

The logo for 'place services' consists of the words 'place' and 'services' stacked vertically in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. This text is set against a solid blue rectangular background.

Essex Replacement Minerals Local Plan: Pre-Submission Draft

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Environmental Report: Annex A - Plans and Programmes

November 2012

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Essex County Council commissioned Place Services (formerly part of Essex County Council's Spatial Planning Group) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA), on the proposed Replacement Minerals Local Plan: Pre-Submission Draft.

Place Services are acting as consultants for this work; therefore the content of the SA/SEA should not be interpreted or otherwise represented as the formal view of Essex County Council.

This document is Annex A to the Environmental Report and sets out the contextual review of other relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes.

1.2 Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

The Minerals Local Plan must comply with existing policies, plans and programmes at national and regional levels and strengthen and support local plans and strategies. It is therefore important to identify and review those policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives which are relevant to both the Minerals Local Plan and the SA/SEA at an early stage.

The relationship between various policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives may influence the Minerals Local Plan in various ways. The relationships are analysed to;

- identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SA/SEA process;
- identify external factors that may have influenced the preparation of the plan; and
- determine whether the policies in other plans and programmes might lead to cumulative or synergistic effects when combined with policies in the plan.

Engaging in this process enables the Minerals Local Plan to take advantage of any potential synergies and to attend to any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans and programmes that need to be considered include those at an international, national, region and local scale. All the identified plans and programmes are relevant to the Minerals Local Plan and its SA/SEA; however it must be noted that no list of plans and programmes can be definitive.

2 List of Relevant Plans and Programmes

The following tables offer a reference to the plans and programmes relevant to the Minerals Development Plan Documents and the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 1: List of Plans and Programmes

International
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002
Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe, 2008
Directive 2006/21/EC on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries, 2006
Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive, 2000
Directive 2006/118/EC Groundwater Directive, 2006
Directive 1992/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1992
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 16/1/1992
Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992
National
National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012
Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, March 2011
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners
UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) June 2009
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2009
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, 2010
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010
Regional
East of England Plan May 2008
Draft RSS Submission March 2010 and accompanying SA/SEA report
SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy (July 2012)

Sustainable Futures: Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England (January 2009)
East of England Regional Social Strategy 2007
Inventing our Future: Collective Action for a Sustainable Economy (East of England Regional Economic Strategy) 2008 - 2031
County
The Essex Local Area Agreement – ‘Health and Opportunity for the People of Essex’ 2008 – 2011 (2010 Refresh)
Essex Rural Strategy: 2020 Vision for Rural Essex 2010
Essex Local Transport Plan 2011 (LTP3)
Essex Minerals Local Plan 1996 (and saved policies Direction)
Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (and saved policies Direction) 2001
Essex Biodiversity Action Plan 2011
The Essex Strategy 2008 – 2018
Essex Landscape Character Assessment 2005
Landscape Character Assessment of the Essex Coast
Essex Climate Change Strategy 2005
Minerals Local Plan Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2012
Habitat Regulations Assessment for Minerals Local Plan –Submission Document, 2012
Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Maldon and Uttlesford Landscape Character Area Assessment 2006
District / Borough
Basildon’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2033
District of Tomorrow – A Community Strategy for Braintree District 2002
Brentwood Community Strategy 2004-2009
A Sustainable Community Strategy for Castle Point 2007-2021
One Vision : Chelmsford Tomorrow 2021
Colchester 2020 – Colchester’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2007
Epping Forest District Community Strategy 2004 - 2021
Harlow 2020 Vision 2011-2020
Facing the Future: the Sustainable Community Strategy for the Maldon District to 2015

Rochford Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2021
Tendring Community Strategy 2005 - 2011
Uttlesford Sustainable Communities Strategy – A Vision for Our Future 2018
Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies 2007
Braintree District Core Strategy 2011
Adopted Brentwood Replacement Local Plan 2005
Adopted Castle Point District Local Plan Saved Policies 2007
Chelmsford Borough Council Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Document 2008
Colchester Borough Council Core Strategy 2008
Adopted Epping Forest District Local Plan 1998 and Local Plan Alterations 2006
Adopted Harlow Borough Council Replacement Local Plan 2006
Adopted Maldon District Local Plan 2006
Rochford District Core Strategy 2011
Adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007-2011
Adopted Uttlesford District Local Plan 2005

3 Review of Plans and Programmes

3.1 Review of International Plans and Programmes

International Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change production and consumption patterns; • protect and manage natural resources; and • protect biodiversity 	<p>The protection and conservation of biodiversity features, the adoption of energy efficiency measures and a switch to renewable energy/electricity sources are key components of sustainable development. This declaration is an important reference for the SA when undertaking relevant policy appraisals.</p>
Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe 2008	<p>The Directive includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the Fourth Daughter Directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. • New air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target. • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. 	<p>The development framework must consider how the plan will influence local air quality and seek to minimise the impact of relevant development on air quality.</p>
Directive 2006/21/EC on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries, 2006	<p>Requirements set out in the Directive include the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that safety measures are in place which protect the environment and avoid possible accidents. If there is a significant risk of accident, a major-accident prevention policy must be 	<p>During the site selection stage, the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) should ensure that locations are chosen which can be suitably restored. During the site development stage,</p>

International Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<p>developed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a site restoration plan; and • To guarantee that sufficient funds are available to restore the land to a satisfactory state. 	<p>relevant plans and permits must be adhered to which ensure the proper handling of waste, accident prevention and site restoration.</p>
<p>Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive, 2000</p>	<p>This directive seeks to protect inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Aims of the Directive include the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the status of terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands • Promote sustainable water use; • Enhance, protect and improve the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction or phasing out of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances; • Ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further contamination; and • Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<p>The MPA will have a role to play in protecting and managing water resources. The aim should be to protect and, following restoration, improve water quality in accordance with national legislation arising from the water framework directive.</p>
<p>Directive 2006/118/EC Groundwater Directive, 2006</p>	<p>The Groundwater Directive complements the Water Framework Directive. It requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a monitoring of groundwater using existing data and baseline data required by the Water Framework Directive, • pollution trends to be reversed so that environmental objectives are achieved by 2015 using the measurements set out in the WFD. • The prevention and limitation of pollution inputs into groundwater. 	<p>The MPA will have a role to play in protecting and managing water resources. The aim should be to protect and, following restoration, improve water quality in accordance with national legislation arising from the water framework directive.</p>
<p>Directive 1992/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1992</p>	<p>The Habitats Directive aims to conserve fauna, flora and natural habitats of EU importance. The directive is to establish a network of protected Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) across Europe to be known as Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>The MPA should seek to avoid mineral extraction locations which would impact on sites of international or national importance. Where the MPA allows development that will negatively affect relevant</p>

International Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
		sites, compensatory measures must be provided for.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 16/1/1992	Aims to protect archaeological heritage as a source of European interest and also for historical or scientific study.	The MPA should take into account historically important landscape features and protect these from any negative impacts of mineral extraction. Extraction also provides an opportunity for archaeological investigation that may otherwise not be present.
Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992	The protocol aims to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The protocol sets targets for the reduction of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.	It needs to be ensured that the impacts of the plan on greenhouse gas emissions are considered and that efforts are made to minimise emissions from minerals activities – e.g. through transport considerations and site restoration.

3.2 Review of National Plans and Programmes

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012	<p>The policy framework sets out the guidance for MPAs when preparing the Mineral Local Plan. It stipulates that MPA should set out policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance, define and allocate Minerals Safeguarding Areas, safeguard sites for associated infrastructure, produce environmental criteria, consider the use of secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste prior to primary mineral extraction, and include policies on restoration and aftercare of mineral sites.</p> <p>It also sets out principles for how MPAs plan for a steady and accurate supply of aggregates and industrial material. This includes the</p>	Sets the scope and context required within Mineral Local Plans. As such, all MPAs should follow this framework when preparing the Local Plan.

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<p>preparation of a Local Aggregate Assessment, participation in the Aggregate Working Party, cooperation with neighbouring authorities, make provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock and encourage safeguarding and stockpiling.</p>	
<p>Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012</p>	<p>This document contains key elements of the existing minerals policy statements and minerals planning guidance notes. The issues it covers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity of mineral workings to communities - Dust emissions - Noise emissions - Stability in surface mine workings and tips - Restoration and aftercare of mineral sites - Landbanks for industrial minerals <p>It also provides definitions for the specific categories of minerals Stated in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>	<p>This document should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.</p>
<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners</p>	<p>This guidance aims to ensure that biodiversity considerations are appropriately addressed in Strategic environmental assessments. The document explains how biodiversity implications can be considered in SEA by explaining the links between SEA and other procedures: sustainability appraisal, "appropriate assessment" under the Habitats Directive, and project environmental impact assessment. A tool-kit of more specific techniques for addressing biodiversity in SEA is also included.</p>	<p>The document is directly relevant to the Sustainability Appraisal evidence base as it represents best practice in matters relating to biodiversity appraisal.</p>
<p>UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) June 2009</p>	<p>The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) gives climate information for the UK up to the end of this century. Projections of future changes to our climate are provided, based on simulations from climate models. The purpose of providing information on the possible future climate is to help those needing to plan how they will adapt to help society and the natural environment to cope with a changing climate. The Projections show three different scenarios representing high, medium and low greenhouse gas scenarios – this can help to demonstrate the importance of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation).</p>	<p>As the most comprehensive dataset regarding climatic projection, the information contained within UKCP09 is an important consideration of the Minerals Development Document when it comes to locating sites. As such its findings will also inform the Sustainability Appraisal of spatial policies.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	This act protects the rights of the public to access public land and covers access points and the rights of public land owners. The Act also creates a duty for the Countryside Agency to create maps accurately portraying the land to which people should have access.	Extraction sites may be proposed on public land or interfere with public access routes.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2009	The strategy has a number of aims to contribute to the overall objective of a better management of soils. It states that soils will be valued during development whilst construction practices will ensure that vital soil functions can be maintained. It seeks to avoid the pollution of soils as well as remediate a historic legacy of soil contamination. Agricultural soils will become better protected and made more resilient to climate change.	It needs to be ensured that the MLP protects the best quality agricultural land and soils through careful siting of new facilities and all subsequent remediation and restoration.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007	The Strategy sets out targets for Local Governments to meet in order to safeguard ambient air quality in the UK. There is a requirement to protect human health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs. Individual pollutants are isolated and set specific targets	The MLP will need to consider any potential emission of pollutants resulting from extraction activities and ensure that said emissions are in conformity with the obligations set out in the Strategy.
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate 2010	This document highlights the additional health benefits that can be achieved through closer integration of air quality and climate change policies in future. This 'forward look' document doesn't replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007.	The MLP will need to consider any potential emission of pollutants resulting from extraction activities and ensure that said emissions are in conformity with the most up to date strategising regarding climate change issues.
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005	This document aims to enable all people throughout the UK to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of future generations. For a policy to be sustainable it must respect five principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living within environmental limits; - Ensuring strong, healthy and just society; - Achieving a sustainable economy; - Using sound science responsibly; and - Promoting good governance. 	The MLP will be required to pay due regard to the overarching notion of sustainability within all its policies.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive into national law, and updates and	The MLP must ensure the protection of sites of

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
Regulations, 2010	<p>consolidates all the amendments to the Regulations since they were first made in 1994.</p> <p>They set out protection and registry of European sites, including SACs and SPAs classified under the Birds Directive. They also make special provisions for the protection of European marine sites and the protection of protected species.</p>	European Significance in relation to their flora and fauna, and enter into the agreement that compensatory measures will required where damage may occur through development or the carrying out of extraction.

3.3 Review of Regional Plans and Programmes

Regional Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
East of England Plan May 2008	<p>This plan is a revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy and sets out a spatial vision that “by 2021 the East of England will be realising its economic potential and providing a high quality of life for its people, including by meeting their housing needs in sustainable inclusive communities. At the same time it will reduce its impact on climate change and the environment, including through savings in energy and water use and by strengthening its stock of environmental assets.”</p> <p>The vision is supported by 5 objectives, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to reduce the region’s impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change; - to address housing shortages in the region; - to realise the economic potential of the region and its people; - to improve the quality of life for the people of the region; and - to improve and conserve the region’s environment <p>Regarding mineral extraction in particular, there are the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - policy M1; Sets out regional apportionments to ensure that sufficient supply of materials is attained; - to initiate a move towards less reliance on primary extraction and more focus on recycled construction and demolition waste 	The MLP sits in the wider context of the East of England plan. The MLP should consider the environmental characteristics of proposed sites, including biodiversity, character, heritage and flooding. It must also have due regard for the mineral policy directions espoused in the document.

Regional Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<p>and other secondary aggregates;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a move to sustainable minerals extraction through conserving the environment, character, resources and quality of life. 	
<p>Draft RSS Submission March 2010 and accompanying SA/SEA report</p>	<p>This document represents the final version of the now abolished Regional Spatial Strategy. The ISA (Integrated Sustainability Appraisal) combines assessment processes required by SEA into the broad sustainability appraisal process, together with other non-statutory assessment and proofing processes, such as rural proofing and equality impact assessment.</p>	<p>Understanding the Regional outlook for mineral issues and the sustainability issues raised at the SA at that level is of key importance to the SA of the MLP despite its revocation.</p>
<p>SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy (July 2012)</p>	<p>This document sets out the SEA of the revocation of the East of England Plan and its retention as a reasonable alternative option. It sets out the impacts of these two scenarios on all of the policies contained within the Regional Spatial Strategy (2008).</p>	<p>RS Policy M1: Land Won Aggregates and Rock sets out the implications of the revocation and retention of the East of England Plan's aggregate apportionment figures, and provides a high level basis for the wider Sustainability Appraisal of the Minerals Local Plan.</p>
<p>Sustainable Futures: Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England (January 2009)</p>	<p>The Integrated Sustainability Framework (ISF) is a statement of the sustainable development priorities and challenges facing the East of England. The vision set out in this document is <i>"To promote and enhance the environmental, economic and social well-being of the East of England, and ensure a better quality of life for everyone – now and in the future."</i></p> <p>The 10 regionally specific objectives provide a framework for policy makers at regional, sub-regional and local level to promote sustainable development. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits - Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions - Adapt to the impacts of climate change - Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation - Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use 	<p>Sustainable development is vital in securing future prosperity and vitality. The MLP will be required to pay due regard to the overarching notion of sustainability at the regional level within all its policies.</p>

Regional Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and - Move goods and people sustainably - Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic - Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all <p>The document also explains how these objectives are being addressed by current regional targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and any gaps that may need to be addressed in a future Single Regional Strategy.</p>	
<p>East of England Regional Social Strategy 2007</p>	<p>Areas of the strategy with relevance to the MLP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need for out of town developments to have appropriate transport links - Considerations about noise and air pollution and flooding, - Concerns about the future effects of climate change - Maintenance or development of biodiversity and wildlife to improve quality of life. 	<p>The impact of the plan in terms of social sustainability should be considered and negative impacts avoided, mitigated and minimised. Such impacts may be in the form of noise or polluting emissions, an increased risk of flooding to local residents, increases in road traffic and loss of, or loss of access to, green space.</p>
<p>Inventing our Future: Collective Action for a Sustainable Economy (East of England Regional Economic Strategy) 2008 - 2031</p>	<p>This economic strategy states that by 2031, the East of England will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - internationally competitive with a global reputation for innovation and business growth - a region that harnesses and develops the talents and creativity of all - at the forefront of the low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. 	<p>The MLP should seek to maximise the economic development of mineral extraction across Essex. Benefits could include the provision of jobs and promoting social inclusion and efficiency in the extraction and use of resources.</p>

3.4 Review of County Plans and Programmes

County Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
<p>The Essex Local Area Agreement – ‘Health and Opportunity for the People of Essex’</p>	<p>This LAA sets out agreed performance targets for the most important issues over the next three years. 10 priorities have been identified</p>	<p>The MLP should seek to maintain and where possible enhance the quality of life for people</p>

County Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
2008 – 2011 (2010 Refresh)	<p>with those pertinent to the MLP outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Essex roads to be made safer, less congested, and everyone has access to essential services. - Essex has a strong and competitive economy. - A smaller carbon footprint with less waste - A well managed environment 	affected by mineral working and / or ancillary development.
Essex LAA Update March 2010	This document represents the latest update of the monitored outcomes of Indicators relevant to the LAA.	The document provides the most up to date statistics for a number of Indicators
Essex Rural Strategy: 2020 Vision for Rural Essex 2010	<p>This Strategy seeks to create a vibrant future for rural Essex, based upon six strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active and caring communities - Improved access to services - Greater availability of affordable housing - A thriving economy - A rich and varied environment - A responsive planning and policy framework 	The continuing change in the economic base of rural areas, their environmental value, the needs of people who live in them and the external pressures placed upon them all point to the benefit of a unified strategy for future regeneration, development and conservation
Essex Local Transport Plan 2011 (LTP3)	<p>This plan consists of two parts, the transport strategy and the implementation plan. There are 5 broad outcomes that the plan seeks to achieve. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide connectivity for Essex communities and international gateways to support sustainable economic growth and regeneration - Reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve air quality through lifestyle changes, innovation and technology - Improve safety on the transport network and enhance and promote a safe travelling environment - Secure and maintain all transport assets to an appropriate standard and ensure that the network is available for use - Provide sustainable access and travel choice for Essex residents to help create sustainable communities. 	The MLP should promote sustainable transport and encourage the delivery of sites that are able to secure the movement of materials by sustainable modes of transport such as rail and water.
Essex Minerals Local Plan 1996 (and saved)	The Plan looks at the background and policy framework for mineral extraction in Essex. It	This policy document shall eventually be

County Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
policies Direction)	<p>explains what provision must be made for future extraction and proposes policies to guide that process. The plan relates to the minerals which are extracted in Essex which are sand, gravel and associated aggregates, brickearth, chalk, clay and silica sand. Whilst this plan has now expired, a number of the policies have been saved and continue to operate until they are replaced by the forthcoming MLP. Until such a time, the details contained within the former Minerals Local Plan regarding the saved policies are the primary policy guidance relating to minerals within Essex.</p>	<p>replaced by the MLP. It is however an important consideration for the MLP as it provides the historical policy context and remains in effect until the MLP is published.</p>
<p>Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (and saved policies Direction) 2001</p>	<p>The main issues addressed within this Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the contribution the Waste Plan makes to the aims of optimising the reduction, reuse, recycling and composting of all wastes but especially household waste; - compliance with revised regional guidance : 'Revised Waste Advice – a sustainable waste planning strategy for the South-East 1995 – 2010' SERP 160, SERPLAN, March 1997; - provisions for waste disposal by landfill; - the identification of specific sites for waste management facilities in addition to the potential landfill sites and criteria against which applications for further facilities would be considered; - policies to guide consideration of planning applications. <p>Whilst this plan has now expired, a number of the policies have been saved and continue to operate until they are replaced by the forthcoming Waste Local Plan. Until such a time, the details contained within the Waste Local Plan regarding the saved policies are the primary policy guidance relating to waste within Essex.</p>	<p>The current WLP includes policies relating to the provision of landfill void space and the restoration of old minerals workings and the recycling of aggregates and other minerals, as well as wider policies on development relating to waste management that will often be relevant to minerals development. Whilst this plan has now expired, a number of the policies have been saved and continue to operate until they are replaced by the forthcoming WLP. Until such a time, the details contained within the former Waste Local Plan regarding the saved policies are the primary policy guidance relating to waste within Essex except where superseded by NPPF</p>
<p>Essex Biodiversity Action Plan 2011</p>	<p>The 2011 Plan replaces the first 1999 Biodiversity Action Plan for Essex setting out targets and actions at a district level, where appropriate. Groups are based on habitat types, which will include relevant species and sub-plans for more specific habitats. Habitat groups are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lowland Farmland 	<p>Essex is a large English county with one of the highest populations. Being located in the south east of England in close proximity to London the county is under constant pressure</p>

County Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lakes and Ponds - Rivers - Wetlands - Coastal - Marine - Urban and Brownfield - Woodland <p>The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (EBAP) is a result of co-operation and between nature conservation organisations, local authorities, statutory agencies, voluntary interest groups, the private sector and individuals. The process began in 1997 when the Association of Essex Councils hosted an Essex Sustainability Conference. This highlighted the need for a co-ordinated approach to nature conservation within the County.</p>	<p>from development associated with large populations and industry, in addition to the pressures associated with intensive agriculture. However, Essex has a wealth of natural resources and contributes significantly to national and international biodiversity. The existence of these protected species and habitats will have significant implications for the likelihood of securing proximal development permissions and as such forms an important part of the MLP and Sustainability Appraisal evidence base.</p>
The Essex Strategy 2008 – 2018	<p>The Essex Strategy will act as an 'umbrella' document for the activities of all the key providers of public and community services in Essex. It is being compiled from the views of Essex people and shows a vision of the sustainable development of Essex into the medium term future. The Essex Strategy is the strategy of the Essex local strategic partnership. The Essex Strategy is the overarching umbrella strategy for public services in Essex and as such, all plans and programmes developed by the Essex local authorities are in a sense a sub-set of it. The Essex Strategy is a high-level document that sets out an overall strategic direction and high-level objectives. Sustainable development is its core objective and it includes objectives covering climate change, environmental protection, energy generation and waste, all of which have implications for spatial planning.</p>	<p>The MLP should be cognisant of the objectives of the Essex Strategy and should seek to ensure that the MLP are well aligned with them.</p>
Essex Landscape Character Assessment 2005	<p>Although there are no indicators or targets, the Assessment sets out factors which the LCA considers important influences on character, altitude, landform, ecological characteristics, landform, settlement patterns, woodland cover, field density pattern and visible archaeology.</p>	<p>It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.</p>

County Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
Landscape Character Assessment of the Essex Coast	This document aims to collate current information about the landscape character of the Essex coast, to help inform future planning decisions. Its purpose is to provide an extended overview from Thurrock, part of the Thames Gateway, in the south to Harwich and the Stour Estuary bordering the county of Suffolk. It concentrates on those sections which analyse the Essex coast and provides visual data and links to further information available through Geographical Information Systems (GIS).	It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.
Essex Climate Change Strategy 2005	The Strategy makes the requirement of ensuring that both mitigation and adaptation to climate change are addressed by all relevant policies and plans produced by authorities, agencies and nongovernmental organisations in an integrated way. It requires development to be resilient to climate change impacts and be efficient in its consumption of fuel and water resources.	The MLP can have a direct influence on the emissions of greenhouse gases and adaptability to climate change through factors such as the location of extraction sites and the resultant options for mineral transportation. There is a need to ensure that the MLP minimise impact of development in relation to climate change.
Minerals Local Plan Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2012	<p>The aim of this study is to assess and map the different levels and sources of flood risk within the ECC study area to be used in the strategic planning process for minerals sites. The aim of the SFRA will be met through the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide an assessment of the impact of all potential sources of flooding in accordance with NPPF using available information, including an assessment of any future impacts associated with climate change; - Enable planning policies to be identified to minimise and manage local flooding issues; - Provide information required to apply the Sequential Test for identification of land suitable for development in line with the principles of the NPPF; - To provide baseline data to inform the SA of the MLP with regard to catchment-wide flooding issues which affect the study area; - To provide sufficient information to allow ECC to assess flood risk for minerals 	This assessment assists in determining the suitability of proposed sites allocations and assists in the preparation of MLP policy.

County Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<p>development proposal sites, thereby setting out the requirements for site specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) where they may be necessary;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable relevant authorities to use the SFRA as a basis for decision-making at the planning application stage; - Provide information on flood risk associated with other forms of development taking place at minerals sites and initial identification of potential methods of restoration/after use of mineral extraction workings including habitat creation and flood alleviation capacity. - Ensure consistency with the Essex Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMP) and its policy units, incorporating their recommendations into the study. 	
<p>Habitat Regulations Assessment for Minerals Local Plan – Submission Document, 2012</p>	<p>This assessment evaluated all the policies and Preferred Sites (i.e. allocated site) within the Minerals Local Plan. The report concluded that all preferred sites and all policies could be screened out as being unlikely to lead to a likely significant effect on European sites either alone or in combination with other projects and plans.</p>	<p>This assessment assists in determining the suitability of proposed sites allocations and assists in the preparation of MLP policy.</p>
<p>Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Maldon and Uttlesford Landscape Character Area Assessment 2006</p>	<p>This document is a study of Landscape Character Areas and types within the administrative areas of Braintree, Basildon, Chelmsford, Maldon and Uttlesford. The study includes all the rural area up to and including the urban edge and, where they exist, river valleys and other green corridors extending into urban areas.</p> <p>The key objectives of the Study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide a baseline inventory and description of landscape character by Type and Area at a scale of 1:25,000; - identify key issues, sensitivities to change and management strategy objectives/guidelines for each Character Area; - ensure that Landscape Character Areas and Types join up seamlessly across administrative boundaries, including with existing character assessment studies carried out by neighbouring authorities outside of the Study Area; and - to liaise with and understand the issues and concerns of the key stakeholder 	<p>It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.</p>

County Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	organisations in relation to the landscape characterisation process.	

3.5 Review of District / Borough Plans and Programmes

District / Borough Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2033	<p>Concerns the district of Basildon and its residents in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning and jobs - Health and social well-being - Inclusiveness - Living in a pleasant environment. 	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
District of Tomorrow – A Community Strategy for Braintree District 2002	<p>The document's vision is to create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A District in which everyone is able to access high quality services and means of transport. - A District in which everyone takes responsibility for making the District a safer, cleaner and healthier place to live. - A prosperous and vibrant District, in which everyone is welcome. - A District in which everyone has opportunity to meet their full potential and contribute fully in decisions which affect their communities. 	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
Brentwood Community Strategy 2004-2009	<p>There are 4 key components of the Community Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a long-term vision for the area focusing on the outcomes to be achieved - an action plan identifying shorter term priorities that will contribute to the achievement of long-term outcomes - a shared commitment of all the partners to implement the action plan arrangements for monitoring and review - not only within the Partnership, but involving public information and feedback. 	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the Borough and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
A Sustainable Community Strategy for Castle Point 2007-	<p>The ambitions of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning for all opportunities for everyone to learn, making Castle Point a prosperous 	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental

District / Borough Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
2021	<p>place with a well skilled workforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making our environment greener and cleaner - making Castle Point a pleasant, clean and green place to live - Regenerating our local economy and places - achieving a sustainable, prosperous economy in a Borough where people can afford to live - Having fun making Castle Point a top quality place for recreation, relaxation and socialising - Feeling safer achieving a community where people feel safe to lead their lives - Becoming healthier ensuring everyone has access to the health and care services they need and that all services work towards a healthier community - Getting around improving people's ability to get around - Developing stronger communities - Strengthening local communities and ensuring inequalities in quality of life are reduced - Meeting housing needs providing better access to housing across the Borough 	and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
One Vision : Chelmsford Tomorrow 2021	<p>The Vision wishes to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our Community is Healthy and Active - Our Community is Socially Inclusive - Our Community is Thriving - Our Community is Nurturing the Environment - Our Community is Well Connected 	The strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the Borough and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
Colchester 2020 – Colchester's Sustainable Community Strategy 2007	<p>This vision has five identified priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting business, increasing employment opportunities and improving educational and skills attainment - Reducing congestion, changing travel behaviour and improving the transport infrastructure - Making Colchester an outstanding visitor destination and celebrating its heritage, culture and leisure activities - Promoting healthy lifestyles, providing affordable housing and reducing homelessness 	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

District / Borough Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating safer neighbourhoods and stronger, inclusive communities. 	
<p>Epping Forest District Community Strategy 2004 - 2021</p>	<p>This document puts forward a number of commitments and aspirations to ensure that the District remains green and unique, economically prosperous, safe, fit for life and promotes local housing development and lifelong learning</p>	<p>The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</p>
<p>Harlow 2020 Vision 2011-2020</p>	<p>This document sets out the long term priorities for Harlow which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The physical regeneration of the town centre, renewed neighbourhoods and neighbourhood centres - Economic growth and investment in the town - Raising aspirations and improving attainment through lifelong learning - Raising awareness of, and improving access to, culture, art and leisure opportunities - Meeting the needs of Harlow’s children, young people and families - Meeting the needs of older people and vulnerable people - Creating a safer Harlow and reducing the fear of crime - Empowering community and voluntary sector organisations to play a key role in delivering the vision - Provide a range of good quality housing across all tenures to meet current and future needs 	<p>The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development</p>
<p>Facing the Future: the Sustainable Community Strategy for the Maldon District to 2015</p>	<p>Through partnership work the strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify local needs through consultation, community involvement and data analysis - Improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the people of the District - Improve the planning and coordination of existing and future services 	<p>The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</p>

District / Borough Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
Rochford Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2021	<p>The strategy identifies the following priorities for the District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the Ageing Population - Fostering Greater Community Cohesion - Strengthening the Third Sector - Increasing Accessibility to Services - Keeping Rochford Safe - Encouraging Economic Development: Skills, - Employment and Enterprise - Promoting a Greener District 	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
A Sustainable Community Strategy for Tendring	<p>The strategy contains six themes – health, economic development, children and young people, crime and disorder, deprivation, and the environment. Each one contains a series of objectives which if met will achieve the following vision:</p> <p><i>By 2016 Tendring will have a thriving and prosperous economy. All our residents will be able to access a safe and healthy quality of life in an attractive environment.</i></p> <p><i>Each of our communities will offer a range of new housing and other important services and facilities, and children and young people will have the opportunity to have a good start in life.</i></p>	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
Uttlesford Sustainable Communities Strategy – A Vision for Our Future 2018	<p>The strategy has the following themes in addition to further cross cutting themes and priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and young people matter - Staying healthy - Developing business - Feeling safe - Protecting the environment - Getting around 	The community strategy aims to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies 2007	Saved Local Plan policies for the plan area.	Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.
Braintree District Core Strategy 2011	This document sets out the overall spatial vision and objectives, spatial strategy, core policies and how the strategy will be	Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new

District / Borough Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
	<p>implemented and monitored. The aims of the Core Strategy reflect those of the Sustainable Community Strategy which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting accessibility for all - Creating a clean and green environment and addressing climate change - Achieving a prosperous local economy - Enabling everyone to enjoy a safe and healthy lifestyle 	<p>mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.</p>
<p>Adopted Brentwood Replacement Local Plan 2005</p>	<p>Information on saved Local Plan policies for the plan area.</p>	<p>Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.</p>
<p>Adopted Castle Point District Local Plan Saved Policies 2007</p>	<p>Local Plan policies for the plan area.</p>	<p>Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.</p>
<p>Chelmsford Borough Council Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Document 2008</p>	<p>Sets out strategic policies for steering and shaping development and identify in very general terms, broad areas for new housing and employment growth, transport infrastructure and areas where development should be constrained.</p>	<p>Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.</p>
<p>Colchester Borough Council Core Strategy 2008</p>	<p>This document sets out the overall spatial vision to 2021 and objectives, the spatial strategy, core policies and how the strategy will be implemented and monitored.</p>	<p>Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.</p>
<p>Adopted Epping Forest District Local Plan 1998 and Local Plan Alterations 2006</p>	<p>Local Plan policies for the plan area.</p>	<p>Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.</p>
<p>Adopted Harlow Borough Council Replacement Local Plan 2006</p>	<p>Information on saved Local Plan policies for the plan area.</p>	<p>Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.</p>

District / Borough Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan
Adopted Maldon District Local Plan 2006	Information on saved Local Plan policies for the plan area.	Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.
Rochford District Core Strategy 2011	<p>This strategy comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spatial Characteristics, Issues and Opportunities – A summary of the physical and social characteristics of the District of relevance to its future planning, alongside the main challenges and opportunities. 2. Vision – The Council’s vision for the development of the District. 3. Strategies, Activities and Actions – What the Council propose to do to address any identified problems, challenges and opportunities that will deliver the Council's vision. 	Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.
Adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007-2011	Local Plan policies for the plan area.	Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.
Adopted Uttlesford District Local Plan 2005	Local Plan policies for the plan area.	Inform the SA on local level policies that may be relevant should new mineral development facilities be proposed in this administrative area.

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