



North Essex Authorities Strategic Section One for Local Plans: Draft Publication (Regulation 19)

**Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Annex A -
Plans and Programmes - June 2017**







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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council, together forming the 'North Essex Authorities,' in conjunction with Essex County Council as a key partner in its strategic role for infrastructure and service provision, commissioned Place Services of Essex County Council to undertake an independent Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for a Strategic Section One for the respective Council's Local Plans.

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

This document is Annex A to the Environmental Report of the SA for Section One. It also forms Annex A of the Section Two SAs for Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council.

It includes a comprehensive description of relevant plans and programmes relevant to the strategic area, and those local areas of Colchester and Tendring. The content of these plans and programmes can also assist in the identification of any conflicting content of plans and programmes in accumulation.

1.2 Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

The SEA Directive requires the production of the following information:

An outline of the plan or programme's "relationship with other relevant plans and programmes." Annex 1(a) and "The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" Annex I (e)

The Local Plans include policies equating to a range of social, environmental and economic aspirations. The relationship between various policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives may influence the Local Plans and this SA. The relationships are analysed to identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SA process; any external factors that may have influenced the preparation of the document; and to determine whether the policies in other plans and programmes might lead to cumulative or synergistic effects when combined with policies.

Engaging in this process enables documents to take advantage of any potential synergies and to attend to any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans and programmes have been categorised by a hierarchy of influence from national to sub-national to local 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 Local Plans and the accompanying SA.

2.1 Relevant Plans and Programmes

International Plans and Programmes

European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource-Efficient Europe – Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, The European Economic and Social Committee of the Regions.

European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)

European Union Water Framework Directive 2000

European Union Nitrates Directive 1991

European Union Noise Directive 2002

European Union Floods Directive 2007

European Union Air Quality Directive 2008 (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)

European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009

European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992

European Community Biodiversity Strategy to 2020

United Nations Kyoto Protocol

World Commission on Environment and Development 'Our Common Future' 1987

The World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg Summit 2002

Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010



Review of the European Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)

Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (2003)

SEA Directive 2001

The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010 on the energy performance of buildings 2010/31/EU

The Drinking Water Directive 1998

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994

EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2002-2012)

European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)

Aarhus Convention (1998)

National Plans and Programmes

National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)

The Localism Act 2011

National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

The Housing White Paper (February 2017)

The Future of Transport White Paper 2004

Housing Act (2004)

Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (July 2007)

Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (April 2013)

Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater protection: policy and practice (GP3)

Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination – Contaminated Land Report 11 (September



2004)

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

The Education (School Information) (England) (Amendments) Regulations, 2002

Childcare Act, 2006

Flood & Water Management Act 2009

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)

Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009)

Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)

The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (2013)

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)

Adapting to Climate Change: Ensuring Progress in Key Sectors (2013)

DECC National Energy Policy Statement EN1 (2011)

DCLG: An Introduction to Neighbourhood Planning (2012)

JNCC/Defra UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)

Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (2011)

UK Marine Policy Statement, HM Government (2011)

Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011

DfT (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration

DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England



DEFRA (2011) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy

DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (updates setting out progress and changes to the strategy dated 2013 and 2013)

Community Energy Strategy (DECC, 2014)

The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)

Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy (HM Government, 2013)

Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)

Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2009)

Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)

Sub-national Plans and Programmes

Essex Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment – on behalf of EPOA (July 2014)

Looking Back, Moving Forward – Assessing the Housing Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Essex (2006)

Greater Essex Demographic Forecasts Phases 7 (2015)

Essex Transport Strategy: the Local Transport Plan for Essex (2011)

2011 Essex Biodiversity Action Plan

Commissioning School Places in Essex 2015-2020

Essex County Council Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007-2032

Anglian River Basin Management Plan (2015)

Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape plans

Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape Statements

Respecting our Past, Embracing our Future: A Strategy for Rural Essex (2016)



ECC Parking Standards: Design and Good Practice (September 2009)

The Essex Local Area Agreement – ‘Health and Opportunity for the People of Essex’ 2008 – 2011 (2010 Refresh)

ECC Development Management Policies (February 2011)

The Essex Strategy 2008 – 2018

Sustainable Drainage Systems Design and Adoption Guide 2012

Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014)

Essex and Southend Replacement Waste Local Plan (submitted June 2016).

Haven Gateway: Programme of Development: A framework for Growth, 2008 – 2017 (2007)

Haven Gateway: Integrated Development Plan (2008)

South East LEP Investment and Funding (March/April 2014)

Anglian Water Business Plan (2015-2020) (2012)

Draft Water Resource Management Plan (2015-2040) (2014)

Combined Essex Catchment Abstraction Management Plan (2013)

Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study: Stage 1 and 2 Reports (2008)

South East LEP Growth Deal and Strategic Economic Plan (2004)

ECC Developers’ Guide to Infrastructure Contributions (Revised Edition 2016)

Vision for Essex 2013-2017: Where Innovation Brings Prosperity (2013)

Corporate Outcomes Framework 2014-2018 Essex County Council (2014)

Colchester Town Draft Surface Water Management Plan (2014)

A12/A120 Route Based Strategy (2013)

Highway Authority’s Development Management Policies (2011)

Economic Plan for Essex (2014)



Essex Design Guide (2005)

North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)

Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (second phase) (2011)

Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2010 – 2015

Local Plans and Programmes

Braintree District Council, Chelmsford City Council, Colchester Borough Council, Tendring District Council, Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study - Peter Brett Associates (July 2015 and updated 2016)

North Essex Concept Feasibility Study (AECOM) - July 2016

Colchester Metro Town Evaluation of Alternatives (AECOM) – April 2017

Monks Wood, Braintree Evaluation of Alternatives (AECOM) – April 2017

HRA Screening Report for North Essex Authorities Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans (LUC) - December 2016

Braintree Local Plan Preferred Option Assessment Highways/Transport Planning -March 2017

Colchester Borough Council, Braintree District Council, Tendring District Council and Essex County Council North Essex Garden Communities Employment & Demographic Studies – February 2017

North Essex Garden Communities Movement and Access Study – March 2017

Colchester Infrastructure Delivery Plan Report - March 2017

Retail and Town Centre Uses Study Colchester Borough Council: Retail Update (2013)

Landscape Character Assessment (Chris Blandford Associates, September 2006)

Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring Programme, Final Report, Colchester Borough Council (December 2013)

Colchester Coastal Protection Belt Review (Chris Blandford's Associates 2016)

CBC Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2014)

Creative Colchester: Developing the Vision Strategy & Action Plan (2012)



Safer Colchester Partnership: Strategic Assessment of Crime and Annual Partnership Plan 2013-2014

CBC Townscape Character Assessment (2006)

CBC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)

CBC Affordable Housing SPD (2011)

CBC Communities Facilities SPD (updated 2013)

CBC Better Town Centre SPD (2012)

CBC Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2011)

Colchester Borough Council Housing Strategy (2012)

CBC Local Air Quality Management Progress Report (2013)

2016 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) - July 2016

Colchester Environmental Strategy 2014-2019 draft (2014)

Colchester Borough Council's Comprehensive Climate Risk Assessment (2010)

Colchester Borough Council Landscape Strategy (2013)

Colchester Cycling Strategy SPD (2012)

CBC Core Strategy (2008)

CBC Development Policies DPD (2010)

CBC Site Allocations Policies DPD (2010)

Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011)

Tendring Economic Development Strategy (2013)

Tendring Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013)

Braintree District Core Strategy (2011)

Babergh Adopted Core Strategy and Adopted Policies (2011 – 2031) Local Plan Document (2014)



Sustainable Development, Tendring District Council Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft Written Statement 2012 (as amended by the 2014 Focused Changes)

TDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2009)

Tendring Open Space Strategy (October 2009)

Landscape Character Assessment, Vol. 1 & Vol. 2, Land Use Consultants on behalf of Tendring District Council, November 2001

Affordable Housing Viability Study, Tribal Consulting Ltd, October 2010, Viability Testing, Peter Brett, August 2013, reports prepared on behalf of Tendring District Council

Clacton Town Centre Vision, Intend, 2009

Celebrate-on-Sea – 'Putting the fun back into Clacton (2010)

Infrastructure Study, Part 2 (January 2010)

Tendring District Historic Characterisation Project, Essex County Council, 2008

Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Report, Essex County Council, 2009

Climatic Change Strategy 2010-2016, Tendring District Council

Tendring Economic Strategy (October 2013)

Retail Study Update (September 2010)

Chelmsford City Council – Emerging Local Plan and associated evidence base documents

Uttlesford District Council – Emerging Local Plan and associated evidence base documents



3. Review of Plans and Programmes

3.1 Review of International Plans and Programmes

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
European Commission (EC) (2011)	<p>The policy aims to enjoy the benefits of a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy, through achieving three conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, to take coordinated action in a wide range of policy areas and this action needs political visibility and support. • Second, act urgently due to long investment lead-times. While some actions will have a positive impact on growth and jobs in the short-term, others require an upfront investment and have long pay-back times, but will bring real economic benefits for the EU economy for decades to come. • Third, to empower consumers to move to resource-efficient consumption, to drive continuous innovation and ensure that efficiency gains are not lost. 	<p>The Local Plans should take regard of these principles in order contribute to the aspirations outlined by the EU.</p>
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	<p>The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should adhere to landscape issues. The SA also includes criteria to protect the archaeological heritage.</p>
European Union Water Framework Directive 2000	<p>The framework amalgamates multiple directives into one to provide the operational tool for water treatment, setting the objectives for water protection for the future. Directives included in the framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, providing for secondary (biological) waste water treatment, and even more stringent treatment where necessary. • The Nitrates Directive, addressing water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. 	<p>Treatment and recycling water in this way is a necessity for developments over a population threshold to adhere to the EU directive. The Local Plans should have regard to waste water provisions and considerations.</p>



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Drinking Water Directive, reviewing the quality standards and, where necessary, tightening them (adopted November 1998), • A Directive for Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control (IPPC), adopted in 1996, addressing pollution from large industrial installations. 	
European Union Nitrates Directive 1991	The Nitrates Directive (1991) aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.	The Local Plans should have regard to waste water provision implications and considerations.
European Union Noise Directive 2002	<p>The aim of this Directive shall be to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. To that end the following actions shall be implemented progressively:</p> <p>(a) the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping, by methods of assessment common to the Member States;</p> <p>(b) ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public;</p> <p>(c) adoption of action plans by the Member States, based upon noise-mapping results, with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and particularly where exposure levels can induce harmful effects on human health and to preserving environmental noise quality where it is good.</p> <p>This Directive shall also aim at providing a basis for developing Community measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.</p>	The Local Plans should adopt this strategy to noise pollution when permitting developments across the district. Considerations should be made in the Local Plans for the proximity of developments to significant sources of noise pollution and any mitigating measures which could be employed to minimise the impact on the local population.



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
European Union Floods Directive 2007	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community.	Flood risk considerations in the Local Plans should be informed by the approach within the EU Floods Directive.
European Union Air Quality Directive 2008 including previous versions.	<p>Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management.</p> <p>Council Directive 1999/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air.</p> <p>Directive 2000/69/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air.</p> <p>Directive 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to ozone in ambient air.</p> <p>This new Directive includes the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives* • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (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 • 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>* Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and</p>	Air quality management principles relating to the range of pollutant gases outlines within the EU Air Quality Directive are a consideration for the Local Plans and the SA.



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.	
European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009	<p>This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation.</p> <p>It shall apply to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p>	<p>Conservation of bird species must be incorporated in ecological considerations when assessing the viability of a development. The Local Plans should evaluate the impact on bird habitats and include this consideration in the environmental assessment of potential growth.</p>
European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992	<p>The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should seek to ensure the conservation of habitats supporting ecological variance. This directive can inform approaches to the protection of ecologically significant sites.</p>
European Union Common Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	<p>This strategy aims to conserve biodiversity within Europe in an attempt to achieve the following target and vision:</p> <p>2020 headline target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. <p>2050 vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides — its natural capital — are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. 	<p>The Local Plans and SA should have regard the impact of developments on the environment and biodiversity and include this consideration as a factor when evaluating the suitability of a site for development.</p>



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
United Nations Kyoto Protocol	<p>This protocol aims to Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures for member states in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy; • Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation; • Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations; • Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies; • Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments; • Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; • Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector; • Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy 	<p>The Local Plans should attempt to create new developments that adhere to the low carbon and low emissions ethos that is within the Kyoto Protocol. Any development that utilises new technologies, techniques or materials should be explored in the Local Plans where possible and appropriate.</p>



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
World Commission on Environment and Development 'Our Common Future' 1987	<p>This report aims were:</p> <p>to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among developing countries and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and • To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 	The Local Plans should contribute to the co-operative effort to reduce the environmental impacts of development through policy to promote more efficient and carbon neutral techniques and materials in design and construction.
The World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg Summit 2002	<p>The Summit sought to address social, environmental and economic with particular focus on the issues facing some of the most deprived people across the world. It aimed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve the proportion of the world's population that lives on less than \$1 a day; • Halve the number of people living without safe drinking water or basic sanitation; and • Reduce mortality rates for infants and children under five by two thirds, and maternal mortality by three quarters; <p>Other provisions address a comprehensive range of environmental and development issues, such as climate change, energy, agriculture, trade, African development, and small island States. The</p>	Issues surrounding climate change and renewable energy have significant implications for development. The Local Plans should strive to produce developments of low carbon housing and reduce environmental degradation through responsible design and construction practices.



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>Implementation Plan calls for a substantial increase in use of renewable sources of energy "with a sense of urgency". Although it sets no specific targets; implementation of a new global system for classification and labelling of chemicals was discussed in an attempt to restore depleted fish stocks.</p>	
<p>Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (SEA Regulations)</p>	<p>These regulations transpose the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) into national law.</p> <p>The SEA Directive sets out the requirement for an environmental assessment to be undertaken when preparing certain plans and programmes and also details which types of plans and programmes are likely to be subject to SEA.</p> <p>The regulations also set out procedures for preparing the environmental report and consultation.</p>	<p>The regulations to which this SA must adhere to be legally compliant and pass the test of soundness at the submission stage.</p>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations</p>	<p>These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive into national law, and updates and 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 preservation of protected species.</p>	<p>The Local Plans must ensure the protection of sites of European Significance in relation to their flora and fauna, and enter into the agreement that compensatory measures will be required where damage may occur through development or the carrying out of extraction. This will be ensured through an HRA (and AA if required) of Local Plans.</p>
<p>Review of the European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Commission, 2009</p>	<p>The European Council in December 2009 confirmed that "Sustainable development remains a fundamental objective of the European Union under the Lisbon Treaty. As emphasised in the Presidency's report on the 2009 review of the Union's Sustainable Development Strategy, the strategy will continue to provide a long term vision and constitute the overarching policy framework for all Union policies and strategies. A number of unsustainable trends require</p>	<p>The Local Plans should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level.</p> <p>The Strategy also informs the SA in the development of relevant objectives and criteria</p>



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>urgent action.</p> <p>Significant additional efforts are needed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • curb and adapt to climate change, • to decrease high energy consumption in the transport sector; and • to reverse the current loss of biodiversity and natural resources. 	<p>regarding climate change, energy and biodiversity.</p>
<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (2003)</p>	<p>Tackling Climate Change objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the short to medium term we aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 8% compared with 1990 levels by 2008-12 (as agreed at Kyoto); • in the longer term we need to reduce global emissions even further by approximately 20-40% on 1990 levels by 2020; • for the first time the Programme recognises the need to tackle the long term goal of a 70% reduction in emissions set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; • protecting Nature and Wildlife objectives; • protect our most valuable habitats through extending the Community's Natura 2000 programme; • put in place action plans to protect biodiversity; • develop a strategy to protect the marine environment; • extend national and regional programmes to further promote sustainable forest management; • introduce measures to protect and restore landscapes; • develop a strategy for soil protection; • co-ordinate Member States' efforts in handling accidents and natural disasters. 	<p>The Local Plans should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level.</p> <p>The Strategy also informs the SA in the development of relevant objectives and criteria regarding climate change, energy and biodiversity.</p>



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
SEA Directive 2001	<p>The SEA Directive sets out the requirement for an environmental assessment to be undertaken when preparing certain plans and programmes and also details which types of plans and programmes are likely to be subject to SEA.</p>	<p>Local plans are subject to SEA. These regulations will help inform the content of the environmental report. By assessing impacts of any developments on the locality and investigating alternative approaches and sites, the development can meet local needs while also positively impacting on the economy, society and environment where possible.</p>
<p>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010</p> <p>Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)</p>	<p>Lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.</p> <p>The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should consider policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>
<p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010 on the energy performance of buildings</p> <p>2010/31/EU</p>	<p>The Directive aims to promote the energy performance of buildings and building units.</p> <p>It requests that member states adopt either national or regional methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance.</p>	<p>Policies and allocations should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>
<p>The Drinking Water Directive 1998</p> <p>Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption</p>	<p>Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.</p> <p>Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2002-2012)	<p>The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; (b) to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; (c) to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing; (d) to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation; (e) to improve the evidence base for environment policy; (f) to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right; (g) to improve environmental integration and policy coherence; (h) to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities; (i) to increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges. 	The Local Plans should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	The Local Plans should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992) Revision of the 1985 Granada	<p>Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.</p> <p>Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.</p>	The Local Plans should develop policies and ensure development principles that take account of the Convention.



International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
Convention		
Aarhus Convention (1998)	<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information. • The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making. • The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general. 	<p>The Local Plans should develop policies that take account of the Convention.</p> <p>The Convention also ensures that the public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.</p>

3.2 Review of National Plans and Programmes

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
National Planning Practice Guidance (2016)	<p>This web-based resource provides guidance to support the National Planning Policy Framework and its application in practice. It is also easy to link easily between the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant planning practice guidance, as well as between different categories of guidance.</p>	<p>Provides guidance on the preparation of Local Plans and accompanying SA.</p>
Localism Act 2011	<p>The Localism Act provides a general power of competence for local authorities in England. It gives these authorities the same power to act that an individual generally has and provides that the power may be used in innovative ways, that is, in doing things that are unlike anything that a local authority – or any other public body – has done before, or may currently do. Where an authority can do something under the power, the starting point is that there are to be no limits as to how the power</p>	<p>The Localism Act gave new powers to local authorities to support a much more localised approach to development than had previously been possible. Following this, the Local Plans can utilise statistics and information relating only to the Districts to inform planning policy and allow the focus to be</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>can be exercised. The power, does not need to be exercised for the benefit of any particular place or group, and can be exercised anywhere and in any way.</p>	<p>primarily concerned with the benefits for the local population.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</p>	<p>This framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance.</p> <p>The framework seeks to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by pursuing economic, environmental and social gains jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. It defines planning as having:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy,; • a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and • an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. <p>The framework sets out 12 core land-use planning principles that local planning authorities should follow and provides guidance on preparing Local and Neighbourhood Plans and on determining planning applications.</p> <p>The framework also describes the role of planning in delivering sustainable development under 14 themes. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy ; • ensuring the vitality of town centres; • supporting a prosperous rural economy; • promoting sustainable transport; • supporting high quality communications infrastructure; • delivering a wide choice of high quality homes; 	<p>The Local Plans must be in conformity with this national planning document in order to ensure development is sustainable. Therefore, the Local Plans should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requiring good design; • promoting healthy communities; • protecting Green Belt land; • meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; • conserving and enhancing the natural environment; • conserving and enhancing the historic environment; • facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. <p>A key part of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development which is relevant to both plan making and decision making.</p>	
<p>The Housing White Paper (2017)</p>	<p>The White Paper includes a list of relevant proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sure every part of the country has an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go; • Simplifying plan-making and making it more transparent, so it's easier for communities to produce plans and easier for developers to follow them; • Ensuring that plans start from an honest assessment of the need for new homes, and that local authorities work with their neighbours, so that difficult decisions are not ducked; • Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held on it; • Making more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements; 	<p>The White Paper is of significant relevance to the SA in defining national and local housing needs. It also offers possible changes in requirements to the Local Plan process, which is intrinsically aligned to that of SA.</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining existing strong protections for the Green Belt, and clarifying that Green Belt boundaries should be amended only in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements; • Giving communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing to drive up the quality and character of new development, building on the success of neighbourhood planning; and • Making better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities, where appropriate, such as in urban locations where there is high housing demand; and by reviewing space standards. 	
<p>The Future of Transport White Paper</p>	<p>Ensure we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future.</p> <p>Get the best out of our transport system without damaging our overall quality of life. Develop strategies that recognise that demand for travel will increase in the future.</p> <p>Work towards a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel but can also achieve the government’s environmental objectives.</p> <p>The key targets are:</p> <p>20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010 and 60% reduction by 2050. Transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total emissions.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans in promoting public transport use rather than increasing reliance on the car.</p> <p>Informs the SA to formulate appropriate objectives and criteria to reduce the need to travel and improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes.</p>
<p>Housing Act 2004</p>	<p>Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market.</p> <p>Strengthen the Government’s drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans in developing policies that help to create a fairer and better housing market.</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (July 2007)	<p>This document sets out the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations - by 25 per cent in 2010 and by 44 per cent in 2013 - up to the zero carbon target in 2016. In addition, the government introduced a time-limited stamp duty land tax relief with effect from 1 October 2007 for new homes built to a zero carbon standard.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should have regard to this policy statement and include measures which seek to achieve the targets set. New dwellings should strive to fulfil the aim of zero carbon housing wherever possible.</p>
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (April 2013)	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development.</p> <p>The Community Infrastructure Levy charging authorities (charging authorities) in England will be district and metropolitan district councils, London borough councils, unitary authorities, national park authorities, The Broads Authority and the Mayor of London. These bodies all prepare development plans for their areas, which are informed by assessments of the infrastructure needs for which the levy may be collected.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and SA of the infrastructure deliverability of strategic growth proposals.</p>
Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater protection: policy and practice (GP3)	<p>This document sets out the Environment Agency's (EA) aims and objectives for groundwater, their technical approach to its management and protection, the tools they use to do their work and the main policies and approach to the application of legislation. The main aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage co-operation between the EA and other bodies with statutory responsibilities for the protection of groundwater; • to promote policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how the EA are likely to respond to a proposal 	<p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>



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	<p>or activity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to influence the decisions of other organisations on issues the EA are concerned about but which they do not regulate; to ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with EA's Vision for the environment and a sustainable future; and to provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales. 	
<p>Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination – Contaminated Land Report 11</p>	<p>The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination provides the technical framework for structured decision making about land contamination. They encourage the formalisation of outputs from the process in the form of written records that contain details of specific project objectives, decisions and assumptions, as well as recommendations and other specific outputs.</p> <p>The Model Procedures have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.</p> <p>The technical approach presented in the Model Procedures is designed to be applicable to a range of non-regulatory and regulatory contexts that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development or redevelopment of land under the planning regime; regulatory intervention under Part IIA of the Environment Protection Act 1990 or Part III of the Waste & Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 	<p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voluntary investigation and remediation; • managing potential liabilities of those responsible for individual sites or a portfolio of sites. 	
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	This document relates to nature conservation, biodiversity, SSSIs and Rights of Way amongst others in regards to a duty to protect, and enforce codes of conduct in relation to these designated and non-designated elements of the environment.	The Local Plans can influence the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environments through policy and appropriate site requirements.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Further information on Rights of Way in relation to nature conservation with wildlife protection, SSSIs and biological diversity amongst other elements of the environment, including regulations to restrict the impacts of vehicles on the environment.	The Local Plans can influence the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environments through policy and appropriate site requirements.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	<p>The PCPA requires local authorities to produce a local plan to guide future development and change within its area.</p> <p>The act aims to promote sustainable development by requiring a Sustainability Appraisal to be produced for all Local Plans, encouraging the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into development documents.</p>	<p>The RPB (in this case the three District Councils) must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in the draft Prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal <p>This appraisal informs the viability of any developments against economic, social and environmental effects, in order to assess the sustainability of any developments within the locality.</p>
The Education (School Information) (England) (Amendments)	Amended version of the Education Regulations which, among other items of information, requires local authorities to publish their Sustainable Modes	The Local Plans contains sustainable travel objectives and as such, should be



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Regulations, 2002	of Travel Strategy.	informed by the travel methods of school pupils to contribute to the achievement of sustainable travel targets.
Childcare Act 2006	This Act sets out the power and duties of local authorities and other bodies in England in relation to the improvement of the well-being of young children; to make provision about the powers and duties of local authorities in England and Wales in relation to the provision of childcare and the provision of information to parents and other persons; to make provision about the regulation and inspection of childcare provision in England.	This act affects the powers of the local authority available for use in the Local Plans to contribute to the health and social wellbeing of children and young people within the strategic area.
Flood & Water Management Act 2009	<p>This Environment Agency document attempts to achieve the target of developing, maintaining, applying and monitoring a strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (a “national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy”).</p> <p>This is to ensure a transparent and consistent level of service when ECC is responding to planning enquires. As part of a National Framework, a Sustainable Drainage Design and Adoption Guide has been produced, working in partnership with other partner local authorities and establishing an officer working group.</p>	Working in a partnership to create county specific flood risk assessments and solutions ensures an appropriate and effective prevention and mitigation measures are identified. The Local Plans should regard this information to identify the risk of flooding for any new developments and evaluate the viability of any site locations.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Defra (2007)	<p>Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</p> <p>Render polluting emissions harmless.</p> <p>Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.</p>	At the core of the programme is the notion of pre-emptive action to avoid any severe impacts on the environment. Informs the Local Plans and the SA.



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<p>Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009)</p>	<p>By 2030, the strategy aims to have all of England’s soils to be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; • pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 	<p>Soil quality has a key role in water quality, climate change issues and the historic legacy and health of the environment. The Local Plans should attempt to retain and protect soil quality through construction techniques. Through aligning with the strategy, development can occur responsibly without causing soil degradation.</p>
<p>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)</p>	<p>This document strives to safeguard the environment through the promotion of a number of aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; • strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and • showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally. 	<p>The Local Plans should regard the protection of natural assets and the advancement of a green economy within the strategic area would assist in improving the economic, social and environmental situation in the area.</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient</p>	<p>The programme seeks to address risks associated with climate change issues through objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing awareness 	<p>At the core of the programme is the notion of pre-emptive action to avoid any severe impacts on the environment. Informs the</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
to a Changing Climate (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing resilience to current extremes • taking timely action for long-lead time measures • addressing major evidence gaps. 	Local Plans and the SA.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)	<p>The aims for this policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning; • to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites; • to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; • that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development; • to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites; • that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective; • for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies; • to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; • to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions; • to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can 	Informs the Local Plans and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	
<p>National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)</p>	<p>The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Positive planning plays a pivotal role in delivering this country’s waste ambitions through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities; providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle; helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including 	<p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.	
Adapting to Climate Change: Ensuring Progress in Key Sectors, Defra, 2013	This strategy highlights how the climate is changing and the impacts are likely to affect almost everyone in some way during our lifetime. The strategy recognises that there have always been natural fluctuations in climate, but the current rates of change are far greater than those experienced in recent history. The strategy suggests that adaptation (or changing behaviour) should be built into planning and risk management; and that all organisations will benefit from considering risks to their operations and consider the actions necessary to adapt to climate change. This strategy confirms that 'bodies with a function of public nature' and 'statutory undertakers' (reporting authorities) must be taking appropriate action to adapt to the future impacts of climate change.	Adaptation (or changing behaviour) should be built into planning and risk management.
DECC National Energy Policy Statement EN1, 2011	This sets out the Government's policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure. It sets out the need for and role of various different types of renewable/ low carbon energy. Potential impacts of renewable energy are listed, along with a summary of how the IPC will make decisions. Legally binding target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels.	The Local Plans should develop policies that support renewable energy generation and encourage greater energy efficiency. Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.
DCLG Neighbourhood Planning, 2012	This document provides a brief summary of neighbourhood planning, including the main stages: defining the neighbourhood plan area, preparing the plan, independent check, community referendum, legal force.	This document does not contain any targets, aims, objectives or priorities. However, it is important that the Local Plans and the SA recognise the key role of neighbourhood planning.
JNCC/Defra UK Post-2010 Biodiversity	In Nagoya, Japan, in Autumn 2010 the 192 parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity renewed	The Local Plans should develop policies that support



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<p>Framework, 2012</p>	<p>their commitment to take action to halt the alarming global declines of biodiversity and to ensure that by 2020 our natural environment is resilient and can continue to provide the ecosystem services that are essential for life.</p> <p>Vision: By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.</p> <p>Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.</p> <p>Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.</p> <p>Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.</p> <p>Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.</p>	<p>biodiversity.</p> <p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>Mainstreaming Sustainable Development – the Government’s vision and what this means in practice, Defra, 2011</p>	<p>This document sets out the coalition government’s vision of sustainable development, which means making the necessary decisions now to realise our vision of stimulating economic growth and tackling the deficit, maximising wellbeing and protecting our environment, without negatively impacting on the ability of future generations to do the same. It builds on the 2005 sustainable development strategy. It recognises that natural capital is an essential part of a productive economy and we need to value appropriately the goods and services it provides.</p>	<p>Sustainability is recognised as a core strategic priority. Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>UK Marine Policy Statement, HM Government, March 2011</p>	<p>This Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. It will contribute to the achievement of sustainable</p>	<p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria regarding the societal benefits of marine areas, including the</p>



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	<p>development in the United Kingdom marine area. It has been prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.</p> <p>The process of marine planning will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve integration between different objectives; • recognise that the demand for use of our seas and the resulting pressures on them will continue to increase; • manage competing demands on the marine area, taking an ecosystem-based approach; • enable the co-existence of compatible activities wherever possible; and • integrate with terrestrial planning. 	<p>sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.</p>
<p>Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011, Planning our Electric Future: A White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity</p>	<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable.</p> <p>The paper features a 15 per cent renewable energy target by 2020 and 80 per cent carbon reduction target by 2050.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should develop policies that support renewable energy generation and encourage greater energy efficiency.</p> <p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>DfT (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration</p>	<p>The strategy's vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system that works for everyone, and where making door-to-door journeys by sustainable means is an attractive and convenient option. Four key areas to address are highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving availability of information; • simplifying ticketing; • making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport easier; and • providing better interchange facilities. 	<p>The Local Plans should enhance public transport provision and encourage active modes of travel such as walking and cycling. Informs The Local Plans and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>



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DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England	Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.	<p>The Local Plans should develop policies that encourage development of residential properties.</p> <p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>
DEFRA (2011) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. There are 4 shared priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable consumption and production; • climate change and energy; • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • sustainable communities. <p>Sets out indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK. They include 20 of the UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should develop policies that meet the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p>The Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>
DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (updates setting out progress and changes to the strategy dated 2013 and 2013)	<p>Make the UK more energy secure.</p> <p>Help protect consumers from fossil fuel price fluctuations.</p> <p>Help drive investment in new jobs and businesses in the renewable energy sector.</p> <p>Keep the UK on track to meet carbon reduction objectives.</p> <p>The document outlines a target of 15% of UK energy use from renewables by 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria regarding renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.</p>
Community Energy Strategy (DECC, 2014)	Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity:	The Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria regarding renewable energy



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generating energy (electricity or heat); • reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change); • managing energy (balancing supply and demand); • purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching to save money on energy). 	<p>provision including electricity, heat and transport.</p>
<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)</p>	<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “manage the risk to people and their property; • facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national; • achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development”. 	<p>Development should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding.</p> <p>It assists the Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy (HM Government, 2013)</p>	<p>The programme aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage businesses to contribute to a more sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services; • encourage a culture of valuing resources by making it easier for people and businesses to find out how to reduce their waste, to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others; • help businesses recognise and act upon 	<p>It assists the Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support action by central and local government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities. 	
<p>Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)</p>	<p>Sets out how the Government want the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there.</p> <p>The vision for 2030 is one where we, as a country have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; • cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users”. 	<p>The Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2009)</p>	<p>The Strategy vision for water resource “is for there to be enough water for people and the environment, meeting legitimate needs”.</p> <p>Its aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to manage water resource and protect the water environment from climate change; • restore, protect, improve and value species and habitats that depend on water; • to contribute to sustainable development through good water management; and • to understand how water and the water 	<p>The Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>



National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>environment contribute to their quality of life.</p>	
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)</p>	<p>The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations”.</p> <p>The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better protection for agricultural soils; • protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; • building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; • preventing soil pollution; • effective soil protection during construction and development; • dealing with our legacy of contaminated land; 	<p>The Local Plans should ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.</p> <p>The Local Plans and the SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>

3.3 Review of Sub-national Plans and Programmes

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
<p>Essex Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment – on behalf of EPOA (July 2014)</p>	<p>This assessment aims to provide more robust evidence on Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need at district level in terms of residential, transit and brick and mortar sites. It quantifies current and future accommodation requirements up to 2021.</p>	<p>Number of additional pitches required should be taken into consideration when devising housing planning policies. The Local Plans should reflect the requirement of provisions for Gypsy and Traveller communities within the local authorities alongside housing developments.</p>



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
Looking Back, Moving Forward – Assessing the Housing Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Essex (2006)	Assesses the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers in Essex and provide reliable evidence base for allocating sites for Gypsy and Travellers in Local Development Documents.	Informs the county evidence base for determining housing planning policy. The Local Plans should draw upon the wider context when evaluating the need within the locality in order to fully inform accommodation provisions for Gypsy and Traveller communities within the local authorities.
Greater Essex Demographic Forecasts Phase 7 (2015)	This report provides the findings of Phase 7 of the demographic forecasts for Greater Essex. It sets out scenarios for development that were tested on each of the local authority districts within the EPOA study area to enable an evaluation of alternative growth trajectories for population and households. These scenarios will provide the new evidence base to both support the preparation of Local Plans and to contribute to other planning activities within each local area.	This report provides development scenarios for the local authorities which will inform the future housing figures, planning policy and strategy. The information will be incorporated into the Local Plans to assist in providing an estimation of the required dwellings for the future.
Essex Transport Strategy: the Local Transport Plan for Essex, Essex County Council, June 2011	<p>The Local Transport Plan sets out the approach for transport in Essex. It sets out aspirations for improving travel in the county, demonstrating the importance of meeting these aspirations to achieving sustainable long-term economic growth in Essex and enriching the lives of our residents.</p> <p>This third Local Transport Plan is wider in scope than previous plans, providing a framework for the effective and efficient delivery of all transport services provided by or on behalf of Essex County Council. It will inform and guide work with other organisations and local communities across Essex, ensuring that transport services are delivered in ways which effectively respond to local needs and offer good value for money to local taxpayers.</p> <p>Vision: A transport system that supports sustainable</p>	Informs the Local Plans and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria in a local context.



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>economic growth and helps deliver the best quality of life for the residents of Essex.</p> <p>Strategic transport priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying an agreed and deliverable solution to address congestion at the Thames Crossing and adjacent M25 junction 30/31; • lobbying Government for enhancements to the A12; • lobbying Government for enhancements to the A120 to access Harwich port and between the A12 and Braintree; and • lobbying Government for additional capacity on the Great Eastern Main Line and West Anglia mainline to accommodate growing commuter demand, the provision of competitive journey times for Essex Thameside services, and an enhanced local role in the rail franchise process. <p>Countywide priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on Essex roads; • continuing to work with the Essex Casualty and Congestion Board; • working with partners to promote a safe and secure travelling environment; • maintaining the Essex highway network and other transport assets; • keeping the transport network safe and operational; and • managing the impact of planned works on the highway network. <p>Transport priorities for the Haven Gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing the transport improvements needed to accommodate housing and employment growth in a sustainable way; • tackling congestion within Colchester (including the provision of Park & Ride facilities); 	



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the availability, reliability and punctuality of local bus services; • improving the attractiveness of public spaces to support regeneration, particularly within the coastal towns; • improving and promoting cycle networks; and improving the availability of travel choices and awareness of them; and • improving journeys for commuters travelling to London from Colchester and Braintree; particularly by improving access to railway stations and improving facilities for passengers. <p>Improving transport access to Harwich to enable low carbon expansion of the port and wind port.</p>	
<p>2011 Essex Biodiversity Action Plan</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 • Lakes and Ponds • Rivers • Wetlands • Coastal • Marine • Urban and Brownfield • Woodland 	<p>It will be important that the Local Plans has regard to the habitats and species within the district’s boundaries and supports the targets and action plans adopted. Consequently, any developments in the local authority would have measures in place to reduce impacts on local biodiversity.</p>
<p>Commissioning School Places in Essex 2015-2020</p>	<p>In the County Council’s publication “Commissioning School Places in Essex- 2014-19” schools have been placed into forecast planning groups. These are groups of schools that serve the children residing in particular geographical areas of the district. Some forecast planning groups are under significant pressure and require the provision of additional places to meet the needs of a growing</p>	<p>Provision of education should be taken into account in relation to future population growth and development within the Strategic Area. A localised focus here allows the specific age structure and required school places to be calculated</p>



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>school primary population, whilst others have some capacity to accommodate future growth.</p> <p>The Plan sets out the requirement for places in maintained primary and secondary schools until 2018, and identifies the areas where providers will need to match supply with demand. It provides the context for the future organisation of school places in Essex and sets out the principles that need to be given serious consideration when planning school places.</p>	<p>more accurately compared with being part of a wider county context.</p>
<p>Essex County Council Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007-2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essex Authorities will work hard to reduce the amount of waste produced in the first place and re-use more of the waste that is produced; • Essex will achieve high levels of recycling, with an aspiration to achieve collectively 60% recycling of household waste by 2020. • Essex favours composting technologies such as anaerobic digestion (AD), for source segregated organic wastes. AD is a form of biotreatment and produces a gas which can be used to generate 100% renewable electricity; • Whilst we can work on reducing the amount of waste produced and recycling as much of it as possible, there will always be some waste that still needs to be disposed of. For this we propose to introduce new treatment plants using Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT). MBT processes any 'black bag' waste and recovers further material for recycling. Part of the remaining material can either be manufactured into a fuel for energy production or can be sent to landfill. 	<p>Planning policy and allocations within the Local Plans should have regard to the aims set out in this strategy. Waste management should be included in the Local Plans to identify areas where significant improvements can be achieved to assist in the realisation of the aims set out in the Essex County Council Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.</p>



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<p>Anglian River Basin Management Plan, Environment Agency, (draft 2015)</p>	<p>The Anglian River Basin Management Plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district, and the actions that will address them. It has been prepared in consultation with a wide range of organisations and individuals and is the first of a series of six year planning cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater; • to achieve objectives and standards for protected areas; • to aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status; • to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater; • the cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters and • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants. 	<p>The Local Plans have sufficient scope to affect the water environment through policy and development allocations. These documents raise awareness of a range of issues that can inform the Local Plans and the SA/SEA.</p>
<p>Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape plans</p>	<p>Essex Wildlife Trust has mapped 89 Living Landscape areas across Essex covering 7,250 acres of land.</p> <p>The Essex Living Landscape map aims to reconnect habitats and local people in the county, to restore habitats so that wildlife can flourish; restore the involvement of local people with their countryside so they can work for it, take pride in it and gain a better quality of life. In addition, the scheme hopes to reconnect habitats across the county, removing restrictions of travel for wildlife and increasing their chances of survival.</p>	<p>The Local Plans have sufficient scope to link habitats and people through policy and development allocations. This resource raises awareness of wildlife issues that can inform the Local Plans and the SA/SEA and can be easily factored into any prospective developments.</p>



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<p>Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape Statements</p>	<p>Living Landscapes are large landscape scale areas of the countryside like river valleys, estuaries, forested ridges, and grass and heath mosaics, which are ecologically stable and provide a superb range of habitats for many species of wild plants and animals. There are over 80 living landscapes areas identified and over 20 have statements which set out the areas vision and objectives for protecting and improving the wildlife and area as a whole.</p>	<p>Local Plans policy should have regard to these living landscapes. New developments arising from the Local Plans should have a limited, if any, impact on the natural landscape and decrease negative effects of the constructions on Living landscapes within the local authorities.</p>
<p>Respecting our Past, Embracing our Future: A Strategy for Rural Essex (2016)</p>	<p>This report aims to achieve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prosperity. To build a dynamic and sustainable rural economy, where businesses and communities are mutually supportive, and where all the assets and benefits of rural Essex are actively promoted to encourage investment. 2. Well-being. To enable everyone in Essex to enjoy our rich and diverse environment, and support rural residents to live well and access health services when they need them. 3. Connection. To support the development of rural broadband and rural transport, while championing rural networks and facilities. 4. Innovation. To promote new approaches to service access and delivery for rural communities, with a focus on mobilising community assets. 	<p>The Local Plans should take account of these aims when developing policies and selecting sites in order to contribute towards the four aims set out in the document. Informs the Local Plans and the SA regarding objectives within the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>ECC Parking Standards: Design and Good Practice (September 2009)</p>	<p>Establishes guidance on parking provision for new development and provides parking standards. The purpose of this document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Local Planning Authorities in determining appropriate standards for their areas • Advise members of the public in a readily comprehensible manner • Assist intending developers in preparing plans for the development of land 	<p>New developments resulting from the Local Plans will give consideration to parking provisions and standards in order to appropriately serve the development with vehicle accessibility.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expedite the determination of planning applications. 	
The Essex Local Area Agreement – ‘Health and Opportunity for the People of Essex’ 2008 – 2011 (2010 Refresh)	This document sets out agreed performance targets for the most important issues over the next three years, including education, health and access to services and facilities. Outcomes, focuses and ways in which targets can be achieved are set out for each priority.	The Essex-wide priorities held within this document will inform the Local Plan and the SA/SEA, addressing the key issues across the county allowing for the set targets to be met.
ECC Development Management Policies (February 2011)	<p>Sets out transport development management policies for Essex which reflect the balance between the need for new housing and employment opportunities, the regeneration and growth agenda, and protecting the transport network for the safe movement of people and goods.</p> <p>Aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and maintain a reliable and safe highway infrastructure. Improve access to services in both rural and urban locations. Offer where possible alternative travel options to the private car. Support and enhance public transport provision. Address the impact of commercial vehicles on the highway network and communities. Support the aims and objectives of the County Council as the Highway Authority. 	The Local Plans should align with these principles in order to promote efficient transport infrastructure and services as part of the county wide policy. New developments resulting from the Local Plans need to consider transport provisions to support new housing and employment constructions.
The Essex Strategy 2008 – 2018	<p>This document represents the latest update of the monitored outcomes of Indicators relevant to the Local Area Agreement. The strategy focuses on four broad aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and health Supportive communities Education, work and leisure Protection and enhancement of natural 	The document provides the most up to date statistics for a number of Indicators. Policies and allocations within the Local Plans should be influenced by the aims contained within the strategy, particularly those where the data demonstrates



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	resources for prosperity	that the Local Authority is not meeting monitoring targets.
Sustainable Drainage Systems Design and Adoption Guide 2012	Develop a Design Guide demonstrating how new developments can accommodate SuDS, the standards expected of any new SuDS scheme to be suitable for approval and adoption, provide an overview of the geology and biodiversity of the county and advice on how SuDS will be maintained and how they should be ensured to be maintainable.	Utilised by the Local Plans to ensure a transparent and consistent level of service when ECC is responding to planning enquires, a Sustainable Drainage Design and Adoption Guide has been produced, working in partnership with other partner local authorities and establishing an officer working group.
Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014	<p>The aims of the Minerals Local Plan are to provide a sustainable planning framework allowing for the supply of basic raw materials at least cost to the environment of Essex, provide policies and proposals for non-land won supply and ensure extraction is matched by a high standard of restoration/site clearance.</p> <p>The relevant objectives are taken from national minerals guidance on sustainable development for minerals planning and are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve minerals as far as possible whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet needs; • ensure the environment impacts caused by minerals operations and transport are kept to an acceptable minimum; • minimise the production of waste and encourage efficient use of materials including appropriate use of high quality materials and recycling of waste; • encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment; and • protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation value from 	The Essex Minerals Local Plan provides information regarding site allocations that should be considered in the selection and appraisal of options.



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>development.</p> <p>The MLP includes policies that protect operating mineral sites and facilities, newly allocated mineral extraction sites and potentially workable but unallocated mineral deposits from sterilisation as a result of other development proposals.</p> <p>ECC is preparing a Guidance Note regarding the implementation of Policy S8 - Safeguarding mineral resources and mineral reserves. The purpose of the guidance will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) and LPA in implementing the policies of the adopted Mineral Local Plan (MLP) and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which concern mineral safeguarding. This is particularly relevant for LPAs when assessing future potential for development as part of the Local Plan making process; • to create a shared understanding of the issues and information available to avoid a duplication of tasks between authorities; • to ensure that a direct link is maintained between a Neighbourhood Plan and the NPPF, incorporating both the relevant Local Plan and the Minerals Local Plan, in recognition that they are all form part of the Development Plan. 	
<p>Essex and Southend Replacement Waste Local Plan, Essex County Council, (submitted June 2016)</p>	<p>The Replacement Waste Local Plan provides the strategy and policies for waste planning in Essex and Southend until at least 2031, plus allocations of sites for development and a Policies (previously Proposals) Map. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Waste Core Strategy, setting out the long term direction for waste development and the plan to deliver this strategy; • development Management Policies for waste planning particularly when considering applications; 	<p>The Essex Waste Local Plan provides information regarding site allocations that should be considered in the selection and appraisal of options.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Site Allocations for waste-related development; • Non-Strategic Site Allocations for other preferred sites for waste processing plus any associated safeguarding; • the Policies (previously Proposals) Map. <p>Existing waste management facilities deemed to be strategic have been safeguarded, and a small number of additional facilities have been allocated to meet identified capacity needs. The Preferred Approach does not propose to take any site allocations for landfill forward within the Waste Development Document at this stage. This is because the evidence base signals that there is a substantial shift away from the need for additional landfill capacity, with waste being diverted away from landfill to the network of existing and permitted waste management facilities. This is due to a mixture of reduced amounts of waste arisings, re-assessment of existing capacity within the Plan Area and the diversion of waste away from landfills to the network of existing and permitted waste management facilities.</p>	
<p>Haven Gateway Programme of Development: A Framework for Growth 2008 - 2017, Haven Gateway Partnership, 2007</p>	<p>This joined up framework is a project management tool to guide the local delivery of an increased supply of housing and economic development, is a means of articulating key infrastructure needs to support this growth and forms a basis for bidding for growth funding from government. The objectives of this document should be considered within the Local Plans. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote the development of the Haven Gateway as a New Growth Point; • to demonstrate how port expansion and other employment growth can be integrated with housing growth within the unique estuarine setting of the Gateway; • to facilitate the delivery of housing and employment growth and infrastructure investment proposed in the EEP and the 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</p>



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>Regional Economic Strategy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to establish a basis for support from central government and other agencies and a mechanism for prioritising bids for investment within the Haven Gateway New Growth Point. <p>To establish a basis for support from central government and other agencies and a mechanism for prioritising bids for investment within the Haven Gateway New Growth Point.</p>	
<p>Haven Gateway Integrated Development Programme, Haven Gateway Partnership, December 2008</p>	<p>This document provides a single delivery plan for capital-led investment which will allow for appropriately phased development in the period to 2021 and, indicatively, beyond.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>South East LEP Investment and Funding (March/April 2014)</p>	<p>The South East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) is the business-led, public/private body established to drive economic growth across East Sussex, Essex, Kent, Medway, Southend and Thurrock. Local Enterprise Partnership’s “provide the clear vision and strategic leadership to drive sustainable private sector-led growth and job creation in their area.” They decide what the priorities should be for investment in roads, buildings, and facilities in the area as part of an integrated approach to growth and infrastructure delivery. LEPs represent a major step forward in fostering a strong environment for business growth.</p>	<p>It is a test of legal compliance that Local Plans have regard to the Local Economic Partnership. This paper also informs the Local Plans and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Anglian Water Business Plan (2015-2020) (2012)</p>	<p>This document sets out Anglian Water’s business plan for the next five years. The plan explains that customers expect a safe, clean water supply and a reliable wastewater service; fair and affordable bills; reduced leakage; and security of future water supplies to meet the challenge of population growth and changing, more extreme weather patterns. Over the plan period Anglian Water will spend a total of £4,647m to look after</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



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	<p>customers' water supply, protect the environment and prepare the region for future challenges such as population growth and climate change. This is achieved while holding increases in the average household bills to 1.8% p.a. below inflation.</p>	
<p>Draft Water Resource Management Plan (2015-2040) (2014)</p>	<p>This plan shows how Anglian Water are going to maintain the balance between supply and demand over the next 25 years, as well as deal with the longer term challenge of population increase, climate change and growing environmental needs. Over the next 25 years, Anglian Water's supply-demand balance is at risk from growth, climate change and the reductions in deployable output that they will make to restore abstraction to sustainable levels. In the worst case, the impact could approach 567 MI/d, equivalent to approximately 50% of the water we put into supply in 2012/13. We also have to manage risks from drought, deteriorating raw water quality and the impact of cold, dry weather on our distribution system and customer supply pipes.</p> <p>The plan forecasts that under dry year annual average conditions and without investment to maintain the supply-demand balance, Colchester will be in deficit by 2039-40. Six feasible option to maintain Colchester's supply-demand balance have been developed as follows:</p> <p>SE1 is to treat effluent from Colchester Water Recycling Centre to an extremely high (near potable) standard and discharge to the River Colne to supplement river flows and permit increased abstraction. A new pipeline and pumping station would be required to convey the water to the water treatment works, which would require additional treatment capacity.</p> <p>SE2 transfer of 12MI/d of water from Ipswich in the East Suffolk RZ to Colchester via a new 22km long pipeline.</p> <p>SE4 Amendment to Ardleigh agreement, which is</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</p>



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	<p>shared with Affinity Water.</p> <p>SE6 utilise an existing licenced borehole in the Colchester area. New treatment facilities would be required.</p> <p>SE7 An extension to an existing reservoir utilising disused mineral abstraction pits to provide additional storage. Additional treatment capacity and transfer pipelines would also be required.</p> <p>SE8 East Suffolk WRZ transfer (2MI/d) – This option is similar to option SE2 but requires a smaller pipeline.</p>	
<p>Combined Essex Catchment Abstraction Management Plan (2013)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site appraisal is required for all sites. • Any residential development larger than 500 dwellings must provide an element of mixed use development. • Sustainability issues must be addressed. • The layout and structure of development must be legible and permeable. • In densities over 20 dph there is a need for continuity of built frontages. • Schemes must be designed with crime prevention in mind. • Access for the disabled must be provided in certain situations. • Car free development should be promoted. 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study: Stage 1 and 2 Reports (2008)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that adequate water supply and waste water infrastructure is in place to support housing and employment growth planned for HGSR to 2021 in the emerging East of England Plan and the HG Programme of Development Framework for Growth; • any additional infrastructure is provided in accordance with a strategic rather than a 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>piecemeal approach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is a strategic approach to the management and use of water; the environment has sufficient capacity to receive increased waste water discharges; the potential for grey water reuse and implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is fully realised. 	
<p>South East LEP Growth Deal and Strategic Economic Plan (2004)</p>	<p>This plan outlines the LEPs ambition to spearhead with Government a massive £10 billion investment programme into East Sussex, Essex, Kent, Medway, Southend and Thurrock over the next 6 years to generate 200,000 private sector jobs and finance 100,000 new homes.</p> <p>By 2021, the aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> generate 200,000 private sector jobs, an average of 20,000 a year or an increase of 11.4% since 2011; complete 100,000 new homes, increasing the annual rate of completions by over 50% compared to recent years; and lever investment totalling £10 billion, to accelerate growth, jobs and homebuilding. 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</p>
<p>The Essex County Council Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions (Revised Edition 2016)</p>	<p>This document is the third edition of the Essex County Council Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions, which replaces the edition of February 2010 (DS092154). As with previous editions, it details the scope and range of contributions towards infrastructure which Essex County Council may seek from developers and land owners in order to make development acceptable in planning terms.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should consider the implications of this guide regarding infrastructure requirements and stimulation.</p>
<p>Vision for Essex 2013-2017: Where Innovation Brings Prosperity (2013)</p>	<p>Vision: We want Essex to be a county where innovation brings prosperity. The challenges ahead strengthens our resolve to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase educational achievement and 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



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	<p>enhance skills;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and maintain the infrastructure that enables our residents to travel and our businesses to grow; • support employment and entrepreneurship across our economy; • improve public health and wellbeing across Essex; • safeguard vulnerable people of all ages; • keep our communities safe and build community resilience; and • respect Essex’s environment. 	
<p>Corporate Outcomes Framework 2014 - 2018 Essex County Council, February 2014</p>	<p>Essex County Council has set out a clear Vision for Essex – we want to be a county where innovation brings prosperity.</p> <p>7 outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in Essex get the best start in life; • people in Essex enjoy good health and wellbeing; • people have aspirations and achieve their ambitions through education, training and lifelong learning; • people in Essex live in safe communities and are protected from harm; • sustainable economic growth for Essex communities and businesses; • people in Essex experience a high quality and sustainable environment; and • people in Essex can live independently and exercise control over their lives. 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Colchester Town Draft Surface Water Management Plan (2014)</p>	<p>The objectives of the SWMP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a thorough understanding of surface water flood risk in and around the study area, taking into account the implications of climate change, population and demographic change and increasing 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>urbanisation in and around Colchester town;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify, define and prioritise Critical Drainage Areas, including further definition of existing local flood risk zones and mapping new areas of potential flood risk; • make recommendations for holistic and integrated management of surface water management which improve emergency and land use planning, and support better flood risk and drainage infrastructure investments; • establish and consolidate partnerships between key stakeholders to facilitate a collaborative culture, promoting openness and sharing of data, skills, resource and learning, and encouraging improved coordination and collaborative working; • engage with stakeholders to raise awareness of surface water flooding, identify flood risks and assets, and agree mitigation measures and actions; and • deliver outputs to enable practical improvements or change where partners and stakeholders take ownership of their flood risk and commit to delivering and maintaining the recommended measures and actions. 	
<p>A12/ A120 Route based strategy, Highway Agency, March 2013</p>	<p>In order to reduce the number of incidents and improve journey reliability, the strategy has identified the following key areas in the short term to improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved management of the route; • improved technology along the route; • improvements to lay-by and road user facilities; • collision reduction and incident management maintenance; • junction improvements; and 	<p>The Local Plans should consider the impact of the A12/ A120 Route based strategy. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of an investment strategy for the route. <p>Longer term priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and deliver a junction optimisation Strategy; • direct accesses to the route; • modal shifts; • improvements to local roads; and • investigate a major upgrade to the A120 between Braintree and Marks Tey. 	
<p>Highways Development Management Policies, Essex County Council, February 2011</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and maintain a reliable and safe highway infrastructure; • improve access to services in both rural and urban locations; • offer where possible alternative travel options to the private car; • support and enhance public transport provision; • address the impact of commercial vehicles on the highway network and communities; and • support the aims and objectives of the County Council as the Highway Authority. 	<p>The Local Plans should consider the impact of the Essex Highways Development Management Policies. Policies within the Plans should be in line with the Development Management policies for Essex.</p>
<p>Economic Plan for Essex (2014)</p>	<p>This plan sets out the County Council’s commitment to do more, with support from HM Government, to stimulate economic growth in three important ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECC will invest more on our own account, and encourage private investment in worthwhile projects that will deliver economic growth. Their ambition is to deliver £1bn of investment between now and 2021; • with this investment, and by working together, public and private partners will help to deliver a major series of enabling 	<p>This Plan informs the Local Plans and the SA on the detail of partners’ proposals to improve skills across the Essex workforce; deliver growth-enabling infrastructure in Essex’s key growth corridors (Growth locations); and enhance support for enterprise and innovation and key growth sectors within Essex (Productivity). It is a highly relevant Plan in context of</p>



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	<p>projects described in the plan that ECC have identified as key to our future economic prosperity; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce a new and more proactive approach to economic development. ECC will not simply deliver these projects and hope for the expected investment to follow, but will actively market our investment opportunities, encouraging new businesses and investors and seeking out development partners where appropriate. 	<p>shared goals between the Plan and the Colchester, Braintree and Tendring Local Plans.</p>
<p>Essex Design Guide, Essex Planning Officers Association, 2005</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site appraisal is required for all sites; • any residential development larger than 500 dwellings must provide an element of mixed use development; • sustainability issues must be addressed; • the layout and structure of development must be legible and permeable; • in densities over 20 dph there is a need for continuity of built frontages. - Schemes must be designed with crime prevention in mind; • access for the disabled must be provided in certain situations; and • car free development should be promoted. 	<p>Informs the SA of relevant broad design issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, 2009</p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive’s main objectives are to protect and enhance the water environment and ensure the sustainable use of water resources for economic and social development.</p>	<p>The Local Plans should consider the impact of the North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (second phase),</p>	<p>A Shoreline Management Plan is a high-level policy document that aims to identify the most appropriate ways to manage flood and erosion risk to people and the developed, historic and natural</p>	<p>The Local Plans should consider the impact of the Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan.</p>



Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
Environment Agency, 2011	<p>environment over the next 100 years up to 2105.</p> <p>Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out the risks from flooding and erosion to people and the developed, historic and natural environment; • identify a management policy for the shoreline that achieves the best possible and achievable balance of all the different interests around the shoreline, over the next 100 years, and meet international and national nature conservation obligations. 	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2010 – 2015, Dedham Vale AONB & Stour Valley Project	It is the aim of this plan that by 2025 the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley is recognised as a distinctive working landscape, (one that maintains a viable agricultural production as its core function), and retains its special character. This character should be understood and appreciated by those that choose to live in, work and visit the area.	The Local Plans should consider the impact of the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan. This is particularly relevant due to the discussions regarding the expansion of the AONB into Braintree.

5.3 Review of Local Plans and Programmes

Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
Braintree District Council, Chelmsford City Council, Colchester Borough Council, Tendring District Council, Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study - Peter Brett Associates (July 2015 and updated 2016)	<p>This study provides an objective assessment of housing need ('OAN') for the housing market area comprising Braintree, Chelmsford, Colchester and Tendring, over the plan period 2013-37. It updates the OAN study produced by Peter Brett Associates (PBA)</p> <p>The objectively assessed housing need is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braintree 716 dpa • Chelmsford 805 dpa • Colchester 920 dpa • Tendring 550 dpa 	This report provides the quantitative data for the volume of housing required in the Strategic Area. Allocations in the Local Plans and the North Essex Garden Communities must plan for this quantum of housing to meet need within the Strategic Area.



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 2,991 	
<p>North Essex Concept Feasibility Study (AECOM) - July 2016</p>	<p>The four councils cooperating on the Section One for Local Plans are in agreement that the Town and Country Planning Association’s (TCPA) Garden City Principles provide a valuable initial framework for achieving new settlements that are inclusive and provide genuinely affordable, well designed homes, local jobs and schools, integrated transport systems, high standards of green infrastructure and promotion of health within and beyond the emerging local plan period for each authority of 2032/2033.</p> <p>As part of the investigation into this Garden Communities opportunity and its application and suitability to North Essex, the Councils commissioned AECOM to undertake a ‘Garden Communities Concept Feasibility Study’. The outcome of this study is presented in four volumes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline Compendium 2. Opportunities and Constraints 3. Options and Evaluation 4. Garden Communities Charter 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and SA regarding the suitability of Garden Communities within the Strategic Area. It presents information and analysis regarding potential development options within the Local Plan areas.</p>
<p>Colchester Metro Town Evaluation of Alternatives (AECOM) – April 2017</p>	<p>This report assesses Colchester Metro Town, which is an alternative approach to a single site new Garden Community suggested by CAUSE (Campaign Against Urban Sprawl in Essex). It is based on the principle of using the Colchester Clacton electrified railway corridor to create a sustainable and integrated chain of settlements.</p> <p>This assessment has determined that, based on a 10 minute walknet using existing networks as the principal structuring infrastructure from which new development would be planned, there is a potential for a cumulative 2,277 dwellings based on a density of 35 dwellings per hectare (dph) across the four settlements. However, developing at such a density, although still only modest, would</p>	<p>This report is particularly relevant to the Section One Local Plan and provides analysis of the sustainability of the Colchester Metro alternative garden community raised by CAUSE. It assists in the selection of allocations in Local Plans and is assessed within the SA.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>significantly alter the existing character of each village, in which a more conservative density of 16dph (as identified in most of the Call for Sites) would produce 1,318 dwellings.</p> <p>At a cumulative yield of only 2,277 dwellings across the four locations, Metro Town does not provide a comparable level of housing to the Garden Community options currently being considered by the North Essex councils (i.e. West of Braintree, Marks Tey and West of Tending/East Colchester). In addition because the development is spread across four villages and across multiple sites and potential landholdings, deliverability maybe more protracted.</p>	
<p>Monks Wood, Braintree Evaluation of Alternatives (AECOM) – April 2017</p>	<p>Since the submission of the Garden Communities Concept Feasibility Study, promoters of an additional site (herein referred to as ‘Monks Wood’) have provided background evidence for consideration. As a consequence this report provided baseline analysis to the same level of detail as that considered for other search areas and concludes with headline considerations on development capacity, infrastructure requirement and overall assessment.</p>	<p>This report is particularly relevant to the Section One Local Plan and provides analysis of the sustainability of the Monks Wood alternative garden community raised by CAUSE. It assists in the selection of allocations in Local Plans and is assessed within the SA.</p>
<p>HRA Screening Report for North Essex Authorities Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans (LUC) - December 2016</p>	<p>The purpose of this HRA Screening is to determine whether Part 1 is likely to result in significant effects to any European site, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. If likely significant effects cannot be ruled out, recommendations will be made on how these may be avoided or mitigated as the plan making process progresses.</p> <p>The HRA Screening of the Part 1 has identified several impacts to European Sites which were predicted, or could not be ruled out, and therefore require further consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether they will result in adverse effects on site integrity, and identification of mitigation measures which would ensure adverse effects on integrity are avoided and</p>	<p>The recommendations made in this report should be incorporated in the Local Plans in order to mitigate negative impacts where possible on European designated sites in the Strategic Area. Informs the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>enable adoption of the Plan. The Likely Significant Impacts identified are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essex Estuaries SAC – Water quantity/quality and impacts of recreation. • Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar site – Loss of offsite habitat and impacts of recreation • Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site - Water quantity/quality, loss of offsite habitat, and impacts of recreation. • Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar site - Water quantity/quality, loss of offsite habitat, and impacts of recreation. • Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar site - Loss of offsite habitat. • Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar site - Loss of offsite habitat, and impacts of recreation. 	
<p>Braintree Local Plan Preferred Option Assessment Highways/Transport Planning -March 2017</p>	<p>Braintree District Council (BDC) asked Essex County Council (ECC) for traffic modelling support in relation to the development of their Local Plan proposals. The brief was specifically to explore and sift various development scenarios based on their estimated vehicle trip generation and impact on the road network as input to the development of a preferred development scenario.</p> <p>It was found that three scenarios (3, 8 & 11) had a lower impact on the local junctions and one of these, Scenario 8 also had a relatively low impact on the strategic network.</p>	<p>The Section One and Section Two of the Local Plans, particularly Braintree’s, should have regard for the findings of this report and the impact of it on development within the Strategic Area. Informs the SA on issues within the Plan areas.</p>
<p>Colchester Borough Council, Braintree District Council, Tendring District Council and Essex County Council North Essex Garden Communities</p>	<p>This demographics study builds on the work carried out by AECOM, David Lock Associates and Cambridge Econometrics to determine the likely demographic profile of each Garden Community to inform future service provision planning, and to develop quantified scenarios for future employment growth.</p> <p>This document sets out both our approach to the</p>	<p>The report provides a detailed analysis of the most likely population size and mix resulting from the garden communities allocated in the Section One of Local Plans. This information should be incorporated into the Local</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
<p>Employment & Demographic Studies – February 2017</p>	<p>technical aspects of this study and the findings that have been generated.</p> <p>Under the ‘most likely’ demographic scenario for each settlement (2,500 dwellings by the end of the plan period (2033), with construction continuing at similar annual rates thereafter until completion of each settlement; and assumptions for in- and out-migration based on those for similar new settlements), population is estimated to peak at: just over 32,000 inhabitants by 2056 in ‘West of Braintree’; just over 43,000 by 2071 in Colchester Braintree Borders, and; just over 20,000 by 2051 in Tendring Colchester Borders.</p>	<p>Plans to inform decision making for both policies and site allocations. Informs the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>North Essex Garden Communities Movement and Access Study – March 2017</p>	<p>The Key Objectives of the Study are as follows:</p> <p>Review and understand high level performance (congestion and service provision) of existing transport network (highways, bus, rail, cycling) in vicinity of the proposed Garden Communities and emerging issues from current local plan work</p> <p>Review constructively the high level transport proposals in AECOM (June 2016): North Essex Garden Communities – Feasibility Study associated with the following sites and emerging work from the Concept Framework Consultants, AECOM, David Lock Associates and Peter Bretts Associates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Tendring / Colchester Borders (mainly Tendring DC) – up to 11400 homes by 2047. • West Tey / Braintree Borders (mainly Colchester BC) – up to 27800 homes by 2047. • West Braintree / Uttlesford Borders (mainly Braintree DC) – up to 13000 homes by 2047. <p>Carry out an evidence based review of AM peak (0800-0900) trip rates, internalisation of trips and mode shares and comment on the infrastructure and behavioural measures required to support</p>	<p>This report contributes to the evidence base of the Local Plans and garden communities work and assists in decision making. Informs the SA of relevant issues within the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>these assumptions.</p> <p>Review at a high level likely destinations of AM peak trips, external to/from the Garden Communities with cognisance of existing sub-regional travel patterns (including use of A12, A120 and A131) and local plan allocations.</p> <p>Provide a high level review of the key corridors of movement to link the Garden Communities with the surrounding network.</p> <p>Investigate what PT measures to/from the garden communities and principal trip attractors will be required to accommodate 30% of all trips (50% of external trips) by public transport.</p> <p>Carry out a high level review of access arrangements and which junctions and links should be improved and which junctions and links can be improved as a consequence of the Garden Communities.</p> <p>Provide a summary of the phasing of mitigation measures over the plan period.</p> <p>Provide high level indicative costing of schemes identified.</p> <p>Provide a high level summary report to tie in with Local Plan timescales.</p>	
<p>Colchester Infrastructure Delivery Plan Report - March 2017</p>	<p>The IDP is a supporting document for the emerging Local Plan. The IDP covers the plan period up until 2033 although its content will be annually monitored and periodically reviewed. The document will also form an important part of the evidence base for any CIL Charging Schedule that the Council may publish.</p> <p>The document includes details of the infrastructure identified by the Council and other service providers as being needed to support the delivery of the emerging Local Plan. It explains the approach the Council has taken to identifying this infrastructure, how it will be delivered, and an assessment of the potential risks associated with</p>	<p>Regard should be given for this report in the Local Plans to inform decision making with infrastructure in mind. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	doing so.	
<p>Retail and Town Centre Uses Study Colchester Borough Council: Retail Update 2013, Nathaniel Litchfield Partners on behalf of Colchester</p>	<p>Recommended phasing of food store development in Colchester urban area is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 2016 – implementation of commitments plus one further large food store; • 2016 to 2021 – implementation of one further large food store; • 2021 to 2026 – implementation of one further large food store. <p>The recommended phasing of comparison goods retail development in Colchester urban area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 2016 – implementation of commitments/town centre proposals and the reoccupation of vacant units; • 2016 to 2021 – implementation of up to 13,000 sq m gross of comparison retail floorspace; • 2021 to 2026 – implementation of up to a further 19,000 sq m gross comparison retail floorspace. 	<p>The Local Plans should consider the impact of the Retail and Town Centre Uses Study. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Landscape Character Assessment (Chris Blandford Associates, September 2006)</p>	<p>This document is a study of Landscape Character Areas and types. 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. The key objectives are:</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 	<p>The assessments provide a baseline data set to evaluate any proposed sites for development within the Strategic Area. The Local Plans should consult with the character assessments of the rural areas to inform the decision making process of selecting a development site. The assessments will deliver information on the vulnerability and susceptibility of a site to environmental damage and allow developments to be constructed in the most preferable location.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>carried out by neighbouring authorities outside of the Study Area; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To liaise with and understand the issues and concerns of the key stakeholder organisations in relation to the landscape characterisation process. 	
Colchester Coastal Protection Belt Review (Chris Blandford's Associates 2016)	This document is a review of the Coastal Protection Belt to inform the development of the emerging CBC Local Plan.	The document provides evidence on the landscape implications of various associated waterbodies which need to be considered in the appraisal of sites to determine their suitability for allocation; without which could see inappropriate development in such areas.
CBC Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2014)	<p>Balancing the Housing Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that future new development provides a mix of housing types and sizes to meet the needs of all households. Focus new delivery in market housing to address the impact of future demographic and household formation change, meeting the continuing need for small units, mainly 1 bedroom, to improve the quality of the housing offer. Develop policies for market housing so that new stock meets local demand not addressed by existing stock turnover to provide a more balanced housing stock. Delivery strategy should be closely linked to meeting the growth in older people and enabling a better flow of the existing stock. <p>Overall Housing Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population projection analysis carried out by Edge Analytics suggests that the dwellings projection figure for Colchester is 1,244 per annum over the Plan period. 	The CBC SHMA provides an evidence base to identify local housing need within the borough. The Local Plans must utilise this evidence when allocating sites for development to ensure that local needs are met. Informs the SA on objectives within the Strategic Area.



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SHMA stock flow analysis suggests a range of 1,225 to 1,065 dwellings per annum over 5 year and 20 year periods respectively. <p>Market Housing Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2013 housing needs survey identified a shortfall of 721 market units per annum, based on market demand and supply data. Further details can be found in section 11.6. <p>Affordable Housing Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2013 Affordable Housing Assessment Model identified a shortfall of 344 units a year. The CIL Viability assessment suggests that the CIL impact may reduce the affordable target from 35% to 20%. <p>Affordable Tenure Mix Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall affordable tenure target balance set at 80% for social rent (including affordable rents) and 20% intermediate housing supports the level of demand for intermediate housing. • The Housing Need and Demand Assessment data will remain valid until 2018 at which stage it will need to be fully updated as required in Practice Guidance. The assessment should be monitored and updated annually. <p>Property Size Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider social rented housing property size targets of 80% for small units (45% - 1 bedroom and 35% two bedrooms) to meet the needs of single, couple and small family households. • 20% of social rented units should be three and four bedroom houses to address the needs of larger families. • Intermediate market housing should be 60% one bedroom and 40% three bedroom units. 	



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers are expected to bring forward proposals which reflect demand in order to sustain mixed communities. It would be reasonable to consider providing policy guidance for future delivery in the market sector of 60% one and two bedroom properties to meet the needs of single, couple and small family households. • 40% of market units should be three and four bedroom houses to address the needs of larger families and to provide a balanced market sector stock. <p>Housing Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the affordable accommodation requirements of families and those with priority needs should be as important as the larger scale numerical need for smaller units for single and couple households. • To address the under-occupation of around 800 social housing units across the Borough, continue to develop housing strategies to make best use of the existing stock by providing positive incentives to improve the turnover of houses to address the needs of over-crowded and waiting list families. • New social sector delivery should be closely linked to the needs of older tenants and in resolving the under-occupation of family sized properties. <p>Older Persons' Housing Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an inextricable link between ageing and frailty and the forecast rise in the retired population means that the housing and support needs of older and disabled households is important to consider at a strategic level. • In line with the strategic priorities already established, resources should focus on the provision of home-based support services and adaptations for older people living at 	



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>home in both social rented, private rented and owner occupied housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although a high proportion of older people may have their own resources to meet their accommodation and care needs some may need financial support to enable them to access housing support services. 	
<p>Creative Colchester: Developing the Vision, Tom Fleming Creative Consultancy on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, 2012</p>	<p>In five years Colchester will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to have a strong, resilient cultural infrastructure based on a set of core cultural and heritage institutions; be recognised locally and more widely as a town where culture is valued and appreciated for the range of benefits it brings to everyone; place culture at the heart of helping to tackle the core social and economic challenges faced by the borough; continually grow the market for culture through a strategic approach to engaging new and existing audiences through new technology and new types of engagement; have cultural activity happening in every community, with a special focus on those areas with the greatest needs; be a destination town, attracting visitors to its strong and connected leisure, shopping and cultural programme; be a great place to develop a creative career or business, with schools, further and higher education, cultural organisations and private businesses working together in the development of progression routes and programmes of support; and have a vibrant, buzzy cultural quarter feeding off and into the success of firstsite. 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
<p>Safer Colchester Partnership Annual Partnership Plan 2013-14, Colchester Borough Council</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the work of the Women’s Safety Worker within the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme; • raise awareness and support victims of Domestic Abuse; • increase awareness of Domestic Abuse reporting mechanisms amongst those living in CBH homes; • reduce adult re-offending rates by working more effectively in partnership; • reduce crime & offending caused by alcohol misuse. Reduce all crime in Colchester; and • local residents in the Borough have the opportunity to report concerns to their. <p>Neighbourhood Action Panels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage local residents & agencies in 3 Community Days of Action and Safer Colchester projects; • delivery of ‘Night of Action’ in the Town Centre; and • engage with Young People on issues of community safety. 	<p>The Local Plans should consider the aims and objectives of the Safer Colchester Partnership Annual Partnership Plan. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>CBC Townscape Character Assessment, Chris Blandford Associates on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, June 2006</p>	<p>The key objectives of the Study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a factual description of the location of each settlement, its regional context and its population; • analyse the historical development of each settlement and identify surviving landscape features; • undertake a visual analysis of each settlement according to plan form and skyline; • define broad generic Townscape Character Types and particular character areas, and identify any unusual features of the 	<p>The Local Plans should consider the Townscape Character Assessment when exploring options. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	settlement; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify broad principles for integrating new development within different areas of townscape character and at the urban fringe; and • develop a framework to enable the yearly monitoring of the impact of new development on the townscape within each settlement. 	
CBC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), Scott Wilson on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, 2007	The SFRA enables the Council to identify sites away from vulnerable flood risk areas. Sites surrounding the urban area have been appraised for their risk of different types of flooding. The SFRA considers the situation in 100 years' time, with the effects of climate change, and models what would happen in the event of breaches in key areas. The key objective of an SFRA is to avoid developing in areas at risk of flooding.	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
CBC Affordable Housing SPD, Colchester Borough Council, August 2011	35% affordable housing target, however this has been superseded by the Focussed Review affordable housing target of 20%.	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
CBC Community Facilities SPD, Colchester Borough Council, September 2009 & updated July 2013	The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • highlight the importance of community facilities to the well-being of residents and as a mechanism for building community cohesion; and • ensure adequate provision of community facilities to satisfy the needs of local communities and the borough as a whole. The following contributions towards community facilities are sought: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studios & 1 bedroom dwelling £466.09 • 2 bedroom dwelling £932.18 	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 bedroom dwelling £1398.27 • 4 bedroom dwelling £1864.36 • 5 bedroom dwelling £2330.45 • 6 bedroom dwelling £2796.54 <p>Informs developers and other interested parties about what the Council will expect regarding contributions to community facilities within the Borough of Colchester.</p>	
<p>CBC Better Town Centre Colchester, Colchester Borough Council, December 2012</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Sustainability – Promoting sustainability in its widest sense, including prioritising reductions in the town centre’s carbon footprint, enhancing the resiliency of Town Centre commercial and social businesses, and promoting social inclusion.</p> <p>Innovation – Ensuring that development in Colchester Town Centre promotes and secures innovation in new techniques for enabling sustainable growth, including encouraging the local business community to implement them.</p> <p>Activity – Supporting uses for a lively 21st century town centre;</p> <p>Diversity – Ensuring a healthy mix of retail, leisure/culture, business and residential uses.</p> <p>Retail: Retail is the key driver of the town centre economy, and maintaining an appropriate balance between different types of successful retail uses (including national chains, independent retailers and market traders) and between other activities in the main Town Centre shopping areas will be critical to securing its future vitality. Leisure/Culture: Expansion of leisure and cultural offerings appropriate to different areas of the Town Centre (ie arts-related activities in St. Botolph’s Quarter, entertainment/restaurants in the Shopping Core) outdoor spaces offering multi-functional areas for informal recreation and relaxation, and use of social media to publicise and promote these attractions.</p> <p>Offices and Residential: Supporting the provision of</p>	<p>Informs Section One and Two of the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>office and living space based on the Town Centre’s high quality environment, accessibility, and state-of-the-art digital connectivity. Creating welcoming spaces and events through the day and into the evening –Providing a wide range of facilities and spaces for events and activities that bring people into the town centre throughout the day and year. Developing the evening economy so that the town feels safe and inviting after dark.</p> <p>Heritage and Design – Enhancing the old, creating tomorrow’s heritage;</p> <p>Identity and Unique Character – Reinforcing, interpreting and safeguarding the distinctive character and identity of Colchester and its rich heritage, including its Roman core street grid, unique views, changes in elevation, historic buildings, green spaces, and street scenes.</p> <p>Enriching the existing environment using a creative and dynamic approach to new spaces and buildings. Amenity – Providing a safe, attractive and accessible town centre that is well maintained.</p> <p>Quality – Providing a set of design principles for all new development within the town centre to promote a continuous and consistent high quality well-maintained environment.</p> <p>Movement – Creating a safe and accessible town centre;</p> <p>Shared spaces – Managing interaction between pedestrians; cycles; wheelchair/mobility scooters; and vehicles to prioritise pedestrian provision in the heart of the town centre while accommodating reduced vehicular access to support the vision for the Town Centre.</p> <p>Interchanges - Enhancing public transport and facilitating transitions between modes to improve access to and from the town centre</p> <p>Connectivity – Promoting vitality in the town centre by providing well-designed, lively, and accessible links between town centre buildings and activities.</p>	



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
<p>CBC Sustainable Design & Construction SPD, Colchester Borough Council, June 2011</p>	<p>Code for Sustainable Homes expectations: Level 3 from 2010, level 4 from 2013 & level 6 from 2016.</p> <p>BREEAM expectations:</p> <p>Major development encouraged to achieve 'very good' from 2010, all development encouraged to achieve 'very good' from 2013 & all development encouraged to achieve 'excellent' from 2016.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Colchester Housing Strategy, Colchester Borough Council, 2012/13</p>	<p>Vision for Housing in Colchester Borough:</p> <p>To make Colchester a place where people choose to live in a decent, safe home which meets their needs at a price they can afford and in locations and neighbourhoods that are sustainable and desirable. To balance the housing market so that supply of housing meets market demand and housing need.</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly set out what kind of housing is needed in terms of size and quality of properties and associated facilities to ensure the housing delivered in the market is attractive and meets the needs of Borough residents, creating neighbourhoods and communities which are sustainable. • Develop a balanced housing market in the Borough of Colchester where supply meets demand at a price that is affordable to residents of the Borough • Develop new initiatives and housing products, which meet housing need and demand between affordable rented and outright home ownership, to enable a fully functioning housing ladder where demand meets supply at a price that is affordable to households on below average incomes • Implement Colchester's Local Development Framework to seek 35% of all new homes to be affordable on sites 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>with 3 or more homes in rural areas and 10 or more in urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use private rented housing to meet need and offer more housing choice to households in the Borough • Make best use of the existing housing stock by returning as many long term empty properties to use in the private sector through a combination of advice, grants, enforcement and loans • Use regulation to improve standards and improve the desirability of private rented accommodation by setting up and managing a private rented accreditation scheme for local landlords • Reduce and prevent homelessness • Ensure investment including Housing Related Support directed investment meets the strategic priorities of CBC based on a robust understanding of our residents needs and is an effective use of resources. 	
<p>CBC Local Air Quality Management Progress Report, Chelmsford City Council on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, July 2013</p>	<p>The Air Quality Objectives applicable to Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) in England are set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928) and the Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043).</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>2016 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) - July 2016</p>	<p>The 2016 Annual Status Report is designed to provide the public with information relating to local air quality in Colchester, to fulfil Colchester Borough Council’s statutory duty to review and assess air quality within its area, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.</p> <p>The main source of air pollution in the Borough is road traffic emissions from major roads, notably the A12, A133, A134, A1232, Brook Street and Mersea</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>Road.</p> <p>As the oldest Roman town in Britain, Colchester has many narrow roads within the town centre and surrounding areas buildings flank to form a canyon like environment. Street canyons act to reduce dispersal of pollutants which can result in poor air quality. Significant traffic congestion can occur during peak times within Colchester directly affecting local air quality.</p> <p>Colchester Borough Council has declared four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). These are due to emissions from road traffic.</p>	
<p>Colchester Environmental Strategy 2014-2019 draft (2014)</p>	<p>This document aims to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong performance in tackling climate change • Resource efficiency Environmental protection and enhancement (of both natural and built environments) • Sustainable transport • Quality of life for all, whilst respecting its special qualities and capacity for growth <p>In order to achieve this, 2 strategic priorities were outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Priority 1: Community Leadership. To achieve this, Colchester Borough Council will reduce the environmental impact of Colchester Borough Council’s Buildings, Services and Operations • Strategic Priority 2: Building resilient communities. To achieve this Colchester Borough Council will work with Colchester’s residents, businesses and third sector organisations 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Colchester Borough Council's Comprehensive</p>	<p>The short term climate change risks for Colchester are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milder, wetter winters (central estimate 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
<p>Climate Risk Assessment, Colchester Borough Council, March 2010</p>	<p>shows an increase in mean winter temperature of 1.3°C and 6% increase in winter precipitation);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotter, drier summers (central estimate shows an increase in mean summer temperature of 1.3°C and 7% decrease in summer precipitation); • More frequent extreme high temperatures (central estimate shows an increase in the mean temperature of the warmest day of 0.9°C); • More frequent downpours of rain (central estimate shows an increase of 5% precipitation on the wettest day); • Significant decrease in soil moisture content in summer; • Sea level rise and increases in storm surge height (central estimate for sea level rise in the East of England shows a 9.7cm increase under the medium emissions scenario and a 11.5cm increase under the high emissions scenario); and • Possible higher wind speeds. 	
<p>CBC Landscape Strategy, Developing a Landscape for the Future: A Strategy for Landscape Planning of Development Sites within Colchester Borough, Colchester Borough Council, September 2013</p>	<p>The Vision is for the Borough to be recognised as having the optimal policy framework and service delivery strategy for successful landscape development planning, design and delivery within the East of England and that this planning fully embraces the spirit of localism through the ideals of leadership of place and its advocacy of integrated community involvement.</p> <p>The following objectives have been identified as crucial to the implementation of our Vision:</p> <p>1. To incorporate this strategic landscape planning approach both within and beyond the Council's targeted regeneration areas, including any future urban fringe land adopted as an offset against development, in order to help manage the expansion of Colchester in such a way as to</p>	<p>The Local Plans should consider the vision of the Developing a Landscape for the Future: A Strategy for Landscape. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>achieve a high quality, well designed, sustainable, naturally bio-diverse and productive environment.</p> <p>2. To ensure the landscape elements of new development seamlessly weave together identified social & economic considerations with existing and perceived environmental factors. We will ensure that through this process development respects existing or underlying historic landscape character; both within the site and its wider landscape context.</p> <p>3. To encourage a clearer understanding of best landscape planning practice and design with stakeholder groups through discussion, promotion and education. The development process will thus promote both local aspirations and professional best practice in landscape planning and design.</p> <p>4. To secure a high standard of landscape design, implementation and management within all development. Thereby facilitating a high quality and attractive landscape, the professional implementation and monitoring of landscape schemes and the influencing of good practice in landscape management within new development and where possible the wider landscape.</p>	
<p>Colchester Cycling Delivery Strategy, Colchester Borough Council, January 2012</p>	<p>The purpose of this SPD is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support sustainable growth in line with the adopted Core Strategy; • promote the importance of cycling facilities, training and promotional activities; • ensure the provision of cycle facilities, training and promotion; • inform developers what can be expected regarding contributions for cycling; • protect and improve existing cycling facilities; and • attract investment from other sources. 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Colchester’s Core Strategy, Colchester</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus new development at sustainable 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
Borough Council, 2008	<p>locations to support existing communities, local businesses, and sustainable transport and promote urban regeneration to protect greenfield land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the necessary community facilities and infrastructure to support new and existing communities. • Provide excellent and accessible health, education, culture and leisure facilities to meet the needs of Colchester's growing community. • Promote active and healthy lifestyles and strive for excellence in education and culture. • Reduce the Borough's carbon footprint and respond to the effects of climate change. • Create a prestigious regional centre and a vibrant network of district and local centres that stimulate economic activity and provide residents' needs at accessible locations. • Provide for a balance of new homes and jobs to support economic prosperity of our growing community and reduce the need to travel outside the Borough for employment. • Provide decent and affordable housing at accessible locations to accommodate our growing community. • Provide a range of housing options to meet the diverse needs of the whole community. • Revitalise rundown areas and create inclusive and sustainable new communities. • Promote high quality design and sustain Colchester's historic character, found in its buildings, townscape and archaeology. • Improve streetscapes, open spaces and green links to provide attractive and accessible spaces for residents to live, work and play. 	Strategic Area.



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus development at accessible locations which support public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the need to travel. • Develop Colchester as a Regional Transport Node, improving transport connections and gateways within the Borough and to the wider region. • Provide excellent public transportation, walking and cycling connections between centres, communities and their needs. • Improve the strategic road network and manage traffic and parking demand. • Protect and enhance Colchester’s natural environment, countryside and coastline. • Support appropriate local employment and housing development in villages and rural communities. • Encourage renewable energy and the efficient use of scarce resources. • Reduce, reuse and recycle waste. 	
<p>CBC Development Policies, Colchester Borough Council, 2010</p>	<p>This document provides further detail to the Core Strategy and so the Core Strategy objectives are relevant.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Colchester’s Site Allocations, Colchester Borough Council, 2010</p>	<p>This document was produced in conjunction with the other documents in Colchester’s Local Development Framework (LDF). The Site Allocations sets out the criteria for the boundaries and provides area specific allocations. Each site has been evaluated and the document then outlines the policy that has informed the Site Allocations and new policies that are proposed for each area.</p> <p>The objectives of the Site Allocations DPD are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out the criteria for the boundaries shown on the Proposals Map ; and • provide area specific allocations in line with 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>the overall strategy set by the Core Strategy.</p>	
<p>Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure Strategy, Land Use Consultants on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, October 2011</p>	<p>The following projects have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedham gateway enhancement • A12 greening • Woodland enhancement zone • Urban Colne valley project • Colne estuary • Communal greening • Enhancing gateways into Colchester • North Colchester growth area • Woodland necklace within the Rowan river valley • Mersea Island green chain <p>Considerable detail about each project is included in the GI strategy.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Tendring Economic Strategy, Regeneris Consulting Ltd on behalf of Tendring District Council, October 2013</p>	<p>The focus of the document is long term systematic change, with the aim of ensuring that economic growth is sustained beyond the 10 year lifespan of this document. This means setting strong foundations and adopting new approaches to embed long-term change.</p> <p>Objective 1: Supporting Tendring's Growth Locations - outlines the vision for target locations over the next 10 years. Based on the evidence available and consultation with stakeholders, initial target locations are Harwich, Clacton and the West of Tendring.</p> <p>Objective 2: Targeting Growth Sectors – outlines the approach to supporting growth in target sectors in the district. The two key target growth sectors for Tendring are Offshore Energy and Care & Assisted Living.</p> <p>Objective 3: Ensure Residents Have the Skills and Information to participate - outlines the need to support residents so that they have the skills and</p>	<p>The Local Plans should take account of the Economic Strategy for Tendring. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>aspiration to participate in the opportunities promoted within this strategy. This includes recommendations on education, skills provision and employment.</p> <p>Objective 4: Support Modernisation, Diversification and Growth within the Business Base – outlines the approach to creating a more dynamic, diverse and future facing business base in Tendring. Improvements in business liaison, innovation and inward investment are the focus of this objective.</p> <p>Objective 5: Facilitate population growth where this supports economic objectives – recognises the link between population and economic growth in Tendring and outlines how some housing development could stimulate economic growth in the future.</p>	
<p>Tendring Strategic Housing Market Assessment update, Planning & Development on behalf of Tendring District Council, May 2013</p>	<p>To obtain an accurate and realistic figure for the objectively assessed need in Tendring the consultants have derived a population and household projections using components of the pre-existing nationally published projections to best reflect the situation in Tendring. This approach has produced an objectively assessed need 685 homes per year in Tendring (between 2013 and 2029).</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Braintree District Core Strategy, September 2011</p>	<p>The vision for the Braintree District is that by 2026 a more sustainable future will have been secured for all the people and places in Braintree District. The three towns will be thriving with regenerated town centres and new growth delivered. The key service villages will have provided local housing, jobs and services, with regeneration taking place on identified sites. All development in the District will have been built to the highest design and energy efficiency standards, which will have enhanced historic towns and villages and minimised the impact on the local and global environment. The aims of the Core Strategy reflect those in the Sustainable Community Strategy. In order to deliver these, the strategy identifies twelve key objectives</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>which reflect and underpin the vision and aims for Braintree District.</p> <p>These objectives form the basis for the policies set out in this Core Strategy.</p>	
<p>Babergh Adopted Core Strategy and Adopted Policies (2011 – 2031) Local Plan Document (2014)</p>	<p>Vision:</p> <p>Babergh will continue to be an attractive, high quality place in which to live and work, and to visit. The local character and distinctiveness of South Suffolk will be further enhanced by a strong economy and healthier environment providing the framework for a well-connected network of places that is made up of mixed and balanced communities.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the wider area.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development, Tendring District Council Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft Written Statement 2012 (as amended by the 2014 Focussed Changes)</p>	<p>The widely recognised European definition of sustainable development is: 'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability for future generations to meet their own needs'. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) takes this definition a stage further by setting out three areas the planning system must address in order to achieve sustainable development; an economic role, a social role, an environmental role.</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF provides a broad definition of sustainable development, every area has its own unique characteristics and the degree to which national definition of sustainable development can be achieved will vary from place to place. Therefore, in the sustainability section of this document, the Council has set out its own local definition of Sustainable Development which reflects the Council's vision for Tendring's future.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>TDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), JBA Consulting, on behalf of Tendring District</p>	<p>The key objective of the SFRA is to provide an overall understanding of the risks of flooding from all potential sources, enabling the Council to select and develop sustainable site allocations away from vulnerable flood risk areas.</p>	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



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Council, 2009		
Tendring Open Space Strategy, The Landscape Partnership, on behalf of Tendring District Council, October 2009	<p>The vision for Tendring open spaces is: A dynamic network at the heart of the community that is safe, well maintained, accessible to all, good for wildlife and fun for all ages, whilst conserving peace and tranquillity wherever possible.</p> <p>The key objectives for providing this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a robust assessment of the demand for open space and recreational facilities throughout the district identifying issues of quality, quantity and availability. • Provide an analysis of identified surpluses or deficiencies and other issues of provision across the district. • Identify enhancement and accessibility needs of existing sites. <p>Provide clear recommendations for locally derived quantitative and qualitative standards for open space, sport and recreational facilities.</p>	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Landscape Character Assessment, Vol. 1 & Vol. 2, Land Use Consultants on behalf of Tendring District Council, November 2001	<p>Principal objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to inform policy formulation in the current Local Plan Review; • to inform decision making in the development management process; • to guide landscape management decisions; and • to promote public awareness of landscape character in the Tendring District. <p>To provide the basis for adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Affordable Housing Viability Study, Tribal Consulting Ltd, October 2010, Viability Testing, Peter	Planning policy for affordable housing enables the Council to ask developers to provide affordable housing on site or contribute towards the provision of affordable housing. Affordable housing planning policy aims to achieve the highest level of	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
Brett, August 2013, reports prepared on behalf of Tendring District Council	<p>affordable housing possible whilst not discouraging the development of private market housing. The affordable Housing Viability Study provides a detailed assessment of the viability of the Council's proposed affordable housing planning policy. The Viability testing report is a supporting document for the potential of the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charge.</p> <p>The main aim is a 30% affordable housing target which has been updated by the Viability Testing affordable housing target of 25%.</p>	
Clacton Town Centre Vision, Intend, 2009	<p>This vision and strategic plan takes an integrated approach to regeneration by identifying and tackling physical design, planning and regeneration, transport, tourism and socioeconomic issues affecting the study area.</p> <p>The plans and recommendations will provide a framework to guide the development and enhancement of the town centre and seafront area. Further work on developing the plans and implementing feasible solutions will be coordinated by INTend. Seven opportunity sites have been identified, their potential for development investigated and overall design guidance for enhancing the built environment and public realm provided. The wider economic role and function of Clacton is also considered as a key part of the context for development as this has an important impact on land use proposals and deliverability.</p> <p>The vision and strategic plan for Clacton town centre will form a key component of the evidence base for Tendring District Council's Area Action Plan (AAP) which is due to be adopted in January 2011. It is also considered that the report will form a material consideration in determining planning applications prior to the adoption of the LDF.</p>	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Celebrate-on-Sea – 'Putting the fun back	<p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create a distinctive destination and a 	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
into Clacton'. Intend, 2010	<p>unique Clacton Brand;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage investment in new development and improvements to the seafront; • create new business and tourism opportunities; • improve pedestrian links between the station, town centre and the seafront; • enrich the existing character of the seafront and the town's cultural heritage; • phase proposals to make best use of available funding and investment; and • promote a new image for the town. 	Strategic Area.
Infrastructure Study, Part 2, Roger Tym & Partners with Peter Brett Associates, January 2010	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To create an infrastructure plan, led by the production of a funding model, to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is required and how it will be provided (e.g. location, etc.); • who is to provide it; • how it will be funded; • when it can be provided; and • sites for assessment. 	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Tendring District Historic Characterisation Project, Essex County Council, 2008	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the opportunity to safeguard and enhance the historic environment as an integrated part of development within Tendring District; • provide guidance to Planners at the early stages of development proposals; and • provide a means for local communities to engage with their historic environment. 	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Report, Essex County	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide guidance to planners at the early stages of development proposals; 	Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.



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Council, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide the opportunity to deliver conservation of locally characterised geodiversity in the wider landscape; and provide a basis for communities to engage with their local geodiversity. 	
Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring, Year 3 Interim Report, Colchester Borough Council, November 2012	<p>The objectives of the study are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish baseline data on visitors to Natura 2000 sites in Colchester Borough and Tendring District. Investigate visitor trends to Natura 2000 sites in Colchester Borough and Tendring District. Identify whether there is a link between site conditions and housing completions. Identify management measures needed to mitigate and manage the impacts of increased visitor numbers. <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the survey period (2010-2012) there has been an increase of 143% in visiting groups across the Natura 2000 sites. Abberton Reservoir has seen a steady increase in visitor numbers, most likely due to the opening of the new Visitor Centre. Just under two thirds of visitors said they visited alternative sites regularly. The most popular alternative sites to visit were Tendring coastal sites. The majority of visitors travelled to the sites by car. Close to home, liking the area and attractive scenery were the most popular reasons for visiting a site. Most common purpose for visiting the sites was dog walking. Weather and conditions under foot affect 	The Local Plans should consider the objectives and findings of the Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring. Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>the number of visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of rare visiting birds significantly increases visitors to a site. • Greater numbers of larger groups visit sites at weekends than during the week. 	
<p>Climatic Change Strategy 2010-2016, Tendring District Council</p>	<p>Priorities: Protect and enhance our environment, countryside and coast.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce carbon dioxide emissions; • prepare for a changing climate; and • reduce reliance on fossil fuels. 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Tendring Economic Strategy (October 2013)</p>	<p>The focus of the document is long term systematic change, with the aim of ensuring that economic growth is sustained beyond the 10 year lifespan of this document. This means setting strong foundations and adopting new approaches to embed long-term change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Supporting Tendring's Growth Locations - outlines the vision for target locations over the next 10 years. Based on the evidence available and consultation with stakeholders, initial target locations are Harwich, Clacton and the West of Tendring. • Objective 2: Targeting Growth Sectors – outlines the approach to supporting growth in target sectors in the district. The two key target growth sectors for Tendring are Offshore Energy and Care & Assisted Living. • Objective 3: Ensure Residents Have the Skills and Information to participate - outlines the need to support residents so that they have the skills and aspiration to participate in the opportunities promoted 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should take account of the Informs the Local Plans and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>



Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to Local Plans / SA
	<p>within this strategy. This includes recommendations on education, skills provision and employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 4: Support Modernisation, Diversification and Growth within the Business Base – outlines the approach to creating a more dynamic, diverse and future facing business base in Tendring. Improvements in business liaison, innovation and inward investment are the focus of this objective. Objective 5: Facilitate population growth where this supports economic objectives – recognises the link between population and economic growth in Tendring and outlines how some housing development could stimulate economic growth in the future. 	
<p>Retail Study Update, GVA Grimley Ltd, on behalf of Tendring District Council, September 2010</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Comparison goods floorspace – future capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020 – 9,559 sqm net 2025 – 18,452 sqm net <p>Capacity for convenience goods floorspace to 2025 will only arise in the Clacton area. This can be largely attributed to the strong performance of out-of-centre food stores.</p> <p>Clacton area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020 – 820 sqm net 2025 – 1,490 sqm net 	<p>Informs the Local Plans and the SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Chelmsford City Council – Emerging Local Plan and associated evidence base documents</p>	<p>The emerging Local Plan seeks to allocated land to meet housing needs of 10,875 homes over the plan period to 2036. This includes the allocation of development to North East Chelmsford (for 3,000) dwellings. Chelmsford City Council, as a Local Planning Authority, is included within the same Housing Market Area as Braintree, Colchester and Tendring.</p>	<p>The Chelmsford Local Plan and emerging evidence base documents are important to consider for the purposes of identifying any cross-boundary impacts or incompatibilities arising from the Section One and Two Local Plans.</p>



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<p>Uttlesford District Council – Emerging Local Plan and associated evidence base documents</p>	<p>Uttlesford District Council is in the process of preparing a Preferred Options Local Plan for consultation in summer 2017. The Local Plan is faced with significantly higher housing requirements (OAN) than were included in the previous adopted development plan. The Council is exploring the allocation of strategic growth options including land to the West of Braintree. Uttlesford District Council, as a Local Planning Authority, is not included within the same Housing Market Area as Braintree, Colchester and Tendring.</p>	<p>The Uttlesford Local Plan and emerging evidence base documents are important to consider for the purposes of identifying any cross-boundary impacts or incompatibilities arising from the Section One and Two Local Plans.</p>



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