

Appendix J: Schedule of Minor Modifications

(Note: Modifications to the Policies Map are at the end of this Schedule)

Policy/Para/Page	Representation	Changes to text – deletion in strikethrough – addition in red (Dots denote where the existing paragraph continues before/after the text)	Reason for change
Chapters 1 and 2. Introduction and Spatial Context			
Para 2.33 Page 16	Essex County Council	.....There is also a need to increase the frequency of the bus services to the industrial estates; to provide more opportunities to travel sustainably within and in and out of Harlow and not just within ; to increase the provision of Sunday services; and to improve journey times for buses by decreasing congestion on Harlow's roads.	To ensure travel is sustainable and to consider the fact that there are other measures to improve bus journey times and not just the reduction in congestion
Para 2.34 Page16	Essex County Council	.....Sustainable transport matters (including walking, cycling and public transport) and reducing the need to travel are, therefore, important for the successful future growth of Harlow.	To recognise that reducing the need to travel is also important to sustainability
Para 2.35 Page 16-17	Herts County Council	Green Infrastructure is multi-functional natural and man-made urban and rural green space, including parks, playing fields, woodlands, allotments, and wildlife corridors, rivers, canals and other water bodies	To clarify and strengthen Green Infrastructure definition
Para 2.44 Page 18	Essex County Council	.....Residential growth, located , managed and phased appropriately, will help to provide the investment needed to deliver infrastructure requirements including improvements to the walking and cycling network and public transport, the local and strategic road network and social infrastructure such as education and health, including the future requirements of the Princess Alexandra Hospital.	To recognise that location of development and sustainable transport modes are important
Para 2.45 Page 18	N/A	Significant increase change is required in the population of Harlow is required in order to deliver the enhancements needed to ensure Harlow is a sustainable town for residents, businesses and visitors.	To clarify that an increase in population is what is needed to resolve issues and challenges in the town.
Chapter 3. Spatial Vision and Local Plan Objectives			
Vision, final para Page 21	Natural England	New development will minimise the use of global resources, support the development of good waste management, and mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, and ensure	To be more NPPF compliant

		a net gain in biodiversity is delivered.....	
Fig. 3.3 (Local Plan Strategic Objectives) Page 22	Essex County Council	13. Reduce the need to travel by vehicle, and ensure new development is sustainably located and/or accessible by sustainable and innovative modes of transport	To highlight future innovation in transport
Fig. 3.3 (Local Plan Strategic Objectives) Page 22	N/A	14. Improve transport links, particularly for sustainable modes of transport, to community all facilities.	To clarify the importance of improving links to all facilities including access to jobs
Chapter 4. Spatial Development Strategy			
Para 4.5 Page 28	Natural England	New development will incorporate sufficient open space and Green Infrastructure, protect and integrate existing landscape assets, and enhance, retain and protect biodiverse habitats to ensure a net gain in biodiversity is delivered.....	To be more NPPF compliant
Para 4.20 Page 31	M. Harris (Deanery of Harlow)	.....This includes leisure and sporting facilities, playing pitches, playgrounds, allotments, and community halls and places of worship which will help reduce deprivation levels and promote healthy and active lifestyles.	To add reference to religious uses
Para 4.25 Page 31	Essex County Council	.....Improvements will be made to the local highway network, and to the footway and cycleway networks and public transport to improve connections within Harlow and to areas outside the district.....	To add reference to improvements to cycle and footway network
Fig. 4.1 (Key Diagram – Legend) Page 33	Andrew Martin Planning (for Miller Homes)	Indicative New allotment	To clarify that the location of the new allotment provision on the Strategic Housing Site East of Harlow is currently indicative and not definite
Fig. 4.1 (Key Diagram) Page 33	N/A	Modify the Indicative Sustainable Transport Corridor route (SIR1-1 and SIR1-2 on key). Further details of route to be provided.	To update the route to ensure it reflects the revised indicative route
Chapter 5. Development and Delivery of Garden Communities in Harlow and Gilston Garden Town			
Fig. 5.1 (Components of the Harlow and Gilston Garden Town – Legend) Page 43	N/A	**New Garden Communities, and housing sites allocated in Harlow, to be delivered in accordance with the Harlow and Gilston Garden Town Spatial Vision and Design Charter.	To clarify
Para 5.27 Page 44 (HGT1 Implementation)	Essex County Council	.....The development is required to provide community facilities including Early Years facilities, a two-form entry primary school – two primary schools and appropriate contributions (including the provision of land) towards a new secondary school.....	To clarify in regards to the education position for the entire East of Harlow site in the Garden Town not just Harlow

Chapter 6. Promoting Sustainable Development			
Policy SD1 Page 49	Andrew Martin Planning (for Miller Homes)	Where there are no policies specifically relevant to the proposed development or the relevant policies are out-of-date , it will normally be supported, unless material considerations indicate otherwise and/or either of the following apply:	To be more NPPF compliant
Chapter 7. Housing Strategy and Growth Locations			
No changes			
Chapter 8. Economic Development and Prosperity Strategy			
No changes			
Chapter 9. Retail Ambitions and Town Centre Redevelopment			
No changes			
Chapter 10. Linking Development Sites to the Wider Environment			
Para 10.11 Page 82 (WE1 Implementation)	Herts County Council	.....Green Infrastructure also includes rivers, canals and other water bodies found in green spaces, as well as and non-accessible green spaces which provide visual amenity.....	To clarify and strengthen Green Infrastructure definition
Para 10.12 Page 82 (WE1 Implementation)	Herts County Council	On a strategic scale, t The Green Infrastructure network in Harlow includes the Green Belt, Green Wedges, Green Fingers, and Other Open Spaces and the River Stort . On a smaller scale, it also includes trees, hedgerows, ponds, streams and landscaping in developments, such as green roofs or green walls.....	To clarify and strengthen Green Infrastructure definition
Fig. 10.1 (Land use types in Harlow) Page 83 (WE1 Implementation)	Herts County Council	<i>Add notation that water uses are included in Green Belt, Green Wedge, Green Finger and Other Open Spaces.</i>	To clarify
Para 10.15 Page 83 (WE1 Implementation)	Environment Agency	The Council will work with adjoining Councils and other appropriate bodies, through the Duty to Co-operate and the Harlow and Gilston Garden Town, to bring forward the 'Stort Riverpark', as well as future Green Infrastructure projects to maintain and improve footpaths, cycleways and bridleways and wildlife corridors across the district. The actions and measures contained in the Water Framework Directive will be used to provide opportunities for the Stort Riverpark.	To cross-reference policy with WFD
Policy WE2 Page 84	Environment Agency	The roles of the Green Wedges are to:	To ensure water bodies are

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide physical, visual and audial separation between neighbourhoods and between residential and industrial areas; • provide Green Infrastructure, including open spaces for sport, recreation and quiet contemplation; wildlife corridors; footpaths, cycleways and bridleways; and rivers, canals, ponds, lakes and other water bodies;..... <p>Green Fingers are generally smaller and thinner than the Green Wedges. The roles of the Green Fingers are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide open links between Green Wedges and/or other areas of green space; • provide Green Infrastructure, including wildlife corridors; footpaths, cycleways and bridleways; and rivers, canals, ponds, lakes and other water bodies;..... 	referenced in the roles of the GWs and GFs
Policy WE3 Page 86	Natural England	All biodiversity and geodiversity assets in the district will be preserved and enhanced, to ensure a net gain in biodiversity	To be more NPPF compliant
Para 10.26, page 86	Quod (for Places for People)	The All biodiversity and geodiversity assets in Harlow are protected from inappropriate development.	To clarify protection of biodiversity and geodiversity assets
New para after existing para 10.26, page 86 (WE3 Implementation)	Quod (for Places for People)	Designated biodiversity and geodiversity assets are allocated on the Policies Map. The order of asset type follows the hierarchy in this policy (i.e. Sites of Special Scientific Interest are the highest order asset type). Non-designated assets of biodiversity and geodiversity importance, which extend the geodiversity and network of biodiversity and open spaces across the district, are identified in Evidence Base studies.	To clarify what designated and non-designated biodiversity and geodiversity assets are
Policy WE4 Page 87	N/A	Locally listed buildings are known as non-designated heritage assets	Not required – now explained more suitably elsewhere
Policy WE4 Page 87	Historic England	.....Registered Historic P arks and G ardens..... .....The Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments and Registered H istoric P arks and G ardens are identified on the Policies Map.	To amend terminology
Chapter 11. Strategic Infrastructure Requirements			
Para 11.17 Page 93 (SIR1 Justification)	West Essex Clinical Commissioning Group	The Council and Harlow Health Centres Trust are working together to expand health facilities for existing population growth and will work with the Clinical Commissioning Groups (West and East Essex and North Hertfordshire) and NHS	To clarify the important contributors to the provision of healthcare in Harlow and to identify the potential for increasing capacity within existing

		England to deliver new health facilities as part of planned growth. New healthcare facilities will be delivered where necessary , as part of new settlements ideally located in accessible locations, situated in a local centre with a range of other community facilities. Increasing capacity within current infrastructure will also be explored.	healthcare infrastructure
Para 11.30 Page 94 (SIR1 Implementation)	Thames Water	It is anticipated that solutions to improving the network will be jointly funded by the utility providers and developers. When there is a capacity constraint and improvements in off-site infrastructure are not programmed, planning permission will only be granted where the appropriate infrastructure improvements to the satisfaction of the relevant water and sewerage undertaker will be completed prior to occupation of the development.	To ensure that off-site infrastructure is completed and appropriately phased with new development coming forward.
Para 11.33 Page 95 (SIR1 Implementation)	Essex County Council	.....Specific infrastructure items that are required to deliver growth locations and development sites will mostly be funded by Section 106 Agreements between the Council, County Council and the developer.....	To refer to the County Council when negotiating on S106 agreements with developers
New paragraph after existing para 11.34, page 96 (SIR1 Implementation)	Herts County Council	Household Waste Facilities The Council will work together with Essex County Council to consider and deliver greater capacity, where appropriate, for the local management of household waste which serves Harlow. Collaboration will be required with Hertfordshire County Council in respect of waste needs for the wider Garden Town area. Any facilities should be of a sufficient size and capacity that meets the needs of this growth and situated within an easily accessible location within the catchment areas of the new Garden Town communities.	To identify the potential needs for increasing the capacity of household waste facilities. This has arisen since the production of the Harlow Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Policy SIR2 Page 96	Essex County Council	..... 5. The southern terminus of the Sustainable Transport Corridor where it first enters Harlow from development sites in Epping 6. Cambridge Road where it enters Harlow from Hertfordshire to the east of the District 6. 7. Vehicular and pedestrian access points to the north of the Town Centre	To recognise Cambridge Road as an important key destination for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists within close proximity of Harlow Mill Station and as a key entrance point from Hertfordshire including Bishop's Stortford and Sawbridgeworth. Also clarify Eastern Crossing as being the Second Stort Crossing to be

			delivered
Chapter 12. Background to Development Management in Harlow			
No changes			
Chapter 13. Placeshaping			
Policy PL1 Page 103	Essex County Council	(a) it is supported by a design rationale based on an understanding and analysis of local context and character, taking into consideration the Adopted Harlow Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), the Harlow and Gilston Garden Town Spatial Vision and Design Charter, the Essex Design Guide and relevant national guidance;	To add reference to Essex Design Guide
Para 13.23 Page 107 (PL4 Implementation)	Canal & River Trust	Small-scale development can include householder applications, school or sports related development, recreation and community uses, waterway uses and facilities/services related to an existing use.	To include waterway uses and facilities related to existing use
Para 13.42 Page 111 (PL7 Implementation)	Herts County Council	Green Infrastructure is multi-functional natural and man-made urban and rural green space, including parks, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and wildlife corridors, rivers, canals and other water bodies. At a smaller-scale, it also includes measures to assist climate change mitigation, such as green roofs, and green walls, rain gardens and ponds.	To clarify and strengthen Green Infrastructure definition
Para 13.44 Page 112 (PL7 Implementation)	Natural England	The Council may require a Management Plan to be submitted, which demonstrates how the future maintenance of the Green Infrastructure and landscaping would be managed, in order to protect its quality and functionality in the long-term, including, where appropriate, the protection and recovery of priority habitats and species.	To be more NPPF compliant and ensure protection and recovery of priority habitats and species
Policy PL8 Page 112	Natural England	Development should contribute to and enhance biodiversity or geodiversity assets, to ensure a net gain in biodiversity	To be more NPPF compliant
Para 13.45 Page 112 (PL8 Justification)	N/A	As a planned New Town, Harlow benefits from networks of open spaces which contribute to the biodiversity of the district, conserve habitats of local significance and enable the appreciation of wildlife provide opportunities for people to enjoy nature.	Clarify opportunities for people arising from these assets
Para 13.46 Page 112 (PL8 Justification)	Essex County Council	Helping to protect and enhance biodiversity is one of the fundamental aims of national policies and guidance, to halt the	To be more NPPF compliant

		overall decline in biodiversity to achieve a net gain in biodiversity.....	
Para 13.47 Page 112 (PL8 Implementation)	Essex County Council	..... In Harlow, the highest order asset type is Sites of Special Scientific Interest, followed by locally designated sites (Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves), ancient woodland, and aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland.....	To add information
Para 13.48 Page 112 (PL8 Implementation)	Essex County Council	The Council will seek to protect and enhance non-designated assets of biodiversity and geodiversity importance, identified in Evidence Base studies, to extend the geodiversity and the network of biodiversity and open spaces across the district. If the richness of biodiversity evident at a non-designated asset increases sufficiently, it may become formally declared as a designated asset, such as a Local Wildlife Site or Local Nature Reserve. Information of any such declarations would be made available on the Council's website.	To add information on potential future declaration of assets
Para 13.49 Page 113 (PL8 Implementation)	Environment Agency	The Council may require assessments of biodiversity and geodiversity assets to be submitted, which identify the impacts of development and any necessary mitigation and/or compensatory measures, and consider the presence of invasive, non-native species and their management, including biosecurity measures and the eradication of invasive species. To ensure compliance with national biodiversity policy and legislation, applicants are advised to refer to the Essex Biodiversity Validation Checklist (or its successor), available on the Essex County Council website.	To ensure eradication of invasive species; and add advice that ensures developers check the Essex Biodiversity Validation Checklist
Para 13.55 Page 114 (PL9 Implementation)	Environment Agency	The Council may will require a Preliminary Risk Assessment assessments of any pollution and/or contamination of land considered to be contaminated to be undertaken and submitted, which identify any existing pollution and/or contamination, and the impacts of the development and any necessary mitigation and/or compensatory measures. .... .....The Council may also impose conditions to control and manage pollution and contamination levels. Further investigations, assessments, long-term maintenance regimes and validation reports may also be required if land is contaminated.	To require all contaminated land to be subject to Preliminary Risk Assessment
New para after existing para 13.55, page 114	Environment Agency	Where contaminated sites have the potential to mobilise contaminants, or where there is a high-risk development	To further protect groundwater

(PL9 Implementation)		proposal within a vulnerable ground water area, mitigation measures must ensure the risks to groundwater are minimised.	
Policy PL10 Page 114-115	Essex County Council	Re-order as follows: 2. 1. Water Management 3. 2. Flooding 4. 3. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) 4. 4. Water Quality	To structure policy more appropriately
Policy PL10 Page 114-115	Environment Agency	44. Water Quality Development must not adversely affect cause deterioration to water quality, including quality of waterways and other bodies of water, identified Source Protection Zones (SPZ), Aquifers and all other groundwater. Development must aim to improve such water quality. New development adjacent to water courses should seek to include restoration and deculverting. The culverting of water courses should be avoided. Where the applicant can demonstrate that deculverting or other river enhancements are unfeasible, a financial contribution will be sought to restore another section of the same watercourse. New development adjacent to designated main rivers must provide and maintain an undeveloped buffer zone, of at least eight metres, to the watercourse. Such development must also include a long-term scheme to protect and enhance the conservation value of the watercourse.	To ensure water quality improvement and increased protection for biodiversity
Policy PL10 Page 114-115	Environment Agency	32(a) it must not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and must aim to reduce flood risk overall;	To ensure reduction of flood risk
Policy PL10 Page 114-115	Essex County Council	32 (c) flood finished floor levels of development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be situated above the 1% (1 in 100 years) plus climate change predicted maximum water level, plus a minimum watertight depth finished floor level of 300mm above the normal predicted water level;	To correct terminology
Policy PL10 Page 114-115	Essex County Council	32 (g) flood flow routes should be preserved configured to enable surface water to drain;	To correct terminology
Policy PL10 Page 114-115	Essex County Council	32 (h) where necessary, planning permission will be conditional upon flood protection and/or runoff control measures being operative before other works. the submission and approval of a	To clarify what planning permission would be conditional upon

Second new para after existing para 13.61, page 116 (PL10 Justification)	Environment Agency	The requirement that any proposed development in Flood Zone 3b must be 'water compatible' or 'essential' development is in accordance with national guidance and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.	To explain FZ 3b requirement
New para after existing para 13.63, page 116 (PL10 Implementation)	Environment Agency	The Water Cycle Study emphasises the importance of non-residential development meeting a level of BREEAM compliance regarding water efficiency. The meeting of BREEAM 'Excellent' rating for water efficiency in non-residential buildings is, therefore, supported.	To encourage non-residential buildings to be as water efficient as possible
Second new para after existing para 13.63, page 116 (PL10 Implementation)	Environment Agency	Harlow contains a significant number of older buildings which will not be as efficient with water use as modern buildings. Measures to retrofit such buildings to increase their energy efficiency are, therefore, encouraged.	To include retrofitting of buildings regarding improving water efficiency
Para 13.67 Page 117 (PL10 Implementation)	Environment Agency	.....• where possible, flood storage should be maximised through the use of Green Infrastructure and by providing level-for-level, volume-for-volume floodplain compensation for development within the 1-in-100-year (plus climate change) extent.	To strengthen policy regarding floodplain compensation
Para 13.68 Page 117 (PL10 Implementation)	Thames Water	In terms of surface water flooding, the general aim should be to discharge surface run off as high up the following hierarchy of drainage options as reasonably practicable: 1. into the ground (infiltration); 2. to a surface water body; 3. to a surface water sewer, highway drain, or another drainage system; 4. to a combined sewer. 1. store rainwater for later use; 2. use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas; 3. attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release, including the use of SuDS; 4. attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release, including the use of SuDS; 5. discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse; 6. discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer/drain; 7. discharge rainwater to the combined sewer.	To expand hierarchy to include other options
First new para after existing para 13.68,	Environment Agency	It is expected that space is created for flooding to occur by restoring the functional floodplain, wherever possible, through a	To ensure adherence with national guidance on restoration of floodplain

page 117 (PL10 Implementation)		reduction of development footprint within Flood Zone 3b.	
Second new para after existing para 13.68, page 117 (PL10 Implementation)	Environment Agency	Water-compatible development and essential development are referred to in this policy. As defined by national guidance, water-compatible development includes flood control infrastructure, sewage transmission and pumping stations, navigation facilities and water-based recreation (excluding sleeping accommodation). Essential development includes essential transport infrastructure which has to cross the area at risk, wind turbines and essential utility infrastructure, such as power stations, which requires the location for operational reasons.	To define the development referred to in part 3(b) of the policy
Para 13.72 Page 117 (PL10 Implementation)	Environment Agency	.....The Essex SuDS Design Guide provides guidance on local standards for water quality and water quantity from developments and guidance on SuDS design. Developers should also consider national guidance on natural flood management techniques and working with natural processes, which seek to protect, restore and emulate the natural functions of catchments, floodplains and rivers.	To ensure developers consider natural flood management techniques
First new para after existing para 13.72 Page 117 (PL10 Implementation)	Environment Agency	All proposed development must engage the actions and measures as specified by the Thames River Basin Management Plan, where feasibly possible and reasonable. Developers should liaise with the Environment Agency on such actions and measures.	To ensure the TRBMP is considered by developers and EA is consulted
Second new para after existing para 13.72 Page 117 (PL10 Implementation)	Environment Agency	Appropriate arrangements for foul water must be identified where the local public sewer network does not have adequate capacity. Developers must demonstrate how any upgrades of the existing sewerage network, to alleviate capacity issues, would be delivered in advance of the development. New development must connect to mains foul drainage, but a foul drainage assessment may be required if non-mains foul drainage is proposed.	To provide further details on the requirements for waste water
Policy PL11 Page 118	Essex County Council	(a) the impact of development on the character, appearance, setting, or any other aspect of the significance of the asset or its setting;	To ensure setting of asset sufficiently recognised
Policy PL11 Page 118	Essex County Council	(d) the extent to which the development would enhance, or better reveal, the significance of the heritage asset;	To ensure 'hidden' assets are sufficiently recognised
Policy PL11,	Essex County Council	Where the heritage asset is at risk and the development would	To clarify what needs to be

penultimate paragraph Page 118		conflict with other policies of the Local Plan, it must be demonstrated that the development presents the asset's optimum viable use and is necessary to secure the future conservation of the asset and that any negative impacts are outweighed.	demonstrated																																	
Para 13.78 Page 119 (PL11 Implementation)	Essex County Council	Designated heritage assets can include listed buildings, curtilages of listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological remains , Scheduled Monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens . Such assets, except Conservation Areas, are administered by Historic England. Non-designated assets include Locally Listed Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes which a Local Authority deems to have special historic or architectural interest. are known as non-designated assets. Historic England administers national designations which include all designated heritage assets apart from conservation areas.	To ensure archaeological sites have sufficient recognition																																	
Chapter 14. Housing																																				
Policy H5 Page 129	N/ABuilding Regulations Control Part M4(2) standard.....Building Regulations Control Part M4(3) standard....	Correcting terminology																																	
Para 14.23 Page 129	N/Ato support Building Control Regulations	Correcting terminology																																	
Para 14.26 Page 129	N/A	The Building Control Regulations Part M4(2) and Part M4(3)	Correcting terminology																																	
Para 14.27 Page 130	N/Arequired to be of Building Control Regulations Part M4(3) standard.....	Correcting terminology																																	
Fig. 14.1 (Range of housing types, sizes and tenures) Page 130 (H6 Justification)	N/A	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">MARKET HOUSING</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Flat</td> <td>1 Bedroom</td> <td>6.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2+ Bedrooms</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">House</td> <td>2 Bedrooms</td> <td>24.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Bedrooms</td> <td>67.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Bedrooms</td> <td>0.02 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5+ Bedrooms</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">AFFORDABLE HOUSING</th> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Flat</td> <td>1 Bedroom</td> <td>2.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2+ Bedrooms</td> <td>16.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">House</td> <td>2 Bedrooms</td> <td>27.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Bedrooms</td> <td>41.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4+ Bedrooms</td> <td>10.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MARKET HOUSING		%	Flat	1 Bedroom	6.8	2+ Bedrooms	1.2	House	2 Bedrooms	24.4	3 Bedrooms	67.6	4 Bedrooms	0.02 2	5+ Bedrooms	-	AFFORDABLE HOUSING			Flat	1 Bedroom	2.9	2+ Bedrooms	16.1	House	2 Bedrooms	27.6	3 Bedrooms	41.1		4+ Bedrooms	10.5	Typo
MARKET HOUSING		%																																		
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Chapter 15. Prosperity			
No changes			
Chapter 16. Lifestyles			
Policy L1 Page 153	Countryside Properties	In major development, and depending on demonstrable need, public open space, and play space, and, where appropriate, allotments and sporting provision and facilities are required to be provided (or upgraded in the case of existing facilities), along with together in all cases with their ongoing management and maintenance.	To recognise that in some cases, new facilities may not be needed and existing ones could be upgraded
New para after existing para 16.8 Page 153 (L1 Implementation)	Barton Willmore (for De Merke Estates)	If providing public open space and play space in major development would not be achievable, developers will be required to submit a viability appraisal to show that such provision would render the scheme unviable.	To recognise that public open space provision may not be viable for smaller major development
New para after existing para 16.13 Page 155 (L2 Implementation)	T. Clarke (Theatres Trust)	Marketing of a use or facility that is surplus to requirements, as appropriate for the condition and existing use of the facility, must be undertaken by a suitably competent person. The Council will determine how long a marketing exercise should be on a case-by-case basis.	To require evidence that a facility/use has been marketed sufficiently prior to its possible loss
First new para immediately before para 16.16 Page 155 (L3 Implementation)	Barton Willmore (for De Merke Estates)	If providing public art in major development would not be achievable, developers will be required to submit a viability appraisal to show that such provision would render the scheme unviable.	To ensure viability is considered
Chapter 17. Infrastructure			
Policy IN1 Page 159	Essex County Council	New developments including redevelopments, changes of use and Town Centre and transport interchange improvements will be required to link to or provide public transport services and link to the existing cycleway, footway, public right of way and bridleway network, and, where appropriate	To ensure public transport provision is considered as part of new development proposals
Policy IN1 Page 159	Essex County Council	1. Sustainable Accessibility All development should have regard to the modal hierarchy as set out in the Strategic Policies below: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p style="margin: 0;">TOP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to reduce travel demand and the need to travel • Vulnerable road user needs such as pedestrians and cyclists • Passenger transport user needs </div>	Modal hierarchy missing from Strategic Policies. Included within Policy IN1 to clarify the modal hierarchy for Harlow



		BOTTOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powered two wheeler user needs such as mopeds and motorbikes Other motor vehicle user needs 	
Chapter 18. Monitoring				
Linking Development Sites to the Wider Environment Page 172	Essex County Council	Change in number of Local Sites in Positive Conservation Management biodiversity and geodiversity designated assets in the district		To tie in with the Single Data List 160-00 return to Government
Linking Development Sites to the Wider Environment Page 172	N/A	<p><i>Two new indicators:</i></p> <p>Amount of land in new development incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems --- target Increasing trend --- relevant policy PL10</p> <p>Amount of land in existing development which has been retrofitted to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems --- target Increasing trend --- relevant policy PL10</p>		To ensure monitoring of SuDS in development
Chapter 19: Implementation				
No changes				
Glossary				
Biodiversity Page 180	N/A	Biodiversity The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants plants and animals.		Typo
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Page 181	N/A	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. Learn more about the Community Infrastructure Levy.		Not required
Conservation Area Page 181	Historic England	Conservation Area An area of notable environmental or historical interest or importance which is administered by the Council as a Designated Heritage Asset and benefits from additional planning controls to protected by law it from against undesirable changes.		To clarify terminologies used
Flood Zone Page 182	N/A	Flood Zone..........Zone 1: Low probability: This zone comprises Land and assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year (<0.1%).		To ensure brevity

		<p>Zone 2: Medium probability: This zone comprises Land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (0.1% - 1%), or between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.1% – 0.5%) in any year.</p> <p>Zone 3a: High probability: This zone comprises Land assessed as having a greater than 1 in 100 annual probability of river flooding (>1.0%), or a greater than 1 in 200 annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year. Developers and local authorities should seek to reduce the overall level of flood risk, relocating development sequentially to areas of lower flood risk and attempting to restore the floodplain and make open space available for flood storage.</p> <p>Zone 3b: Functional Flood plain: This zone comprises Land where water has to must flow or be stored in times of flood. Local planning authorities should identify areas of functional floodplain, in agreement with the Environment Agency, taking. The identification of functional floodplain should take account of local circumstances.</p>	
Green Belt Page 182	N/A	<p>Green Belt An area of open land around an urban area, on which building inappropriate development is restricted, primarily to prevent unrestricted sprawl and to provide the other nationally-set purposes of Green Belt land.</p>	To ensure greater NPPF compliance
Green Finger Page 183	N/A	<p>Green Finger Linear, open and predominantly green spaces which link to Green Wedges and primarily have a recreational/movement function, as well as providing the other roles and functions as detailed in the Local Plan.</p>	To add more information
Green Wedge Page 183	N/A	<p>Green Wedge A series of open and predominantly green spaces, kept free from inappropriate development, which run through the urban area district and provide roles and functions as detailed in the Local Plan, including allowing residents to easily access to important landscapes and the wider countryside.</p>	To clarify and add more information
Heritage Asset Page 183	Historic England	<p>Designated Heritage Asset Includes listed buildings and their curtilages, Conservation</p>	To clarify terminologies used

(to move directly after Conservation Area once amended)		Areas, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having Such assets have been judged to be of national importance in terms of architectural or historic interest, therefore benefitting from additional planning controls. a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). They are administered by Historic England, with the exception of Conservation Areas which are administered by the Council.	
Green Infrastructure Page 183	Herts County Council	Green Infrastructure Refers to multi-functional green spaces that provide habitat, flood protection, cleaner air, and cleaner water. Green Infrastructure is multi-functional natural and man-made urban and rural green space, including parks, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and wildlife corridors, rivers, canals, lakes and other water bodies. At a smaller-scale, it also includes measures to assist climate change mitigation, such as green roofs, and green walls, rain gardens and ponds.	To clarify and strengthen Green Infrastructure definition
Locally Listed Building (NEW entry, directly after Infrastructure Delivery Plan) Page 183	Historic England	Locally Listed Building Buildings which do not quite meet the criteria for being nationally listed by Historic England, but which are still of architectural or historical importance in the local area. Such assets, which are non-designated heritage assets, have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and are administered by the Council.	To clarify terminologies used
Market Housing Page 185	N/A	Market Housing Private sector housing, whose the prices of which are is- set by the market.	To correct grammar
National Park Page 185	N/A	National Park The statutory purposes of national parks are to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to promote opportunities for public understanding and enjoyment of their special qualities. National parks are designated by Natural England, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended).	Not mentioned in Local Plan

New Town Page 185	N/A	New Town..... .....They are designed by according to a master plan on a site where there was no settlement before.....	Typo
Non-Designated Heritage Asset (NEW entry, directly after <i>New Town</i>) Page 185	Historic England	Non-Designated Heritage Asset Includes Locally Listed Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not nationally designated heritage assets. Such assets are administered by the Council and may be on the Essex Historic Environment Record.	To clarify terminologies used
Registered Historic Park/Garden (NEW entry, directly after <i>Primary and Secondary Frontages</i>) Page 187	Historic England	Registered Historic Park/Garden Gardens, grounds, parks and other planned open spaces which are administered by Historic England and registered on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. They are designated heritage assets and benefit from the associated additional planning controls.	To clarify terminologies used
Scheduled Monument Page 187	Historic England	Scheduled Monument Nationally important monuments, usually archaeological remains that are afforded greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended). Scheduled Monuments are designated heritage assets, administered by Historic England, and benefit from the associated additional planning controls.	To clarify terminologies used
Spatial Development Strategy (NEW entry, directly after <i>Source Protection Zones (SPZ)</i>) Page 187	N/A	Spatial Development Strategy Broadly sets out how the Vision for Harlow and the Themes and Strategic Objectives of the Local Plan will be achieved and delivered. The aims of the Strategy include protecting and enhancing important areas which offer residents a good quality of life, and changing areas through new development to improve living standards for existing and future residents. The Key Diagram graphically represents the Strategy.	To add information
Strategic Growth Strategy (NEW entry, directly after <i>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</i>) Page 188	N/A	Strategic Growth Strategy Provides the Strategic Policies to deliver the Spatial Development Strategy.	To add information

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Page 188	N/A	Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) A sequence of management practices and control structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable fashion than some conventional techniques and to mimic natural drainage as closely as possible.	To add information
Appendices			
No changes			
Policies Map			
Key	Andrew Martin Planning (for Miller Homes)	SIR1-6 Indicative New Allotment Provision	To clarify that the location of the new allotment provision on the Strategic Housing Site East of Harlow is currently indicative and not definite
Sustainable Transport Corridor	N/A	<i>Modify the Indicative Sustainable Transport Corridor route (SIR1-1 and SIR1-2 on key). Further details of modified route to be provided.</i>	To update the route to ensure it reflects the revised indicative route

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