

North Essex Authorities – Common Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental
Assessment (SEA)**

Environmental Report – Preferred Options:

Annex A - Plans and Programmes

June 2016

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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 Common Strategic Part 1 for Common Strategic Part 1.

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

This document is Annex A to the Environmental Report of the SA for the Common Strategic Part 1 for Common Strategic Part 1. It includes a comprehensive description of relevant plans and programmes. 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 Common Strategic Part 1 for Common Strategic Part 1 includes policies equating to a range of social, environmental and economic aspirations. The relationship between various policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives may influence the Common Strategic Part 1 for Common Strategic Part 1 and this SA. The relationships are analysed to:

- identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SA 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 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 Common Strategic Part 1 and the accompanying SA.

Table 1: List of 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 Directive on the Landfill of Waste 1999
European Directive concerning urban waste-water treatment 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 Union Directive on Waste 2008
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
Planning Practice Guidance (2014)
The Localism Act 2011
National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
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)
PPS 5 Historic Environment Guide (2010)
UK Marine Policy Statement, HM Government (2011)
Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011
Water White Paper (2011)
Urban White Paper (2000)
Rural White Paper (2000)
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
Department of Health (2010) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England
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)
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (DCLG, 2008)

Sub-national Plans and Programmes
Essex and Southend Replacement Structure Plan – Saved Policy Direction (2001)
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 1 & 2 & 3 (2012)
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
River Basin Management Plan Anglian River Basin District (draft 2015)
Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape plans
Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape Statements
Essex Rural Strategy: 2020 Vision for Rural Essex 2010
ECC Parking Standards: Design and Good Practice Adopted by UDC (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
Economic Plan for Essex (2014)
Sustainable Drainage Systems Design and Adoption Guide 2012
Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014)
Essex Waste Local Plan (adopted 2001) and 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)
Anglian Water Business Plan (2015-2020) (2012)
Draft Water Resource Management Plan (2014-2039) (2014)
Anglian River Basin Management Plan (2014/2015) (2009)

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)
The Essex County Council 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)
Essex Economic Growth Strategy (2012)
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
Essex Transport Strategy: The Local Transport Plan for Essex (June 2011)
Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes
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 Water Cycle Study (2008)
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2014)
Creative Colchester Strategy & Action Plan (2012)
PPG17 Colchester Open Space , Sport & Recreation Study (2008)
Safer Colchester Partnership: Strategic Assessment of Crime and Annual Partnership Plan 2012-2013 (2012)
Townscape Character Assessment (2006)
Scott Wilson Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)

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Affordable Housing SPD (2011)
Communities Facilities SPD (updated 2012)
Better Town Centre SPD (2012)
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2011)
Colchester Borough Council Housing Strategy (2012)
Local Air Quality Management Progress Report (2013)
Colchester Borough Council's Comprehensive Climate Risk Assessment (2010)
Colchester Borough Council Landscape Strategy (2013)
Colchester Cycling Strategy SPD (2012)
Core Strategy (2008)
Development Policies DPD (2010)
Site Allocations Policies DPD (2010)
Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011)
Colchester Coastal Protection Belt Review (Chris Blandford's Associates 2016)
Tendring economic development strategy (2013)
Tendring SHMA (2013)
Babergh Adopted Core Strategy and Adopted Policies (2011 – 2031) Local Plan Document (2014)
Braintree District Core Strategy (2011)
Sustainable Development, Tendring District Council Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft Written Statement 2012 (as amended by the 2014 Focused Changes)
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
Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring, Year 3 Interim Report, Colchester Borough Council, November 2012
Climatic Change Strategy 2010-2016, Tendring District Council
Retail Study Update (September 2010)

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 the Plan/ 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. 	The Common Strategic Part 1 should take regard of these principles in order contribute to the aspirations outlined by the EU.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	The Common Strategic Part 1 should adhere to landscape issues. The SA also includes criteria to protect the archaeological heritage.
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. 	Treatment and recycling water in this way is a necessity for developments over a population threshold to adhere to the EU directive. The Common Strategic Part 1 should have regard to waste water provisions and considerations.

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ 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 Directive concerning urban waste-water treatment 1991	<p>The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of more than 2000 population equivalents (p.e.); • Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of more than 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations more than 10 000 population equivalents in designated sensitive areas and their catchments; • A requirement for pre- authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems; • Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and • Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use whenever it is appropriate. 	The Common Strategic Part 1 should have regard to waste water provision implications and considerations.
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 Common Strategic Part 1 should have regard to waste water provision implications and considerations.
European Union Floods Directive 2007	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood	Flood risk considerations in the Common Strategic Part 1 should be informed by the approach within the

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ SA
	<p>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.</p>	<p>EU Floods Directive.</p>
<p>European Union Air Quality Directive 2008 including previous versions.</p>	<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 Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</p>	<p>Air quality management principles relating to the range of pollutant gases outlines within the EU Air Quality Directive are a consideration for Common Strategic Part 1 and the SA.</p>

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ SA
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 Common Strategic Part 1, in conjunction LPA 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 Common Strategic Part 1 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 Directive on Waste 2008	<p>This Directive lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to waste management and disposal in strategic planning and in Local Plan content.</p>
European Union 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 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 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 the Plan/ SA
	<p>human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.</p>	
<p>United Nations Kyoto Protocol</p>	<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 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 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 Common Strategic Part 1 where possible and appropriate.</p>

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ SA
	<p>Protocol;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>World Commission on Environment and Development 'Our Common Future' 1987</p>	<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. 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should have to 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.</p>
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg Summit 2002</p>	<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 	<p>Issues surrounding climate change and renewable energy have significant implications for development. The Common Strategic Part 1 should strive to produce developments of low carbon housing and reduce environmental degradation through</p>

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ SA
	<p>\$1 a day;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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>responsible design and construction practices.</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</p>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 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>

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ SA
	protected species.	
Review of the European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Commission, 2009	<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 longterm vision and constitute the overarching policy framework for all Union policies and strategies. A number of unsustainable trends require 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>The Common Strategic Part 1 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>
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (2003)	<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 longterm 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 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 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 the Plan/ SA
	<p>protect biodiversity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 Common Strategic Part 1 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 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 Common Strategic Part 1 should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>
<p>EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2002-2012)</p>	<p>The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are:</p> <p>(a) to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital;</p>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from</p>

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ SA
	<p>(b) to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy;</p> <p>(c) to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing;</p> <p>(d) to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation;</p> <p>(e) to improve the evidence base for environment policy;</p> <p>(f) to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right;</p> <p>(g) to improve environmental integration and policy coherence;</p> <p>(h) to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities;</p> <p>(i) to increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges.</p>	<p>the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)</p>	<p>Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.</p>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)</p> <p>Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention</p>	<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>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should develop policies and ensure development principles that take account of the Convention.</p>
<p>Aarhus Convention (1998)</p>	<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <p>The right of everyone to receive environmental information.</p> <p>The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making.</p> <p>The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above</p>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 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>

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Plan/ SA
	or environmental law in general.	

3.2 Review of National Plans and Programmes

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
National Planning Practice Guidance	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.	Provides guidance on the preparation of Common Strategic Part 1 and accompanying SA.
Localism Act 2011	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 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.	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 Common Strategic Part 1 can utilise statistics and information relating only to the Districts to inform planning policy and allow the focus to be primarily concerned with the benefits for the local population.
National Planning Policy Framework	<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 	The Common Strategic Part 1 must be in conformity with this national planning document in order to ensure development is sustainable. Therefore, the Common Strategic Part 1 should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>competitive economy,;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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</p>	

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	development which is relevant to both plan making and decision making.	
The Future of Transport White Paper	<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: 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 Part 1 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>
Housing Act 2004	<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>	Informs the Part 1 in developing policies that help to create a fairer and better housing market.
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement	<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>	The Common Strategic Part 1 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.
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance	<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>	Informs the Part 1 and SA of the infrastructure deliverability of strategic growth proposals.

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<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>Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater protection: policy and practice (GP3)</p>	<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 or activity; • 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>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination – Contaminated</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,</p>	<p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
Land Report 11	<p>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 • 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 Common Strategic Part 1 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 Common Strategic Part 1 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	The PCPA requires local authorities to produce a local plan to guide future development and change within its area.	The RPB (in this case the three District Councils) must: a) Carry out an appraisal of the

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>The act aims to promote sustainable development by requiring a Sustainability Appraisal to be produced for all Common Strategic Part 1, encouraging the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into development documents.</p>	<p>sustainability of the proposals in the draft</p> <p>b) Prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal</p> <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>
<p>The Education (School Information) (England) (Amendments) Regulations, 2002</p>	<p>Amended version of the Education Regulations which, among other items of information, requires local authorities to publish their Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy.</p>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 contains sustainable travel objectives and as such, should be informed by the travel methods of school pupils to contribute to the achievement of sustainable travel targets.</p>
<p>Childcare Act 2006</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>This act affects the powers of the local authority available for use in the Common Strategic Part 1 to contribute to the health and social wellbeing of children and young people within the strategic area.</p>
<p>Flood & Water Management Act 2009</p>	<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>	<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 Common Strategic Part 1 should regard this information to identify the risk of flooding for any new developments and evaluate the viability of any site locations.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England,</p>	<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>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Defra (2007)	<p>Render polluting emissions harmless.</p> <p>Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.</p>	
Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009)	<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 Common Strategic Part 1 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>
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)	<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 Common Strategic Part 1 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>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (2013)</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 • Increasing resilience to current extremes • Taking timely action for long-lead time measures • Addressing major evidence gaps. 	<p>At the core of the programme is the notion of pre-emptive action to avoid any severe impacts on the environment. Informs both the Part 1 and the SA.</p>
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)</p>	<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 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions • to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure • 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 principle²; 	<p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste. 	
<p>Adapting to Climate Change: Ensuring Progress in Key Sectors, Defra, 2013</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Adaptation (or changing behaviour) should be built into planning and risk management.</p>
<p>National Energy Policy Statement EN1, DECC, 2011</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Legally binding target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels.</p>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 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>Neighbourhood Planning, DCLG, 2012</p>	<p>This document provides a brief summary of neighbourhood planning, including the main stages: defining the neighbourhood plan area, preparing the plan, independent check, community</p>	<p>This document does not contain any targets, aims, objectives or priorities. However, it is important that the Part 1 and SA recognise the key role of neighbourhood</p>

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	referendum, legal force.	planning.
<p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, JNCC/Defra, 2012</p>	<p>In Nagoya, Japan, in Autumn 2010 the 192 parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity renewed 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>The Common Strategic Part 1 should develop policies that support 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>

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<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 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>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria regarding the societal benefits of marine areas, including the 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 Common Strategic Part 1 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>Water White Paper, 2011 Water for Life</p>	<p>Objectives of the White Paper are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint a clear vision of the future and create the conditions which enable the water sector and water users to prepare for it; • Deliver benefits across society through an ambitious agenda for improving water quality, working with local communities to make early improvements in the health of our rivers by reducing pollution and tackling unsustainable abstraction; 	<p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria..</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep short and longer term affordability for customers at the centre of decision making in the water sector; • Protect the interests of taxpayers in the policy decisions that we take; • Ensure a stable framework for the water sector which remains attractive to investors. • Stimulate cultural change in the water sector by removing barriers to competition, fostering innovation and efficiency, and encouraging new entrants to the market to help improve the range and quality of services offered to customers and cut business costs; • Work with water companies, regulators and other stakeholders to build understanding of the impact personal choices have on the water environment, water resources and costs; and • Set out roles and responsibilities – including where Government will take a stronger role in strategic direction setting and assessing resilience to future challenges, as well as clear expectations on the regulators. 	
<p>Urban White Paper 2000, Our Towns and Cities: The Future – delivering an urban renaissance</p>	<p>New, sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical. Retaining people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live. Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions in towns and cities.</p> <p>The paper identifies 3.8 million more homes needed by 2021. Local strategies needed to meet the needs of local people developed through partnerships. 60% of new homes on brownfield sites or through conversions of existing buildings.</p>	<p>The Part 1 should explore options that support better towns and cities taking into account the key aims of the White Paper.</p> <p>Informs the SA in developing relevant objectives and criteria.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Rural White Paper 2000, Our Countryside: The Future – a fair deal for rural England</p>	<p>Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside.</p> <p>Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services for those who live and work in the countryside.</p> <p>Conserve and enhance rural landscapes.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside.</p>	<p>The Part 1 should explore options that support the increase of employment and services in the rural parts of the Borough whilst conserving the landscape.</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 Part 1 should enhance public transport provision and encourage active modes of travel such as walking and cycling. Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England</p>	<p>Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.</p>	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should develop policies that encourage development of residential properties.</p> <p>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>
<p>DEFRA (2011) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<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 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should develop policies that meet the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Department of Health (2010) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England</p>	<p>Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria..</p>
<p>DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (updates setting out progress and changes to the strategy dated 2013 and 2013)</p>	<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>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria regarding renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.</p>
<p>Community Energy Strategy (DECC, 2014)</p>	<p>Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity:</p> <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 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria regarding renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	money on energy)	
<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. 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>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>
<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. 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>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<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. • People to understand how water and the water environment contribute to their quality of life. 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria.</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 Part 1 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>Informs the Part 1 and 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 the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Essex Transport Strategy: the Local Transport Plan for Essex, Essex County Council, June 2011</p>	<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:</p> <p>A transport system that supports sustainable 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; • 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 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA in developing relevant principles, objectives and criteria in a local context.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>or seriously injured on Essex roads;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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); • 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; • 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>Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014</p>	<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 Essex Minerals Local Plan provides information regarding site allocations that should be considered in the selection and appraisal of options.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<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. • Protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation value from development <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 	

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>between authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Waste Replacement 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 longterm direction for waste development and the plan to deliver this strategy Development Management Policies for waste planning particularly when considering applications. 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>The Essex Waste Local Plan provides information regarding site allocations that should be considered in the selection and appraisal of options.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<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 Common Strategic Part 1. 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 Regional Economic Strategy. <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>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</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 Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</p>
<p>South East LEP Growth Deal and Strategic Economic Plan, March 2014</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; 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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 projects described in the plan that ECC have identified as key to our future economic prosperity; and • 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>This Plan informs the Part 1 and 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 shared goals between the Plan and the Part 1.</p>
<p>Anglian Water Business Plan 2015 – 2020, December 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 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</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	bills to 1.8% p.a. below inflation.	
<p>Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040, Anglian Water, 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 Ml/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 12Ml/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 shared with Affinity Water.</p> <p>SE6 utilise an existing licenced borehole in</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>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 (2Ml/d) – This option is similar to option SE2 but requires a smaller pipeline.</p>	
<p>Anglian River Basin Management Plan, Environment Agency, 2009</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> <p>The main aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, 16 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. • By 2015 19 per cent of surface waters will be at good ecological status/potential and 45 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status. • At least 30 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015. 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the impact of the Anglian River Basin Management Plan on water quality and supply.</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 Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the implications of this guide regarding infrastructure requirements and stimulation.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Combined Essex Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, Environment Agency, 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 Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study: Stage 1 and Stage 2 Report, Royal Haskoning on behalf of the Haven Gateway Partnership, 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 piecemeal approach. • 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>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Vision for Essex 2013 – 2017: Where innovation brings prosperity, Essex County Council</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 enhance skills; • 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>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<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 • People in Essex can live independently and exercise control over their lives 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Colchester Town Draft Surface Water</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 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
Management Plan (2014)	<p>the study area, taking into account the implications of climate change, population and demographic change and increasing 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, nskills, 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. 	
A12/ A120 Route based strategy, Highway Agency, March 2013	<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 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the impact of the A12/ A120 Route based strategy. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • junction improvements • 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 • 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. • Support the aims and objectives of the County Council as the Highway Authority. 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 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>Essex Economic Growth Strategy, Essex County Council, September 2012</p>	<p>Vision: Essex is an economically vibrant and successful entrepreneurial county. Our economic vision is of a county where businesses and our residents can grow and fulfil their potential, making Essex the best place to live and work.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essex businesses are enabled and supported to be more productive, innovate and grow, creating jobs for the local economy; • Essex businesses are enabled to compete and trade internationally; 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the impact of the Essex Economic Growth Strategy. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals are equipped and able to access better paid jobs through an education and skills offer that meets the needs of businesses; • the life chances of people in our most deprived areas are improved by ensuring that residents are able to access jobs and public services; and • securing the highways, infrastructure and environment to enable businesses to grow <p>Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim high: We will set high ambitions for all our work with businesses, colleges, and our residents. • Promote an economy driven by knowledge, skills and innovation: Our economic success will depend on businesses that harness knowledge and expertise to transform brilliant ideas into commercial opportunities. • Think global, act local: International markets are our greatest opportunity as well as our greatest threat. Our businesses need to be at the cutting edge of technological change with world class skills to compete in the world economy • Promote environmentally sound growth: Environmentally sound economic growth is creating new opportunities for Essex businesses. New markets include the development of renewable energy sources and energy conservation, and enabling more energy efficient car and public transport. • Improve infrastructure: We will continue to promote transport, communications and utility infrastructure improvements that are essential to Essex businesses. • Be a voice for Essex: make the case to government and other public agencies for the freedoms, powers and the investment and / or financial tools that we need to realise our economic potential. We will also 	

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	celebrate Essex as a place to live, work and visit.	
Essex Design Guide, Essex Planning Officers Association, 2005	<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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	Informs the SA of relevant broad design issues in the Strategic Area.
North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, 2009	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.	The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the impact of the North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (second phase), Environment Agency, 2011	<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 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 	The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the impact of the Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	nature conservation obligations.	
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 Common Strategic Part 1 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.
Essex Transport Strategy: The Local Transport Plan for Essex, Essex County Council, June 2011	<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; • 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 rail franchise process. <p>Countrywide Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on Essex roads; • Continuing to work with 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; • Managing the impact of planned works on the highway network; <p>Transport Priorities for the Haven Gateway:</p>	The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

Sub-national Plans and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<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). • 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 the awareness of them; • 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>	

3.4 Review of Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<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 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the findings of the Retail and Town Centre Uses Study. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>and the reoccupation of vacant units;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring Programme, Final Report, Colchester Borough Council, December 2013</p>	<p>The objectives of the study are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish baseline data on visitors to Natura 2000 sites in Colchester Borough and Tendring District. 2. Investigate visitor trends to Natura 2000 sites in Colchester Borough and Tendring District. 3. Identify whether there is a link between site condition and housing completions. 4. Identify management measures needed to mitigate and manage the impacts of increased visitor numbers. <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across all sites visitor numbers have remained fairly constant. • The number of visitors at Abberton Reservoir has increased steadily between November 2010 and June 2013. This is likely to be because of the opening of the new visitor centre and expansion of the reservoir. • Weather affects the number of visitors. • Over 75% of visitors visit the sites surveyed throughout the year. • For most of the sites there is generally little difference between the number of visitors during winter and spring. • Generally there was little difference between visitor numbers during the week and at the weekend with the exception of Stour Estuary. • There were larger group sizes at Cudmore Grove and Walton-on-the-Naze. • Some groups travel in excess of 30 miles to visit at Cudmore Grove and 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the findings of the Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring Programme. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>nWalton-on-the-Naze.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most common purpose of visiting was to walk and dog walk. • Close to home was the most popular reason for visiting a site. • The presence of a rare bird significantly increased visitors. • Old Hall Marshes and Kirby Quay are very quiet sites, predominantly visited by local people walking their dogs. • Almost a third of total visitors surveyed said that they do not visit alternative sites regularly. • In terms of alternative sites visited people generally visit sites close to home. • 10% of total visitors surveyed said that they do not have good access to open space close to home. 	
<p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), David Couttie Associates on behalf of the following LPAs: Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester & Maldon, June 2014</p>	<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 SHMA stock flow analysis suggests a range of 1,065 to 1,225 dwellings per annum over a 5 year and 20 year period. <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. <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 	<p>This document is an integral evidence source for Common Strategic Part 1, identifying the requirement for housing within the HMA. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>balance set at 80% for social rent (including affordable rents) and 20% intermediate housing supports the level of demand for intermediate housing.</p> <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. • 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 	

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>address the needs of overcrowded and waiting list families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 home in both social rented, private rented and owner occupied housing. • 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. • As part of the ongoing development for Older People consider: The type of existing sheltered stock in meeting today's housing standards and preferences and the scale of need and demand for 852 units by 2018 and the large future ongoing requirement for 'extra care' accommodation to meet the significant growth in the number of people over 85. 	
<p>Creative Colchester: Developing the Vision, Tom Fleming Creative Consultancy on behalf of Colchester Borough</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 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
Council, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Have a vibrant, buzzy cultural quarter feeding off and into the success of firstsite. 	
Safer Colchester Partnership Annual Partnership Plan 2013-14, Colchester Borough Council	<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. • Local residents in the Borough have the opportunity to report concerns to their <p>Neighbourhood Action Panels.</p>	The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the aims and objectives of the Safer Colchester Partnership Annual Partnership Plan. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<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. • Engage with Young People on issues of community safety. 	
<p>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 settlement. • Identify broad principles for integrating new development within different areas of townscape character and at the urban fringe. • Develop a framework to enable the yearly monitoring of the impact of new development on the townscape within each settlement. 	<p>The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the Townscape Character Assessment when exploring options. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), Scott Wilson on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, 2007</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The key objective of an SFRA is to avoid developing in areas at risk of flooding.</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Affordable Housing SPD, Colchester Borough Council, August 2011</p>	<p>35% affordable housing target, however this has been superseded by the Focussed Review affordable housing target of 20%.</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Provision of Community Facilities SPD, Colchester Borough Council, September 2009 & updated July 2013</p>	<p>The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to:</p> <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; • ensure adequate provision of community facilities to satisfy the needs of local communities and the borough as a whole; <p>The following contributions towards community facilities are sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studios & 1 bedroom dwelling £466.09 • 2 bedroom dwelling £932.18 • 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>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>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>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<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.</p> <p>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 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</p>	

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>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>	
<p>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: 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 Part 1 and 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 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>in the Borough of Colchester where supply meets demand at a price that is affordable to residents of the Borough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 with 3 or more homes in rural areas and 10 or more in urban areas • 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>Air quality progress report, Chelmsford City Council on behalf of Colchester Borough</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 Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

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Council, July 2013		
Colchester Borough Council's Comprehensive Climate Risk Assessment, Colchester Borough Council, March 2010	<p>The short term climate change risks for Colchester are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milder, wetter winters (central estimate shows an increase in mean winter temperature of 1.3oC and 6% increase in winter precipitation); • Hotter, drier summers (central estimate shows an increase in mean summer temperature of 1.3oC 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 0.9oC); • 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. 	Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Developing a Landscape for the Future: A Strategy for Landscape Planning of Development Sites within Colchester Borough, Colchester Borough Council, September 2013	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To incorporate this strategic landscape planning approach both within and beyond the Council's targeted regeneration areas, including any future urban fringe land 	The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the vision of the Developing a Landscape for the Future: A Strategy for Landscape. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

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	<p>adopted as an offset against development, in order to help manage the expansion of Colchester in such a way as to 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 • attract investment from other sources. 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and 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 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Borough Council, 2008</p>	<p>sustainable 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 	

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>live, work and play.</p> <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. 	
Development Policies, Colchester Borough Council, 2010	This document provides further detail to the Core Strategy and so the Core Strategy objectives are relevant.	Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Colchester's Site Allocations, Colchester Borough Council, 2010	<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 • Provide area specific allocations in line with the overall strategy set by the 	Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	Core Strategy.	
Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure Strategy, Land Use Consultants on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, October 2011	<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>	Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
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.
An Economic Strategy for Tendring, Regeneris Consulting Ltd on behalf of Tendring District Council, October 2013	<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 	The Common Strategic Part 1 should take account of the Economic Strategy for Tendring. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>Tendring are Offshore Energy and Care & Assisted Living.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 within this strategy. This includes recommendations on education, skills provision and employment. • 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>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 Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Babergh Adopted Core Strategy and Adopted Policies (2011 – 2031) Local Plan Document (2014)</p>	<p>Vision: 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 Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the wider area.</p>

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Braintree District Core Strategy, September 2011	<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 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>	Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Sustainable Development, Tendring District Council Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft Written Statement 2012 (as amended by the 2014 Focussed Changes)	<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>	Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), JBA Consulting, on behalf of Tendring District	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.	Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Council, 2009</p> <p>Tendring Open Space Strategy, The Landscape Partnership, on behalf of Tendring District Council, October 2009</p>	<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>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Landscape Character Assessment, Vol. 1 & Vol. 2, Land Use Consultants on behalf of Tendring District Council, November 2001</p>	<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. • To promote public awareness of landscape character in the Tendring District. <p>To provide the basis for adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Affordable Housing Viability Study, Tribal Consulting Ltd, October 2010, Viability Testing, Peter Brett, August 2013, reports prepared on behalf of Tendring District Council</p>	<p>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 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)</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
	<p>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>	
<p>Celebrate-on-Sea – ‘Putting the fun back into Clacton’. Intend, 2010</p>	<p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a distinctive destination and a unique Clacton Brand; • 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 a and investment; and <p>Promote a new image for the town.</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Study, Part 2, Roger Tym & Partners with Peter Brett Associates, January 2010</p>	<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. 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Tendring District Historic Characterisation Project, Essex County Council, 2008</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <p>Provide the opportunity to safeguard and enhance the historic environment as an integrated part of development within Tendring District.</p> <p>Provide guidance to Planners at the early stages of development proposals.</p> <p>Provide a means for local communities to engage with their historic environment.</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Report, Essex County Council, 2009</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance to planners at the early stages of development proposals. • Provide the opportunity to deliver conservation of locally characterised geodiversity in the wider landscape. • Provide a basis for communities to engage with their local geodiversity. 	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
<p>Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring, Year 3 Interim Report, Colchester Borough Council, November 2012</p>	<p>The objectives of the study are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish baseline data on visitors to Natura 2000 sites in Colchester Borough and Tendring District. 2. Investigate visitor trends to Natura 2000 sites in Colchester Borough and Tendring District. 3. Identify whether there is a link between site conditions and housing completions. 4. 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 number of visitors. • 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>The Common Strategic Part 1 should consider the objectives and findings of the Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring. Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<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. <p>Reduce reliance on fossil fuels.</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of relevant issues in the Strategic Area.</p>
<p>Retail Study</p>	<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Informs the Part 1 and SA of</p>

Common Strategic Part 1 and Programmes	Purpose/ Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan/ SA
Update, GVA Grimley Ltd, on behalf of Tendring District Council, September 2010	<p>Comparison goods floorspace – future capacity: 2020 – 9,559 sqm net 2025 – 18,452 sqm net</p> <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: 2020 – 820 sqm net 2025 – 1,490 sqm net</p>	relevant issues in the Strategic Area.

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