

The logo for 'place services' is located in the top left corner. It consists of a solid blue square with the words 'place' and 'services' stacked vertically in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font.

**Essex County Council & Southend-on-Sea Borough Council  
Replacement Waste Local Plan: Pre-Submission**

**Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Environmental Report: Annex A – Plans and Programmes**

**February 2016**



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Essex County Council (ECC) and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council (SBC) commissioned Place Services to undertake an independent Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the Replacement Waste Local Plan: Pre-Submission 2016.

This document is Annex A to the Environmental Report and includes a description of those plans and programmes which are relevant to the Replacement Waste Local Plan and the SA/SEA process. A list of them has been included within the main Environmental Report.

## 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 relationship between various policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives may influence the Replacement Waste Local Plan. The relationships are analysed to;

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

Engaging in this process enables the Replacement Waste Local Plan to take advantage of any potential synergies and to attend to any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans and programmes that need to be considered include those at an international, national, region and local scale. All the identified plans and programmes are relevant to the Replacement Waste Local Plan and/or the Sustainability Appraisal; however it must be noted that no list of plans and programmes can be definitive. International Agreements and European Directives are mainly integrated into complementary UK legislation and policy to ensure their objectives can be achieved.

The relationship between various policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives have been subject to consultation with the Statutory Consultees (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) through the SA Scoping Report process in February 2015. Comments received by the Statutory Consultees on Annex A of the Scoping Report have been factored into this corresponding section in the Environmental Report by way of amendments and additions where necessary. These are documented in the following table:

**Table 1: Comments made by Statutory Consultees on SA Scoping Report of February 2015**

| Consultee        | Comment  | Action  |
|------------------|--|---|
| Historic England | We consider that the SA should include reference to the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention, to which the United Kingdom is a signatory. The ELC sets out the broad approach to dealing with landscapes at all geographical levels and in all places, setting out a framework for their management.  | Included within the list and review of Plans and Programmes relevant to the Plan. |
|                  | English Heritage (Historic England) has recently published three Good Practice Advice Notes to supplement national policy and guidance (the NPPF and PPG). This include an advice note on Local Plans.   | Included within the list and review of Plans and Programmes relevant to the Plan. |
|                  | In terms of local plans and programmes, it would be helpful to include reference to conservation area appraisals and management plans across the county (including Southend).  | Included within the list and review of Plans and Programmes relevant to the Plan. |
| Natural England  | We welcome reference to Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) in the Glossary of Acronyms and would recommend that this is discussed within the text of the scoping report as this is relevant to the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure. The report should also reference and consider the objectives of the local green infrastructure strategy and the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan. | Included within the list and review of Plans and Programmes relevant to the Plan. |

## 2 List of Relevant Plans and Programmes

The following table offers a reference to the plans and programmes relevant to the Waste Local Plan and the accompanying SA/SEA.

The list separates plans and programmes into those of International / National, County and District / Borough importance.

**Table 2: List of Plans and Programmes**

| International / National Plans and Programmes                                      |
|--|
| National Planning Policy Framework (Mar 2012)                                      |
| National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)  |
| The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004              |
| The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012  |
| EU Landfill Directive (1999)   |
| EU Waste Framework Directive (2008)  |
| Infrastructure Bill 2015   |
| Highways Act 1980  |
| Flood and Water Management Act 2010  |
| The Flood Risk Regulations 2009  |
| Land Drainage Act 1994   |
| Environmental Protection Act 1990  |
| Water Framework Directive (2000)   |
| EU Air Quality Directive 2008  |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981  |
| Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) |
| Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000   |
| Natural Environment White Paper (updated 2014)                                     |
| Active People Survey (Public Health England 2014)                                  |
| The Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013-2016                                     |
| The South East Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (2014)         |
| National Highways and Transportation survey (2013/14)                              |

|  |
|--|
| National Waste Management Plan for England 2013  |
| Waste Prevention Programme for England 2013  |
| Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (Natural England using 2008 baseline)  |
| Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention 2000   |
| Historic England Good Practice Advice notes (2015)   |
| <b>County (inc. Southend) Plans and Programmes</b>   |
| Updated Waste Capacity Gap Report 2016 (including Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update [2015])   |
| ECC and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Waste Local Plan (2001)  |
| ECC Replacement Minerals Local Plan (2014)   |
| Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Essex 2013-2018  |
| The Strategic Economic Plan for Essex 2015-2021  |
| Local Transport Plan 2011  |
| Speed Management Strategy (Mar 2010, with 2014 draft version)  |
| Traffic Management Strategy (Mar 2005)   |
| The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Essex 2007-2032  |
| ECC SuDS Design and Adoption Guide (draft 2014)  |
| Essex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Feb 2013)  |
| Essex Surface Water Management Plans (Dec 2013)  |
| Essex Rights of Way Improvement Plan (July 2009)   |
| Essex Biodiversity Action Plan 2011  |
| <b>District / Borough plans and programmes</b>   |
| Local Plan Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options (2014) note – a Draft Local Plan (2016) due to go out on public consultation at time of writing, Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies (Sep 2007) |
| Braintree District Council Local Plan Issues and Scoping document (2015), Braintree District Core Strategy (Sep 2011), Braintree District Council Local Plan Review (2005)                                 |
| Brentwood Borough Council Local Development Plan (emerging), Adopted Brentwood Replacement Local Plan (Aug 2005) + Saved Policy Direction Aug 2008   |
| Castle Point (new) Local Plan (emerging), Castle Point Local Plan Saved Policies (Sep 2007)  |
| Chelmsford City Council Local Plan Issues and Options (2015), Chelmsford City Council Core   |



|   |
|---|
| Strategy and Development Control Policies (Focused Review 2013), Site Allocations Plan (2012), North Chelmsford Area Action Plan (2011)   |
| Colchester Borough Council Local Plan (emerging), Colchester Local Plan Focused Review (2014)   |
| Epping Forest Local Plan (emerging), Epping Forest Combined Local Plan (1998) and Alterations (2006) Policy Document (Feb 2008)   |
| Harlow Local Plan 2031 (emerging), Adopted Replacement Harlow Local Plan (Jul 2006) + Saved Policy Direction (2009)   |
| Maldon District Local Plan (emerging), Maldon District Rural Allocations Plan (emerging), Maldon District Replacement Local Plan And Saved Policies (Nov 2008)  |
| Rochford District Allocations Plan (2014), Rochford District Core Strategy (2011)   |
| Tendring Local Plan (emerging), Tendring District Local Plan (Dec 2007)   |
| Uttlesford District Council Local Plan (emerging), Uttlesford Adopted Local Plan (Jan 2005), Saved Policy Direction (Dec 2007)  |
| Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Core Strategy (2007), Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Development Management DPD – Revised Proposed Submission (2014), Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Southend Central Area Action Plan (SCAAP) DPD – Proposed Submission (2012) |
| Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (District level, across the Plan Area)  |
| Green Infrastructure Strategies (for Harlow, Southend, Caste Point, Basildon, Colchester and Tendring [at present])   |

### 3 Review of Plans and Programmes

#### 3.1 Review of International / National Plans and Programmes

| International / National Plans and Programmes                         | Main Aims and Objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|---|--|---|
| National Planning Policy Framework (Mar 2012)                         | <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"> <li>- an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy;</li> <li>- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and</li> <li>- an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.</li> </ul> <p>The Framework states the Government's intention to publish separate updated national waste planning policy as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England.</p> | The overarching aims of the NPPF are relevant to all areas of planning policy; such as those related to growth and the sustainable management of waste.   |
| National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)                             | <p>This updated policy is intended to replace existing national waste planning policy contained in Planning Policy Statement 10.</p> <p>The updated policy follows a similar structure to policies in the National Planning Policy Framework, setting out policy which should be considered through local plan making and also when determining planning applications. Appendix A to the policy sets out the waste hierarchy which underpins the delivery of sustainable waste development, with Appendix B setting out those factors against which waste planning authorities should consider in assessing the suitability of sites or areas for waste development. Both appendices are largely a carry-over from existing policy in Planning Policy Statement 10.</p>  | Although currently not formally adopted, this recent consultation looks to update the content of PPS10 as the definitive national planning policy document on waste. The WLP will be obliged to incorporate the content of this plan. |
| The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 | These Regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment ("the Directive"), as regards plans and programmes relating solely to any part of England.   | The SA/SEA process is required to adhere to these regulations.  |

| International / National Plans and Programmes | Main Aims and Objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|---|--|---|
| The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012   | This Act requires all public bodies in England and Wales to consider how the services they commission and procure might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area.   | Relevant to Essex County Council's responsibility as a public body and service providers.   |
| EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)            | This legislation concerns waste handling and waste disposal. The overall aim is "to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill"                                    | Relevant to the Council's statutory responsibility as a Waste Planning Authority and specifically to the WLP as the predominant waste planning document at the local level.   |
| EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)     | This Directive introduced new provisions to boost waste prevention and recycling, and clarifying key concepts including definitions of waste, recovery and disposal.   | Relevant to the Council's statutory responsibility as a Waste Planning Authority and specifically to the WLP as the predominant waste planning document at the local level.   |
| Infrastructure Bill 2015                      | <p>This proposes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the funding and management of major roads;</li> <li>- Streamline the planning process for major projects;</li> <li>- Protect the infrastructure from invasive plants and animals;</li> <li>- Support house building;</li> <li>- Make it easier and cheaper to register land and property;</li> <li>- Help communities to become stakeholders in renewable electricity projects.</li> </ul> | Relevant to the Council's wider plan to deliver enabling infrastructure projects and to create a single infrastructure plan for the County. This is likely to have implications for the strategic planning of waste in the Plan Area. |
| Highways Act 1980                             | This Act deals with the management and operation of the road network in England and Wales. It consolidated with amendments several earlier pieces of legislation.  | Relevant to the Council's wider plans to deliver a comprehensive Highways and Transportation Programme and the delivery of infrastructure projects. This is likely  |

| International / National Plans and Programmes | Main Aims and Objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|--|--|
|   |  | to have implications for the strategic planning of waste in the Plan Area.                                     |
| Flood and Water Management Act 2010           | This Act provides for better management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard communities from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer. This act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather.  | Relevant to all land use planning and specifically in the allocation of sites for waste management facilities. |
| The Flood Risk Regulations 2009               | <p>These Regulations transpose Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment and management of flood risks for England and Wales. They impose duties on local authorities to prepare preliminary assessment reports about past floods in each river basin district, and the possible harmful consequences of future floods. Following these assessments, the authorities must identify areas which are at significant risk of flooding. They additionally impose duties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prepare flood risk maps and flood hazard maps for each area which has been identified as being at significant risk of flooding.</li> <li>- prepare a flood risk management plan for each area which has been identified as being at significant risk of flooding.</li> </ul> | Relevant to all land use planning including the allocation of sites for waste management facilities.           |
| Land Drainage Act 1994                        | An Act to consolidate the enactments relating to internal drainage boards, and to the functions of such boards and of local authorities in relation to land drainage.  | Relevant to all land use planning and including the allocation of sites for waste management facilities.       |
| Environmental Protection Act 1990             | This Act establishes a regime which can prescribe any process or substance and set limits on it in respect of emissions into the environment, and sets out a regime for regulating and licensing the acceptable disposal of controlled waste on land.  | Relevant to the Council's statutory responsibility as a Waste Planning Authority (WPA).                        |
| Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)        | This Directive prescribes steps to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies (including marine waters up to one nautical mile from shore). This includes measurements of biological, hydromorphological, physical-chemical and chemical quality.  | Allows the WPA to better understand the implications of their actions in terms of pollution and water quality. |
| EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)         | This Directive set limits and targets for concentrations of various pollutants in outdoor air for the protection of health and ecosystems. It includes   | Allows the WPA to better understand the implications of their actions in terms of                              |

| International / National Plans and Programmes                                      | Main Aims and Objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|--|---|--|
|  | controls over fine particulate matter.  | pollution and air quality  |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981  | This Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and the Birds Directive (1979, revised 2009) in Great Britain. The Act covers protection of species and contains the law regarding SSSIs.  | Relevant to the allocation of sites for waste facilities due to prevalence of designations in the Plan Area.   |
| Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) | This biodiversity strategy for England builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how we are implementing our international and EU commitments.<br><br>It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea.                              | Relevant to the allocation of sites for waste facilities in the Plan Area.   |
| Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000   | This Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). | This Act is relevant to the allocation of sites for waste management, particularly where PRowS are prevalent. This is also the case for SSSIs and the Plan Area's single AONB.   |
| Natural Environment White Paper (updated 2014)                                     | This White Paper recognises that a healthy natural environment is the foundation of sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing. It sets out how the value of nature can be mainstreamed across our society by facilitating local action; strengthening the connections between people and nature; and creating a green economy.   | Although not directly relevant to the WLP, the content of this paper should be broadly adhered to in both the WLP and the Sustainability Appraisal.  |
| Active People Survey (Public Health England 2014)                                  | A database with summary reports that deal specifically with healthy lifestyles.<br><a href="http://www.noo.org.uk/data_sources/physical_activity">http://www.noo.org.uk/data_sources/physical_activity</a><br><br>This website has the survey data to download.   | The results of this survey are useful to inform the Sustainability Appraisal, particularly regarding any potential loss of recreation through the allocation of sites, and also any enhancement through restoration proposals. |
| The Public Health  | Part 1 introduces the overarching vision for public   | Relevant to those  |

| International / National Plans and Programmes                              | Main Aims and Objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|--|--|---|
| Outcomes Framework 2013-2016   | <p>health, the outcomes to be achieved and the indicators that will help to understand how well health is improving and being protected.</p> <p>Part 2 specifies all the technical details that can be currently supplied for each public health indicator and indicates where further work will be done to fully specify all indicators.</p> <p>Part 3 consists of the impact assessment and equalities impact assessment.</p>  | elements of the WLP and Sustainability Appraisal that seek to mitigate impacts that could impact on public health / improve good health and wellbeing in the Plan Area. |
| The South East Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (2014) | South East LEP (SELEP) has secured £442.2 million in funding from HM Government to boost economic growth - with a particular focus on transport schemes that will bring new jobs and homes until 2021.   | Relevant to the WLP in terms of its relationship with, and response to, growth in the Plan Area.  |
| National Highways and Transportation survey (2013/14)                      | Annual survey of the public satisfaction with highways and transport services for Highways Authorities across the UK, with detailed questions by priority area (themes), as well as information on travel behavior.  | The results of this survey are important to consider in regards to the allocation of sites and their individual and cumulative highways impacts.                        |
| National Waste Management Plan for England 2013                            | <p>This superseded the Waste Strategy for England 2007 without adding any new policies. The 2007 Strategy included measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste;</li> <li>- Reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulatory agencies;</li> <li>- Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;</li> <li>- Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and</li> <li>- Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground</li> </ul> | This national strategy is relevant to Waste Planning Authorities and the WLP as the predominant waste planning document in the Plan Area.                               |
| Waste Prevention Programme for England 2013                                | <p>This programme is designed to help people and organisations make the most of opportunities to save money by reducing waste through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- encouraging businesses to contribute to a more</li> </ul>  | This national strategy is relevant to Waste Planning Authorities and the WLP as the   |

| International / National Plans and Programmes                                       | Main Aims and Objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <p>sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- encouraging 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</li> <li>- helping businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth</li> <li>- supporting action by central and local government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities</li> </ul>   | <p>predominant waste planning document in the Plan Area.</p>  |
| <p>Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (Natural England using 2008 baseline)</p> | <p>The guidance is aimed at parks and greenspace practitioners and their partners, particularly decision makers, planners and managers of green space. It describes the amount, quality and level of visitor services that we believe everyone is entitled to.</p> <p>The standard recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home;</li> <li>- at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometre of home;</li> <li>- one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and</li> <li>- one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus</li> <li>- a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.</li> </ul> <p>An 'Analysis of Accessible Natural Greenspace Provision for Essex, including Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock Unitary Authorities' was published in 2009 by Natural England and the Essex Wildlife Trust.</p> | <p>The results of this survey are useful to inform the Sustainability Appraisal, particularly regarding any potential loss of recreation through the allocation of sites, and also any enhancement through restoration proposals.</p> |
| <p>Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention 2000</p>                       | <p>The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</p> <p>Under Article 5 – General measures, it is specified that each Party, to which the UK is a signatory, undertakes:</p> <p>a) to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural</p>  | <p>The potential for the allocation of land for waste management facilities to impact on landscapes both negatively and positively (in the case of restoring mineral extraction sites) should be</p>                                  |

| International / National Plans and Programmes             | Main Aims and Objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <p>heritage, and a foundation of their identity;</p> <p>b) to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;</p> <p>c) to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;</p> <p>d) to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.</p> | <p>acknowledged in the Plan, the Sustainability Framework and the SA site pro forma.</p>   |
| <p>Historic England Good Practice Advice notes (2015)</p> | <p>Planning Practice Guidance - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. This advises on enhancing and conserving the historic environment and covers plan-making, decision-taking, guidance on designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and further information on heritage and planning issues.</p> <p>These guidance notes state that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.</p>  | <p>The Plan should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. This is relevant to any land-use plan, as well as the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> |



### 3.2 Review of County (inc. Southend) Plans and Programmes

| County (inc. Southend) Plans and Programmes                   | Main Aims and Objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|---|--|
| Updated Waste Capacity Gap Report 2016                        | <p>The capacity gap reports are intended to quantify any future capacity requirement for waste management. It is the first step in allocating sites for waste management in the WLP.</p> <p>The aim of this report is two-fold; primarily to support the delivery of the WLP, but also to assist in determining 'need' during consideration of planning applications.</p> <p>This report takes forward the significant amount of previous work undertaken. It seeks to consolidate the different approaches taken within the previous reports and refine capacity information so that the need for additional sites can be determined.</p> <p>Previous capacity gap reports are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Waste Arisings: Addendum to the Replacement Waste Local Plan Capacity Gap Report 2014</li> <li>- Waste Arisings, Capacity and Future Requirements Study, 2007</li> <li>- Updated Capacity and Need Assessment, 2009;</li> <li>- Waste Capacity Gap Report, September 2010</li> <li>- Waste Capacity Gap Report Update, October 2011</li> <li>- Capacity Gap Report Update, 2013</li> </ul> | Acts as the definitive evidence base document related to waste specific to the Plan Area and therefore the direction of the WLP. |
| ECC and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Waste Local Plan 2001 | <p>This is the current Waste Local Plan for the Plan Area, which is to be replaced by the emerging Replacement Waste Local Plan to which this report relates. The main issues addressed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the contribution the WP makes to the aims of optimising the reduction, reuse, recycling and composting of all wastes but especially household waste;</li> <li>- compliance with revised regional guidance : 'Revised Waste Advice – a sustainable waste planning strategy for the South-East 1995 – 2010' SERP 160, SERPLAN, March 1997;</li> <li>- provisions for waste disposal by landfill;</li> <li>- the identification of specific sites for waste management facilities in addition to the potential landfill sites and criteria against which applications for further facilities would be considered;</li> <li>- policies to guide consideration of planning applications.</li> </ul>  | This Plan is the current Waste Local Plan for the Plan Area and will be replaced by the WLP once adopted.                        |

| County (inc. Southend) Plans and Programmes             | Main Aims and Objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|---|---|---|
| ECC Replacement Minerals Local Plan 2014                | <p>The Plan provides a clear policy framework for all parties involved in future minerals and minerals related development as it provides a picture of how ECC see minerals development in the County taking place up to 2029, the steps needed to make this happen and the measures necessary to assess their progress on the way.</p> <p>This is a positive 'spatial plan' which aims to deliver sustainable development. The Plan has a central role in supporting economic growth in the County through the delivery of land, buildings and infrastructure to meet our future needs. At the same time it ensures positive steps are taken to protect and enhance the County's unique natural, historic and environmental assets and resources. It also has a key role to play in supporting the strong, vibrant and healthy communities in Essex to make them sustainable for the future.</p> | This Plan is the current Minerals Local Plan for the Plan Area. There are clear links between minerals and waste planning, particularly surrounding aggregate recycling.  |
| Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Essex 2013-2018 | The Essex Health and Wellbeing Board brings together key partners to improve health and wellbeing through the development and implementation of a Health and Wellbeing Strategy for the communities of Essex. This strategy sets out how the partners will work together to improve health and wellbeing over the next five years in Essex. The key priorities are based on evidence from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), and an extensive consultation process throughout the county.   | And waste management facilities or activities resulting from the WLP will need to respect the objectives of this strategy.  |
| The Strategic Economic Plan for Essex 2015-2021         | This is emerging and will be published in Autumn 2014. A draft version was submitted as part of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan to Government, in order to secure a share in the HM Government's Single Local Growth Fund. The Plan will be developed the in partnership with districts and boroughs, predominantly through the Integrated County Strategy Working Group.   | Relevant to the WLP in so far as it has a relationship with planned growth in the Plan Area.  |
| Local Transport Plan 2011                               | <p>Comprises two distinct parts – a long-term Essex Transport Strategy and a short-term Implementation Plan. The Strategy's outcomes/goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide connectivity for Essex communities and international gateways to support sustainable economic growth and regeneration</li> <li>- Reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve air quality through lifestyle changes, innovation and technology</li> <li>- Improve safety on the transport network and enhance and promote a safe travelling</li> </ul>  | This Plan is relevant to the WLP where waste related activities use and can impact on the highway network. This Plan also informs the Sustainability Appraisal of relevant transport issues and goals related to the Plan Area. |

| County (inc. Southend) Plans and Programmes                       | Main Aims and Objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p>environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secure and maintain all transport assets to an appropriate standard and ensure that the network is available for use</li> <li>- Provide sustainable access and travel choice for Essex residents to help create sustainable communities.</li> </ul>  |  |
| Speed Management Strategy (Mar 2010, with 2014 draft version)     | <p>Through the Speed Management Strategy the County Council aims to achieve clear, consistent signing of speed limits that allocate appropriate speeds for different road functions and to enable drivers to understand the reasons for the applied limit. Essex Police will continue to provide both proactive and reactive enforcement to reduce speed related injury accidents and the Partnership will pursue the development of a managed enforcement strategy for communities. The effect of this Strategy should be to create a better quality of life for Essex residents and a reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured on Essex roads due to speeding.</p>  | <p>This Plan is relevant to the WLP where waste related activities use and can impact on the highway network. It informs the WLP and the Sustainability Appraisal of relevant road safety issues related to the Plan Area.</p> |
| Traffic Management Strategy (Mar 2005)                            | <p>This document contains Essex County Council's Traffic Management Strategy for Essex roads for the next twenty years. The aim is to provide the people of Essex with the opportunity to choose the most appropriate form of transport, the infrastructure to enable their safe journey and the services for a convenient trip.</p>   | <p>This Plan is relevant to the WLP where waste related activities use and can impact on the highway network.</p>  |
| The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Essex 2007-2032 | <p>Essex's proposed strategy for dealing with municipal waste in the future can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- Essex will achieve high levels of recycling, with an aspiration to achieve collectively 60% recycling of household waste by 2020. This could be achieved through a combination of further improvement in the performance of recycling and composting kerbside collection schemes and the Recycling Centres for Household Waste, and the recovery of recyclable materials through new treatment plants.</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- Whilst we can work on reducing the amount of</li> </ul> | <p>Deals with municipal waste management in Essex, which is directly relevant to the more strategic issues explored in the WLP.</p>  |

| County (inc. Southend) Plans and Programmes           | Main Aims and Objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <p>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>  |   |
| ECC SuDS Design and Adoption Guide (draft 2014)       | <p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 was introduced to address the concerns and recommendations raised in the Pitt Report following the 2007 floods. The Act makes Essex County Council the SuDS Approving Body responsible for approving all surface water drainage systems for new developments in line with a set of National Standards set out by government as well as any specific local standards. This document forms the local standards for Essex which with the National Standards, strongly promotes the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) which help to reduce surface water runoff and mitigate flood risk.</p>  | <p>Informs the Sustainability Appraisal of relevant SuDS methods and content related to the surface water impacts of potential allocations for waste management facilities.</p> |
| Essex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Feb 2013) | <p>The Local Strategy addresses Local Flood Risk only. Other sources of flood risk are considered by the Local Strategy, but only where they interact or are influenced by Local Flood Risk. Local Flood Risk may come from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surface water flooding, also known as pluvial flooding or flash flooding, which occurs when high intensity rainfall generates runoff which flows over the surface of the ground and ponds in low lying areas.</li> <li>- Ordinary watercourse flooding concerns flooding from any watercourse which is not designated by the Environment Agency as a main river.</li> <li>- Groundwater flooding occurs when water levels in the ground rise above the ground surface. Flooding of this type tends to occur after long periods of sustained heavy rainfall and can last for weeks or even months.</li> </ul> | <p>Informs the Sustainability Appraisal of relevant flood risk management content related to land use planning documents such as the WLP.</p>                                   |
| Essex Surface Water Management Plans (Dec 2013)       | <p>A South Essex Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been produced for the administrative areas of Basildon Borough, Castle Point Borough and Rochford District. A second SWMP for Harlow is nearing completion and four further studies have been commissioned this financial year for Maldon, Colchester, Chelmsford and Brentwood.</p> <p>Surface Water Management Plans will help Essex</p>  | <p>Informs the Sustainability Appraisal of relevant surface water management related to land use planning documents such as the WLP and any allocated sites</p>                 |

| County (inc. Southend) Plans and Programmes     | Main Aims and Objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|---|--|
|   | County Council and key local partners with responsibilities for surface water and drainage understand the causes of surface water flooding, identify areas in Essex at risk and through partnership working prioritise areas for future detailed studies and alleviation work.  | therein.   |
| Essex Rights of Way Improvement Plan (May 2009) | <p>This Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP) is the result of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000, which placed a duty on Essex County Council (ECC) to set out a 10 year strategy for improving access to the countryside through rights of way.</p> <p>The plan is related to the Local Transport Plan for Essex and builds on the statutory duties of the Highway Authority to ‘...assert and protect the right of the public to use rights of way’ (Highways Act 1980 S130) through maintenance of both the Definitive Map and Statement and the routes themselves.</p> <p>All RoWIPs must contain an assessment of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The extent to which local rights of way meet the present and likely future needs of the public</li> <li>- The opportunities provided by local rights of way for all forms of open air recreation and enjoyment</li> <li>- The accessibility of local rights of way to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems.</li> </ul> | Informs the Sustainability Appraisal of relevant PRow information related to the any allocated sites in the WLP.   |
| Essex Biodiversity Action Plan 2011             | The Strategy is focused upon 19 Priority Habitat Types and recognises that many organisations and local authorities continue to use or reference local or historic national BAP targets and may continue to do so for planning and other purposes. Indeed, the National Planning Policy Framework makes explicit reference to such targets (where they locally exist) as part of the planning process. Where such local or regional BAPs can be clearly demonstrated as being of relevance to a local plan then these should continue to be a material consideration and are of relevance for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for specific developments.   | The EBAP is specifically relevant to the Plan and its links to mineral extraction. The restoration of minerals sites through landfilling can increase BAP habitats within the Plan Area. |

### 3.3 Review of District / Borough Plans and Programmes

| District / Borough plans and programmes   | Main aims and objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Local Plan Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options (2014) note – a Draft Local Plan (2016) due to go out on public consultation at time of writing</p> <p>Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies (Sep 2007)</p> | <p>These plans provide the current and emerging basis for all planning decisions within the district.</p> <p>They provide direction on the need for housing, employment and strategic growth at a number of proposed development sites.</p> <p>The adopted Core Strategy will, in due course, be replaced by the emerging Local Plan.</p>  | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Basildon through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p>  |
| <p>Braintree District Council Local Plan Issues and Scoping document (2015)</p> <p>Braintree District Core Strategy (Sep 2011)</p> <p>Braintree District Council Local Plan Review (2005)</p>                           | <p>These plans provide the current and emerging basis for all planning decisions within the district.</p> <p>They provide direction on the need for housing, employment and strategic growth at a number of proposed development sites.</p> <p>The adopted Core Strategy will, in due course, be replaced by the emerging Local Plan.</p>  | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Braintree through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p> |
| <p>Brentwood Borough Council Local Development Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Adopted Brentwood Replacement Local Plan (Aug 2005) + Saved Policy Direction Aug 2008</p>   | <p>The Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan for the Borough which, once adopted, will supersede saved policies in the current Replacement Local Plan (2005).</p> <p>The Plan will set out policies, proposals and site allocations to guide future development in the Borough. It will enable the Council to manage growth while protecting key areas. Among other things, the Plan will include policies to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing and economic growth requirements;</li> </ul> | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Brentwood through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the</p>  |

| District / Borough plans and programmes   | Main aims and objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Retail, leisure and other commercial development;</li> <li>- Infrastructure for transport and utilities (such as energy, telecoms, and water);</li> <li>- Local community facilities (such as local shops, schools and healthcare);</li> <li>- Conservation and protection of the natural and historic environment; and</li> <li>- Climate change and provision of renewable energy.</li> </ul>  | <p>role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p>  |
| <p>Castle Point (new) Local Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Castle Point Local Plan Saved Policies (Sep 2007)</p>  | <p>This plan provides the basis for all planning decisions within the district.</p> <p>The New Local Plan will set out the Council's strategic approach to future development and growth in Castle Point. It will set out site allocations, and also designations and policies to protect important elements of the local environment. It will also set out development management policies against which all planning applications will be considered. It is currently in draft form.</p>  | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Castle Point through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p> |
| <p>Chelmsford City Council Local Plan Issues and Options (2015)</p> <p>Chelmsford City Council Core Strategy and Development Control Policies (Focused Review 2013)</p> <p>Site Allocations Plan (2012)</p> <p>North Chelmsford Area Action Plan (2011)</p> | <p>An emerging Local Plan includes three Spatial Options on how future development could be distributed. The document identifies potential levels of new development with potential locations and areas of search for growth. It does not identify any actual development sites at this stage. At the time of writing this Plan was out on public consultation.</p> <p>The Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) sets out our vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies that will guide and shape development until 2021. It also identifies general areas for new housing and employment, transport infrastructure and areas where development will be very limited.</p> <p>The Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SADPD) allocates land for certain uses, such as housing, employment, Green Belt and open space. It was adopted in February 2012.</p> <p>The plan explains in detail the proposals for creating new areas to live and work to the north west and north east of Chelmsford. The plan identifies land for around 4,000 new houses. It also includes proposals for new roads, railway station, schools, jobs, shops,</p> | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Chelmsford through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p>   |

| District / Borough plans and programmes  | Main aims and objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|--|--|---|
|  | sports facilities, and green spaces.   |   |
| <p>Colchester Borough Council Local Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Colchester Local Plan Focused Review (2014)</p>                                   | <p>The Council is currently working on a new Local Plan (2017-2032). It will provide the strategy for the growth of the borough, setting out what development will take place and where, to 2032 and beyond. Once adopted, the new Local Plan will replace the Borough's existing local planning policies. The new Local Plan will set out a vision for the area, establishing the long term aims and aspirations for the Borough going forward. The Plan will include policies and allocations that help to deliver these aims and aspirations. The Council consulted on the Issues and Options of the new Local Plan in early 2015.</p>  | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Colchester through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p>    |
| <p>Epping Forest Local Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Epping Forest Combined Local Plan (1998) and Alterations (2006) Policy Document (Feb 2008)</p> | <p>This council has started the preparation of a new Local Plan. This will replace the existing 1998 Local Plan and 2006 Alterations documents. The new Local Plan will guide development in the district up to 2033, being used to deal with planning applications and to provide land allocations.</p> <p>The current adopted Local Plan provides direction on the need for housing, employment and strategic and non-strategic growth at a number of proposed development sites.</p>  | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Epping Forest through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p> |
| <p>Harlow Local Plan 2031 (emerging)</p> <p>Adopted Replacement Harlow Local Plan (Jul 2006) + Saved Policy Direction (2009)</p>             | <p>The Council is currently preparing a new Local Development Plan which will cover the period 2011 to 2031. This plan sets out how many new homes and jobs are to be provided in Harlow by 2031. The plan will also include locations where development will take place.</p> <p>The Council's key priorities are to deliver more and better housing, regeneration and a thriving economy. To achieve these priorities evidence shows that between 12,000 and 15,000 new homes and 8,000 to 12,000 jobs between 2011 and 2031 will be required to meet Harlow's objectively assessed development needs and to deliver the regeneration</p> | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Harlow through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA</p>   |



| District / Borough plans and programmes   | Main aims and objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|--|--|
|   | of the town.   | through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.   |
| <p>Maldon District Local Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Maldon District Rural Allocations Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Maldon District Replacement Local Plan And Saved Policies (Nov 2008)</p> | <p>A forthcoming local plan will provide direction on the need for housing, employment and strategic and growth at a number of proposed development sites. This Plan has been called in by the SoS pending examination. An emerging Rural Allocations Plan will outline non-strategic development sites and is in the early stages of the plan-making process following a call-for-sites exercise.</p> | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Maldon through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p>   |
| <p>Rochford District Allocations Plan (2014)</p> <p>Rochford District Core Strategy (2011)</p>  | <p>These plans provide the basis for all planning decisions within the district.</p> <p>The Allocations Plan allocates specific sites and sets out detailed policies for a range of uses, including residential, employment, education and open spaces, and has been prepared in accordance with the general locations and policies set out in the adopted Rochford Core Strategy.</p>                 | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Rochford through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p> |
| <p>Tendring Local Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Tendring District Local Plan (Dec 2007)</p>  | <p>These plans provide the basis for all planning decisions within the district.</p> <p>A forthcoming local plan, compliant with the NPPF, will provide direction on the need for housing, employment and strategic and non-strategic growth at a number of proposed development sites. an issues and Options consultation was undertaken in 2015.</p>   | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Tendring through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the</p>  |

| District / Borough plans and programmes   | Main aims and objectives  | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process  |
|---|---|--|
|   |   | role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.   |
| <p>Uttlesford District Council Local Plan (emerging)</p> <p>Uttlesford Adopted Local Plan (Jan 2005)</p> <p>Saved Policy Direction (Dec 2007)</p> | <p>This plan provides the basis for all planning decisions within the district.</p> <p>A forthcoming local plan will provide direction on the need for housing, employment and strategic and non-strategic growth at a number of proposed development sites. An Issues and Options consultation was undertaken in 2015 that explored areas of growth in the District and strategic scenarios for the distribution of growth and indicative housing targets.</p> | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Uttlesford through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p> |

| District / Borough plans and programmes   | Main aims and objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Core Strategy (2007)</p> <p>Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Development Management DPD – Revised Proposed Submission (2015)</p> <p>Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Southend Central Area Action Plan (SCAAP) DPD – Adopted Submission (2015)</p> | <p>The Core Strategy provides the vision, objectives and broad strategy for the spatial development of Southend. This includes the distribution of a 10-year housing supply; and sets out key policies against which all planning applications will be assessed, including the Council's core policies on minerals and the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment (including conservation areas).</p> <p>The 'Development Management' DPD sets out the Borough Council's policies for positively managing development in Southend and will be used to assess and determine planning applications. The policies in the Development Management DPD will replace a number of Southend Borough Local Plan Saved Policies. The document will advise people who are considering development on the nature of proposals that are likely to be acceptable.</p> <p>The SCAAP advises people who are considering development within the Southend Central AAP boundary on the nature of proposals that are likely to be acceptable. An Area Action Plan is a development plan document that forms part of the Local Development Framework for the Borough. Such Plans are used when there is a need to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed. Area Action Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- deliver planned growth areas;</li> <li>- stimulate regeneration;</li> <li>- protect areas particularly sensitive to change;</li> <li>- resolve conflicting objectives in areas subject to development pressures; or</li> <li>- focus the delivery of area based regeneration initiatives.</li> </ul> | <p>These documents are relevant to the WLP where it must be flexible to planned growth in Southend-on-Sea through the allocation of new and safeguarded waste facilities. Similarly, potential conflicts between any content of the plans and the WLP, including the role of the WPA through WCAs, will need to be considered and identified.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (District level, across the Plan Area)</p>   | <p>Character appraisals have been prepared for conservation areas in the Plan Area at a district level. Such appraisals give a clear statement about why each conservation area has been designated, the character of the area and enhancement opportunities.</p>  | <p>Such appraisals will help determine the suitability of waste management facilities in certain areas. This is important to consider in policy and site assessments in the SA.</p>   |
| <p>Green Infrastructure Strategies (for Harlow, Southend, Caste Point, Basildon,</p>  | <p>Green Infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.</p> <p>These sites should be strategically planned in order to deliver a network of high quality green spaces and</p>  | <p>Green Infrastructure Strategies can be intrinsically linked to waste management, particularly in the restoration of mineral</p>  |

| District / Borough plans and programmes | Main aims and objectives   | Relevance to the WLP / Sustainability Appraisal process |
|---|--|---|
| Colchester and Tendring [at present])   | <p>other environmental features.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure can provide many social, economic and environmental benefits close to where people live and work including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Places for outdoor relaxation and play</li> <li>- Space and habitat for wildlife with access to nature for people</li> <li>- Climate change adaptation - for example flood alleviation and cooling urban heat islands.</li> <li>- Environmental education</li> <li>- Local food production - in allotments, gardens and through agriculture</li> <li>- Improved health and well-being – lowering stress levels and providing opportunities for exercise</li> </ul> | extraction sites in the Plan period.                    |



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