

267. In the light of this conclusion it appears to me that the NEAs have two main options:
- To propose and consult on main modifications to remove the Colchester / Braintree Borders and West of Braintree GC proposals from the Plan; or

⁸⁵ See para 84 above.

- To withdraw the Plan from examination.

268. If the NEAs wish to pursue the first option, they will need to make a formal request under Section 20(7C) of the 2004 Act, asking me to recommend main modifications that would make the Plan sound and legally-compliant. A schedule of proposed main modifications, based on the list of suggested amendments drafted by the NEAs [EB/091B] would then need to be agreed between myself and the NEAs.

269. As well as modifications to remove the two GC proposals from the Plan, the schedule would contain more detailed modifications to other Plan policies that I consider are likely to be necessary in the light of the representations on the Plan and the discussion at the hearing sessions. Some of these have been discussed above. The main modifications would need to be the subject of full public consultation for a minimum of six weeks, and I would need to consider all the responses to the consultation before producing my report and recommendations.

270. Should the NEAs decide to pursue the first option, they will also need to consider whether it is necessary for further SA and/or SEA work to be carried out and consulted upon. The PPG advises:

It is up to the plan-making body to decide whether the sustainability appraisal report should be amended following proposed changes to an emerging plan ... If the plan-making body assesses that necessary changes are significant, and were not previously subject to sustainability appraisal, then further sustainability appraisal may be required and the sustainability report should be updated and amended accordingly⁸⁶.

271. In deciding which option to pursue, the NEAs may wish to bear in mind that it is possible that the responses to public consultation on the main modifications may give rise to the need for further hearing sessions. On this point, the Planning Inspectorate's *Procedure Guide for Local Plan Examinations* advises at paragraph 6.9:

The Inspector will consider all the representations made on the proposed MMs before finalising the examination report and the schedule of recommended MMs. Further hearing sessions will not usually be held, unless the Inspector considers them essential to deal with substantial issues raised in the representations, or to ensure fairness.

272. In addition, if the official 2018-based household projections are published while the examination is still in progress, consideration will need to be given to any implications the projections may have for the soundness of the housing requirement figures in the Plan.

⁸⁶ PPG Ref ID 11-023-20140306

273. For these reasons, at present it is not possible to give a clear indication of when my report and recommendations on the Plan are likely to be produced, should the NEAs decide to pursue the first option.
274. Apart from my request at paragraph 7 above for a response from the NEAs to EXD/091, I am not inviting comments on the contents of this letter. I will, however, assist with any queries the NEAs may have.
275. It would be helpful if you would let me know, as soon as you are able to, which of the options outlined in paragraph 267 above (or any alternative course of action) the NEAs wish to pursue. This will enable a timescale for the remainder of the examination to be developed, should the NEAs wish to pursue the first option. Please contact me through the Programme Officer.

Yours sincerely

Roger Clews

Inspector