Tendring District Council Local Plan Review

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA): Interim Report - Annexes A & B

January 2026

Essex County Council

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1. Annex A: Baseline Information

1.1 Population

1.1.1 Forecasts

Forecasting population growth in an area is a significant factor in calculating housing and social infrastructure needs, and these forecasts themselves include a variety of factors. Population change is the result of:

- Natural change – the difference between births and death; and
- Net migration – the difference between the number of people moving into and out of an area.

Migration is further divided into:

- Within UK migration – the movement of people within the UK, including between the four countries of the UK and also between areas in England; and
- International migration – the movement of people into and out of the UK

Using the most up to date subnational population projections (at present, mid-2018), at the national and regional level populations are set to increase exponentially. The increases of various areas and regions are shown below.

Table 1: Projected population change for English regions, mid-2018 and mid-2028 (female: 'F', male: 'M', Total: 'T')

Area / Region		Mid-2023 population	Mid-2033 population	Population change over 10 years	Percentage population change
England	F	29,054,215	30,124,927	1,070,712	3.69%
	M	28,503,306	29,667,078	1,163,772	4.08%
	T	**57,557,521**	**59,792,005**	**2,234,484**	**3.88%**
East	F	3,232,851	3,353,505	120,654	3.73%

Area / Region		Mid-2023 population	Mid-2033 population	Population change over 10 years	Percentage population change
	M	3,145,545	3,270,020	124,475	3.96%
	T	**6,378,396**	**6,623,525**	**245,129**	**3.84%**
Essex	F	780,747	819,018	38,271	4.90%
	M	745,390	782,065	36,675	4.92%
	T	**1,526,137**	**1,601,083**	**74,946**	**4.91%**

Source: Mid-2018 population projections, ONS (2022)

As can be seen, Essex is forecast to see a larger population increase through natural change and net migration than the Eastern region and national averages over the next 10 years. This amounts to approximately 75,000 people.

Analysis at the regional level is available through the ONS. The detailed population projections for the Eastern region (in 2033) are driven by several factors, which are summarised as:

- An increase of over 50,000 people through natural change (i.e. births / deaths);
- An increase of approximately 115,000 people attributable to net 'within UK' migration; and
- An increase of approximately 140,000 people attributable to net international migration.

Released in March 2020, it is likely that these figures may not be reflective of the full extent of those trends seen through the COVID-19 pandemic, with an increase in internal migration to regions surrounding London. It could therefore be expected that a larger number of those leaving London may be moving to Essex, or the wider Eastern region.

The following table looks at population change at a Local Authority (administrative) level.

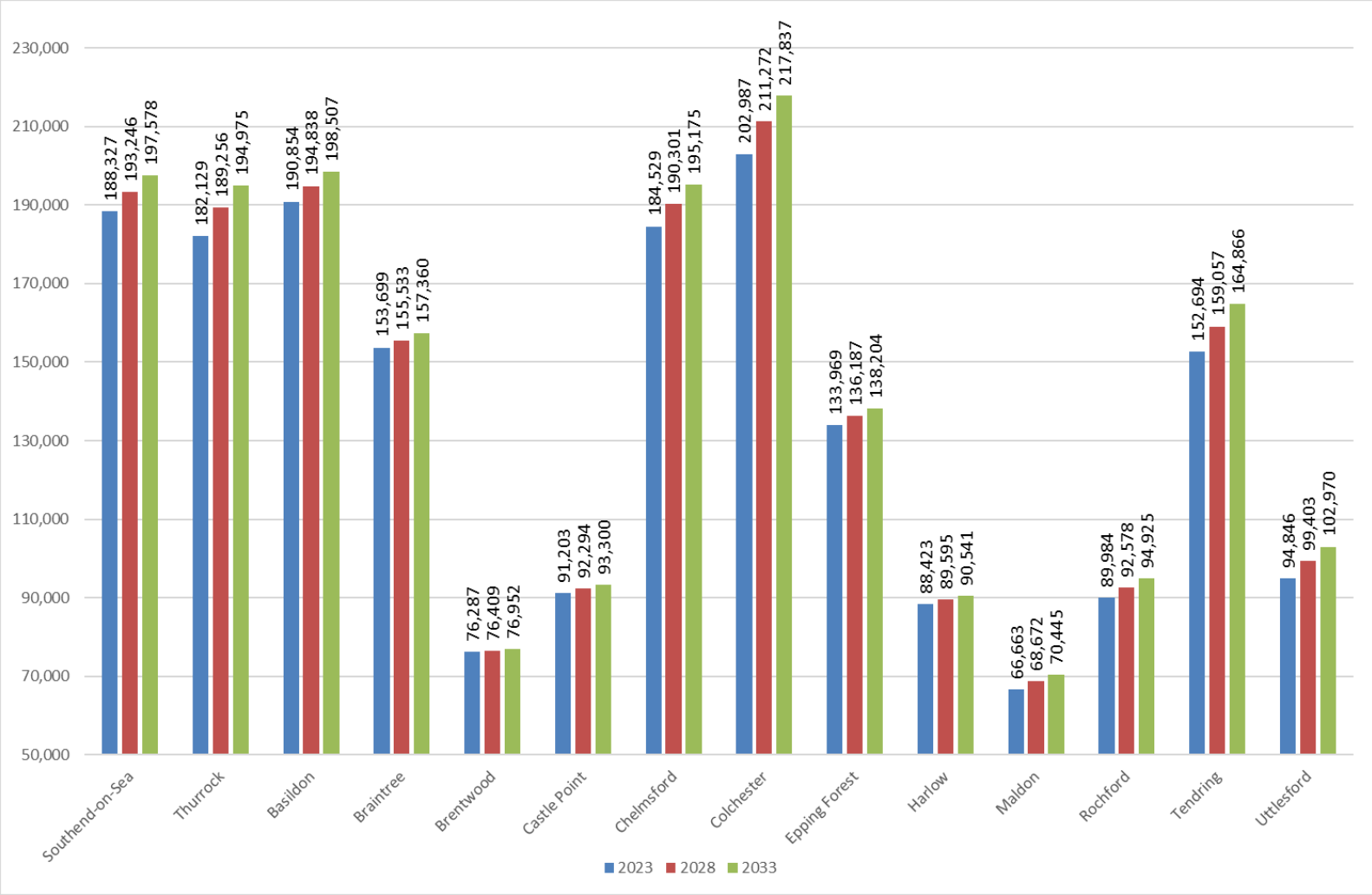
Table 2: Population (and projected over 5 year incremental periods to 2033)

Local Authority Area	2023	2028	2033	Difference 2023-2033
Essex	1,526,137	1,566,135	1,601,083	74,946
Southend-on-Sea	188,327	193,246	197,578	9,252
Thurrock	182,129	189,256	194,975	12,846
Basildon	190,854	194,838	198,507	7,653
Braintree	153,699	155,533	157,360	3,661
Brentwood	76,287	76,409	76,952	666
Castle Point	91,203	92,294	93,300	2,098
Chelmsford	184,529	190,301	195,175	10,647
Colchester	202,987	211,272	217,837	14,850
Epping Forest	133,969	136,187	138,204	4,235
Harlow	88,423	89,595	90,541	2,118
Maldon	66,663	68,672	70,445	3,782
Rochford	89,984	92,578	94,925	4,942
Tendring	152,694	159,057	164,866	12,171
Uttlesford	94,846	99,403	102,970	8,124

Source: Mid-2018 population projections, ONS (2022)

In regard to population growth to 2033, Colchester is forecast to see the largest increase by nearly 15,000 people. Thurrock, Tendring, and Chelmsford are all also forecast to see an increase of over 10,000 people in the next 10 years.

Figure 1: Population and projected over 5 year incremental periods to 2033 (Essex)

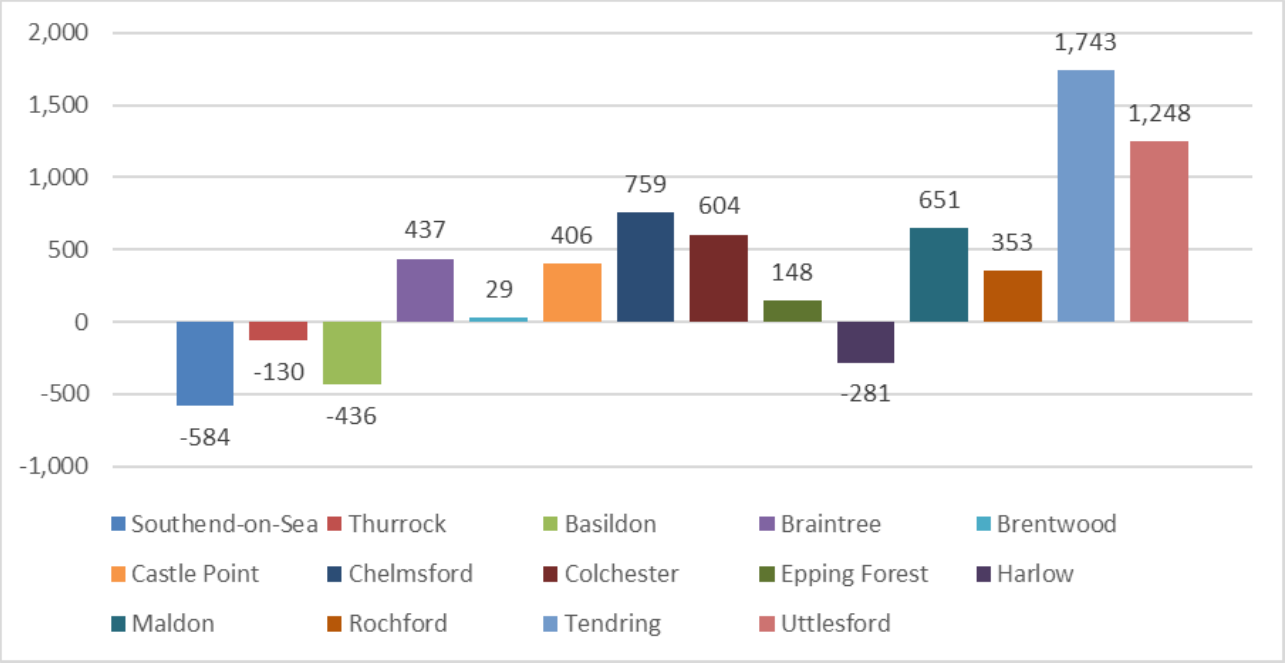


Source: Mid-2018 population projections, ONS (2022)

1.1.1.1 Internal Migration

This sub-section explores internal migration in more detail, and looks at trends in where people are moving to and from within the UK, separate from natural birth/death change. Assumptions can be made between movement between Local Authority areas.

Figure 2: Internal migration by Essex / Greater Essex local authorities, year ending June 2020



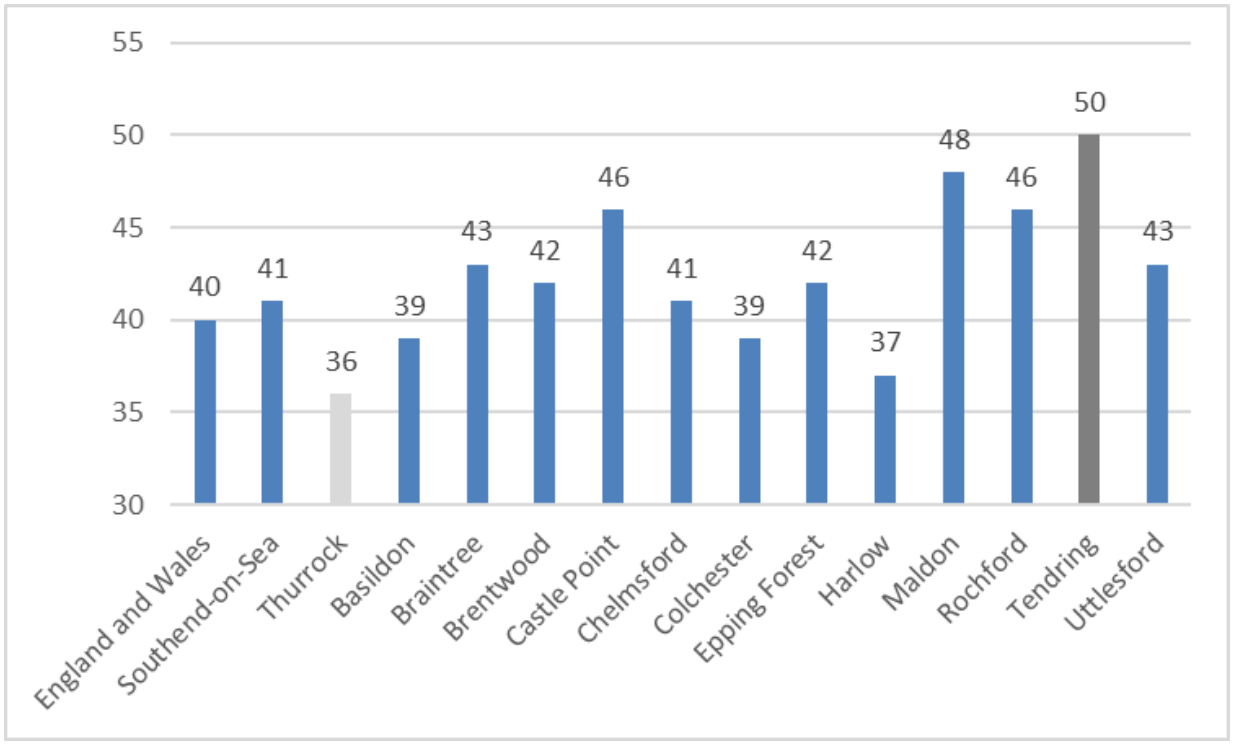
Source: Mid-2018 population projections, ONS (2022)

The above figure indicates that a significant number of people, in comparison to other Local Authority areas, moved to Tendring in 2019/2020. There was interestingly more people moving out of the majority of south Essex Local Authority areas (Southend-on-Sea, Basildon, and Thurrock) as well as Harlow.

1.1.2 Age of Population

Exploring the ages of the population is important in regard to potential or assumed health and activity. The median age is the age of the person in the middle of the group, such that one half of the group is younger than that person and the other half is older.

Figure 3: Median age by area (2021)

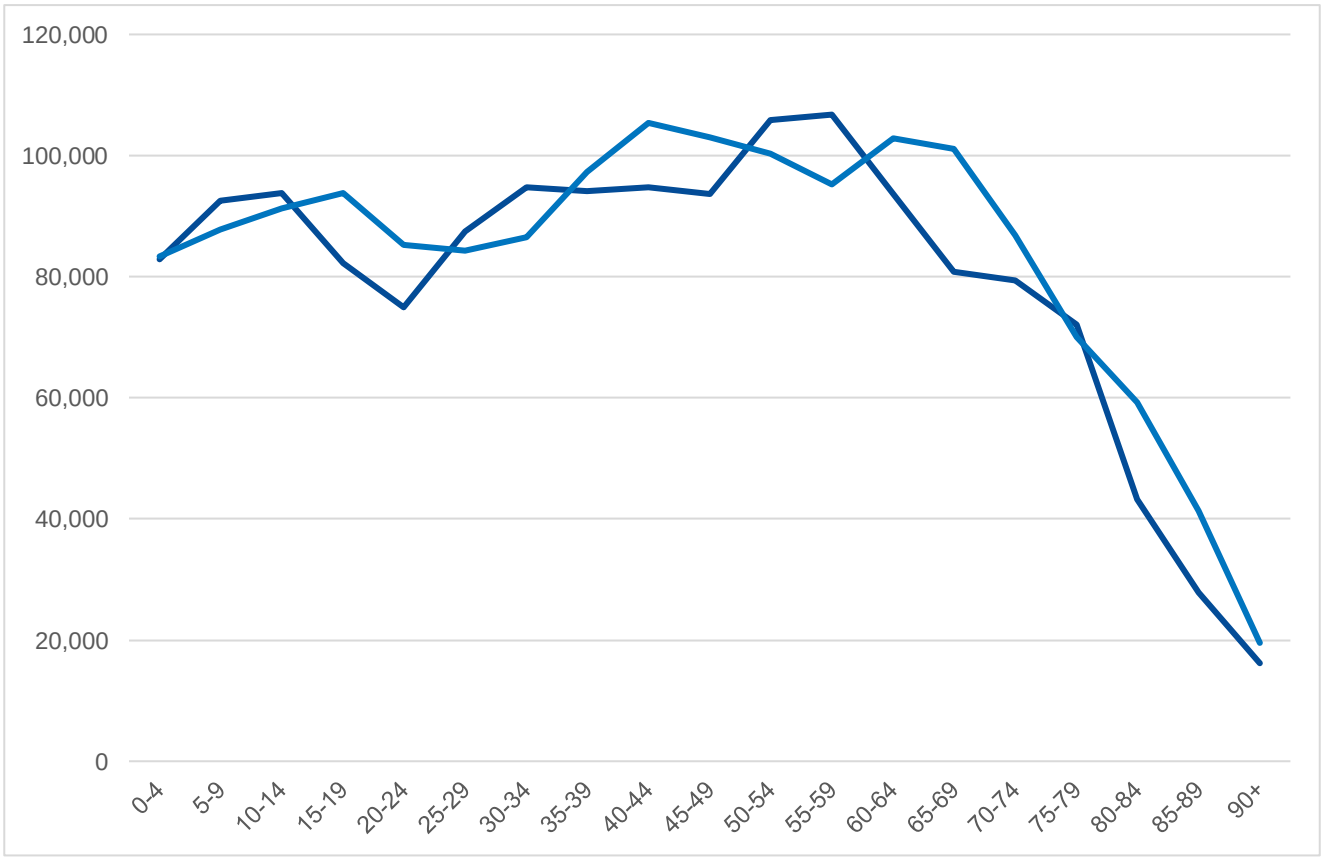


Source: Census, 2021

The highest median age of Local Authority populations in Greater Essex is in Tendring. Notably, the majority of Local Authority areas have a higher median age of population than the England and Wales average.

The figure below shows the numbers of people in Essex of certain ages (5 year groups) now and projected in 2033.

Figure 4: Age overview in Essex 2022 & 2032 (Dark blue: 2022, Light blue: 2032)



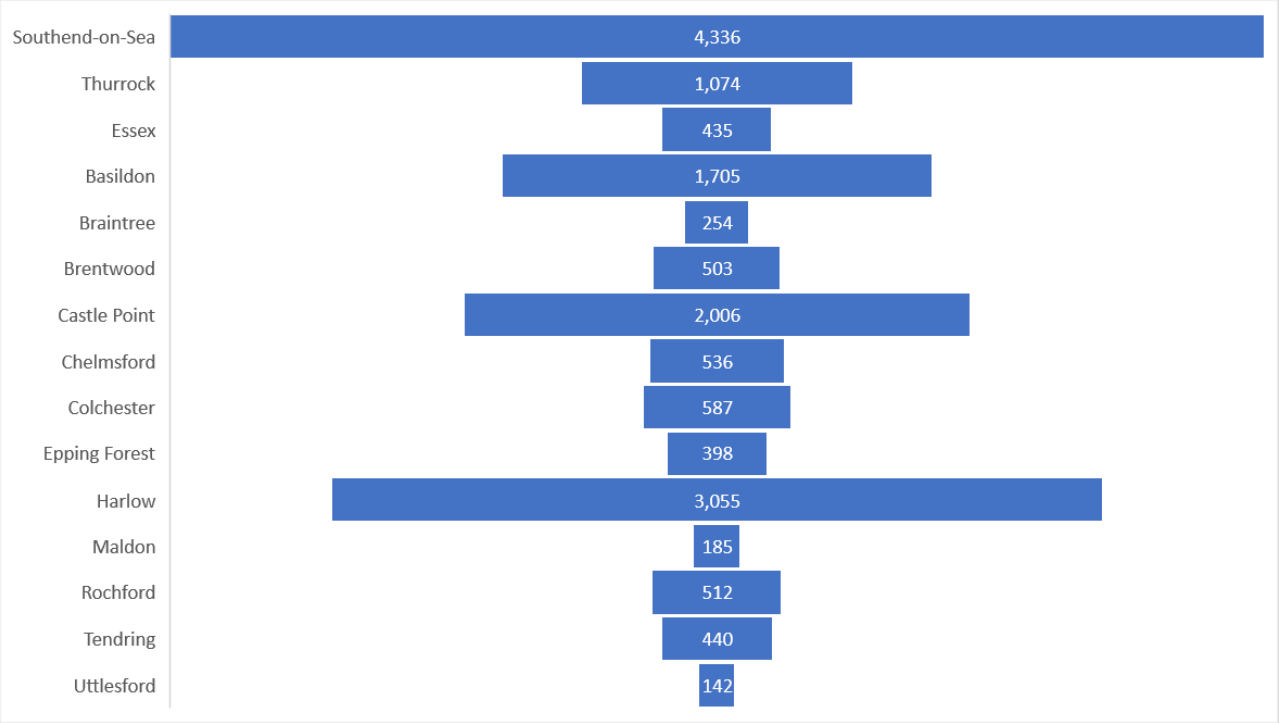
Source: ONS, 2023

The above figure shows that although populations are due to rise between 2023 and 2032, this is not true of all age groups. Interestingly, the population is forecast to be higher in the 10-29 age group, the 35-54 age group, the 64-79 age group, and the 79+ age group, but lower in the 0-14, 29-39, and 54-64 age groups.

1.1.3 Population Density

The below figure shows the population densities of the various Local Authority areas in Greater Essex.

Figure 5: Usual resident population density, local authorities in Greater Essex



Source: ONS, 2022

Those Local Authority areas with the highest densities are Southend-on-Sea, at 4,336 people per hectare, and Harlow at 3,055 people per hectare. Castle Point, Basildon, and Thurrock all also have densities of over 1,000 people per hectare. Interestingly densities are higher broadly in south Essex, with many settlements bounded by the Thames estuary in the south, and the Metropolitan Green Belt in the north.

1.2 Housing

1.2.1 Housing Needs

Section 1 of the Local Plan sets out the 'objectively assessed housing need' (OAN) for Tendring of 550 homes a year, and the housing requirement for the period of the Local Plan 2013-2033 is therefore 11,000 homes. With approximately 5,850 homes already built between 2013 and 2023, the remaining requirement between now and 2033 stands at approximately 5,150 and the historic shortfall in housing delivery has now been addressed..

The proposed changes to the NPPF (2024) set new targets for each Local Authority area. Relevant to the Local Plan Review, the following uplifts are set out:

Table 3: Comparison between existing and proposed Standard Method (SM) for calculating housing needs / targets

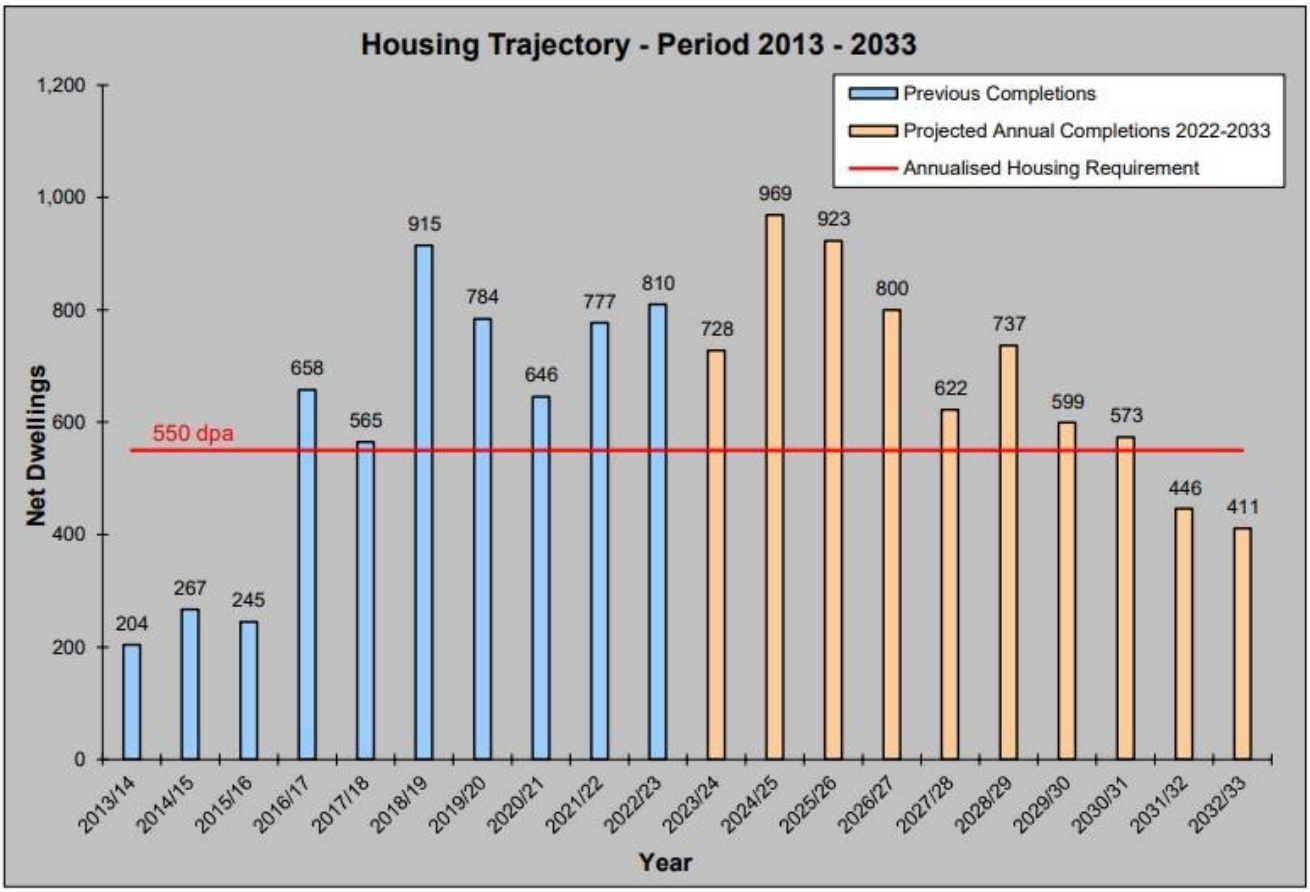
Local Authority Area	Current SM	Proposed SM	Increase	Percentage change
Essex	7,894	11,330	3,345	42%
Tendring	770	1,043	273	35%
Colchester	1,043	1,290	247	24%

Source: NPPF 2024

1.2.2 Housing Trajectory

As set out in the Council's Authority Monitoring Report (2023), in the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, a total of 810 (net) new homes were completed in Tendring. This means that the housebuilding target of 550 homes a year has now been achieved for a seventh year in succession. Officers have updated the Council's 'Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment' (SHLAA) which contains a trajectory for future housing building up to 2033. Information from developers as well as officers' own monitoring of building sites have informed the forecast for the coming years. The updated information contained within the new SHLAA (November 2023) has been fed into an overall trajectory for housing growth over the plan period which is set out in the graph below.

Figure 6: Housing Trajectory 2013-2033



Source: Tendring AMR 2023

The trajectory shows the low level of housing completions in the years 2013/14 to 2015/16 followed by significant improvement in performance recorded for 2016/17 to 2019/20. Delivery fell in 2020/21 due to the pandemic and the closure of building sites for several months, but stronger delivery has been seen in the years since.

Stronger performance is expected to continue through the next four years, dropping slightly in year five, and then a further increase in delivery is expected in the later part of the plan period once sites allocated in the Local Plan have obtained planning permission and commence building. Officers will keep under review impacts on the economy arising from increasing inflation, particularly in energy and materials costs, which might lead to some revisions to next year's forecast.

1.2.3 Self-build and Custom Housebuilding

The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (the SCHA 2015) requires relevant authorities to keep a register of individuals (or associations of individuals) seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the authority's area for their own self-build and custom housebuilding.

In each of the base periods up to 30th October 2022, the following individuals have been added to the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding register:

Table 4: Individuals added to the Self Build & Custom Housebuilding Register

Base Period	Individuals added
Base Period 1 (01/04/16 - 30/10/16)	2
Base Period 2 (31/10/16 - 30/10/17)	6
Base Period 3 (31/10/17 - 30/10/18)	30
Base Period 4 (31/10/18 - 30/10/19)	24
Base Period 5 (31/10/19 - 30/10/20)	20
Base Period 6 (31/10/20 - 30/10/21)	31
Base Period 7 (31/10/21 - 30/10/22)	25
Base Period 8 (31/10/22 - 30/10/23)	12

Source: TDC AMR 2023

Section 2A of the SCHA 2015 places a duty on the authority to give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the authority's area arising in each base period, as evidenced by the number of entries added during that period to the register.

Development permission is "suitable" if it is permission in respect of development that could include self-build and custom housebuilding. Section 5 of the SCHA 2015 and Regulation 3 of The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Regulations 2016 define a "serviced plot of land" as a plot of land that has access to a public highway and has connections for electricity, water, and wastewater, or can be provided with those things within the period before any development permission granted in relation to that land expires.

In each of the years following the end of a base period, suitable development permission has been granted for the follow number of serviced plots:

Table 5: Suitable development permission granted for serviced plots

Year	Permissioned plots
31/10/16 – 30/10/17	59
31/10/17 – 30/10/18	65
31/10/18 – 30/10/19	42
31/10/19 – 30/10/20	51
31/10/20 – 30/10/21	33
31/10/21 – 30/10/22	27
31/10/22 - 30/10/23	38

Source: TDC AMR 2023

The need arising in each base period has been met in the year immediately following it, except for Base Period 6 which was met by the combined permissions granted in the two years immediately following it. The Council is therefore currently meeting its duty under the relevant Act and Regulations.

1.3 Economy and employment

The Local Plan seeks to provide opportunities for the development of a diverse range of employment sites across the District. A key requirement of the Local Plan is to provide for appropriate sustainable employment opportunities for residents in Tendring and to support the growth of local businesses and attract investment in the District. It aims to support and diversify the economy while maintaining a broad balance between homes and jobs, and reduce the need to travel for employment.

The adopted Local Plan sets out employment land requirements for the period 2016 – 33 for two plausible scenarios - baseline and higher growth. These two bookends provide flexibility to allow for a supply trajectory to reflect their differing requirements. For Tendring, there was a requirement for between 20 and 38 hectares of employment land required.

Policy PP7 of the adopted Local Plan allocates 32ha of land for new development in use classes B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) on sites across the District. The table below summarises the status of these allocated employment sites in Tendring as of October 2023. It indicates which sites are the subject of current planning applications, which sites have received planning consent, and how much of the site is still available for development.

Table 6: Allocated Employment Sites with remaining available land

Name of site	Location	Site (ha)	Status
Extension to Gorse Land Industrial Estate	Telford Road, Clacton	6.8	4.8 ha remaining
Land at Stanton Europark	Parkeston	3.3	3.3 ha remaining
Land at Harwich Valley	Eat of Pond Hall Farm, Dovercourt (as part of a wider mixed use development)	6.3	6.3ha remaining
Land off Clacton Road / Dead Lane	Mistley	2.0	2 ha remaining – development pending (PP 21/00197/DETAIL)
Crown Business Centre	Old Ipswich Road, Ardleigh / Colchester	2.3	2.3 ha remaining – amended planning application submitted (23/00136/FUL)

Name of site	Location	Site (ha)	Status
Land south west of Horsley Cross	Horsley Cross	11.2	11.2 ha remaining – Outlined planning permission granted (13/00745/OUT plus a series f detailed planning applications). Currently under construction
TOTAL			29.9ha remaining

Source: TDC AMR 2023

The Local Plan supports development for commercial land uses outside of the employment allocations, where they have the potential to support economic growth in the District. In the year April 2022 – March 2023 12 applications for commercial development were approved – 10 applications for planning permission, 1 application for prior approval under permitted development rights, and one application for a certificate of lawful development. Of these, 52% were for use class B8 (Storage and Distribution), 38% were for use class B2 (General Industry), and 7% were for use class E(g)iii (Light Industrial). The total floor area of the 12 planning permissions is 9,700.32 square meters.

1.3.1 Retail Development

The Local Plan seeks to promote the vitality and viability of the town centres, exploiting the benefit of enhanced growth of the town whilst retaining the best and most valued aspects of its existing character.

The total gross internal area (GIA) of vacant retail floorspace in Clacton is 6,165 square metres:

- The High Street and Station Road has the most number of vacant commercial spaces with a total of 5 properties. The largest vacant commercial space is also located at 39 High Street, with a floorspace of 2865 sq m.
- Rosemary Road has 4 vacant commercial spaces.
- Pier Avenue has 3 vacant commercial spaces, with the largest being at 29-31 Pier Avenue with a floorspace of 200 sq m.
- The smallest vacant commercial space is at 75a Station Road, Clacton and 50 Beach Road, each with a floorspace of 28 sq m.
- One property, 17 Rosemary Road, is currently being converted to residential use and hence does not contribute to the commercial floorspace.

In Dovercourt, the total vacant retail floorspace is approximately 1,600 square metres across 15 locations. The largest vacant space is at 268 High Street with 251 square metres.

In Frinton-on-Sea, the total vacant retail floorspace is approximately 246 square metres

across 3 locations. All locations have similar sizes around 75-96 square metres.

In Brightlingsea, the total vacant retail floorspace is approximately 301 square metres across 3 locations. The largest vacant space is at 18 Victoria Place with 126 square metres.

In Walton on the Naze, the total vacant retail floorspace is approximately 292 square metres across 7 locations. The largest vacant space is at 57 High Street with 64 square metres.

In Manningtree, the total vacant retail floorspace is approximately 453 square metres across 7 locations. The largest vacant space is at 33–35 High Street with 183 square metres.

1.4 Health and wellbeing

1.4.1 Accessible Natural Greenspace

Accessible local greenspace is an important contributor to good health. It not only provides a daily experience of wildlife but contact with nature boosts people's physical and mental health. Exercise in the outdoors reduces obesity and is shown to reduce heart disease, blood pressure and diabetes – among England's most common medical problems. In addition to this, regular outdoor exercise can help to reduce obesity across all age groups. In Essex, the percentage of adults classified as obese between 2017-2018 was 62.5%, which was marginally higher than the national average for England at 62%. Thus, encouraging an active lifestyle will be key to improving public health in Essex.

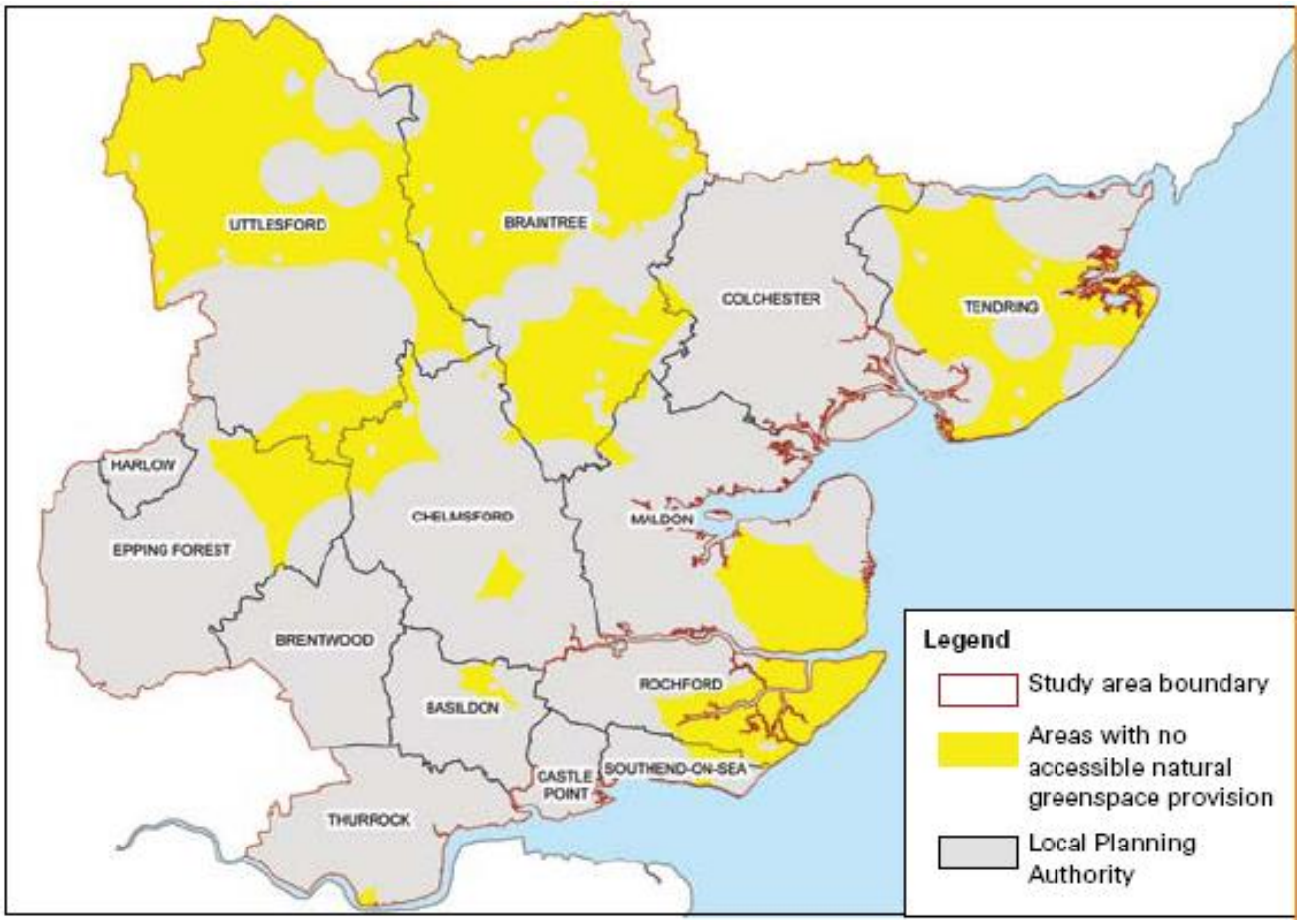
Natural England has devised the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt), which sets out the minimum amount of accessible natural greenspace that any household should be within reach of. The criteria state that:

- an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home;
- at least one accessible 20-hectare site within two kilometres of home;
- one accessible 100-hectare site within five kilometres of home; and
- one accessible 500-hectare site within ten kilometres of home.

In Essex there is 15,055ha of accessible natural greenspace however only 9% of Essex households have all of their ANGSt requirements met, while 16% of households within Essex have none of their ANGSt requirements met. The areas that fare the worst according to the ANGSt criteria are the more rural parts of the county as there is often limited official public access beyond the footpath network as shown in the figure below.

The districts of Tendring, Uttlesford and Braintree had the highest proportions of households without access to natural greenspace with 59%, 54% and 35% respectively. There were no households in Basildon. Braintree, Castle Point, Chelmsford, Rochford and Uttlesford meeting all of their ANGSt requirements and Brentwood, Maldon and Tendring had less than 1% being met.

Figure 7: Areas in Essex with No Accessible Natural Greenspace provision



Source: Analysis of Accessible Natural Greenspace Provision for Essex, including Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock Unitary Authorities, Essex Wildlife Trust.

1.4.2 Life Expectancy

Understanding life expectancy allows an insight into health inequalities and alludes to certain areas of deprivation. The table below shows life expectancy at various authority area levels.

Table 7: Life Expectancy 2023

Area	Female	Male
England	83.14	79.4
East	83.79	80.19
Essex	83.56	80.13

Area	Female	Male
Basildon	82.88	79.04
Braintree	83.28	80.24
Brentwood	84.71	80.66
Castle Point	83.13	79.44
Uttlesford	85.35	82.58
Maldon	83.86	80.52
Colchester	83.56	80.34
Tendring	82.02	78.17
Harlow	82.49	78.55
Epping Forest	83.99	80.37
Harlow	82.49	78.55
Rochford	84.18	81.1
Southend-on-Sea	82.71	78.44
Thurrock	82.56	78.33
Chelmsford	84.58	81.34

Source: ONS 2023

As can be seen from those areas highlighted red, 7/15 Local Authority areas in Greater Essex have life expectancies below the England average for females, and 6/15 for males. Of all the Local Authority areas, life expectancy is lowest in Tendring for both males and females.

1.4.3 Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation across areas of the UK. There are seven domains of deprivation. These are: The Income Deprivation Domain; The Employment Deprivation Domain; The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain; The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain; The Crime Domain; The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain; and The Living Environment Deprivation Domain.

Areas are defined as LSOAs (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) - small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. Deciles are then calculated by ranking the 32,844 LSOAs in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. LSOAs in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally.

The following sub-sections outline which of these domains are explored in this report.

1.4.3.1 Overall Deprivation

Overall deprivation is considered relevant for exploration. This is a combination of the above seven domains, which are weighted as follows:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

1.4.3.2 Health Deprivation & Disability

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

1.4.3.3 Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: ‘geographical barriers’, which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and ‘wider barriers’ which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Table 8: Greater Essex Deprivation – percentage of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are deprived (10% & 20%)

LA Area	Overall 10%		Overall 20%		Health 10%		Health 20%		Barriers 10%		Barriers 20%	
	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex
Southend-on-Sea	8.41%	3	21.50%	3	10.28%	2	14.02%	2	0.00%	13	1.87%	14
Thurrock	4.08%	4	11.22%	4	0.00%	5	2.04%	6	7.14%	9	21.43%	5
Basildon	10.91%	2	23.64%	2	1.82%	4	9.09%	4	5.45%	10	20.91%	6
Braintree	0.00%	7	2.30%	7	0.00%	5	1.15%	8	8.05%	8	11.49%	10
Brentwood	0.00%	7	0.00%	12	0.00%	5	0.00%	9	8.70%	7	17.39%	9
Castle Point	1.75%	5	8.77%	6	0.00%	5	1.75%	7	0.00%	13	7.02%	13
Chelmsford	0.00%	7	0.93%	11	0.00%	5	0.00%	9	11.21%	4	22.43%	4
Colchester	0.95%	6	10.48%	5	2.86%	3	9.52%	3	13.33%	3	30.48%	2
Epping Forest	0.00%	7	1.28%	10	0.00%	5	0.00%	9	8.97%	6	17.95%	8

LA Area	Overall 10%		Overall 20%		Health 10%		Health 20%		Barriers 10%		Barriers 20%	
	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex	% of LSOAs	Rank in Essex
Harlow	0.00%	7	1.85%	9	0.00%	5	3.70%	5	9.26%	5	20.37%	7
Maldon	0.00%	7	0.00%	12	0.00%	5	0.00%	9	17.50%	2	22.50%	3
Rochford	0.00%	7	1.89%	8	0.00%	5	0.00%	9	1.89%	12	7.55%	12
Tendring	17.98%	1	30.34%	1	17.98%	1	40.45%	1	4.49%	11	8.99%	11
Uttlesford	0.00%	7	0.00%	12	0.00%	5	0.00%	9	23.91%	1	43.48%	1

Source: IMD, 2023

The above table shows in red those areas that are considered more deprived than the England and Wales average (i.e. they are above 10%). Overall, Tendring and Basildon are the two most overall deprived LA areas in Greater Essex, and both have more LSOAs that are deprived than the average for England and Wales.

In consideration of 'Health and Disability', Tendring and Southend-on-Sea have the highest proportion of deprived LSOAs in Greater Essex, and again both are higher than the England and Wales average.

Regarding 'Barriers', Uttlesford and Maldon have the highest percentage of LSOAs that are deprived. Tendring is amongst the least deprived in this sub-domain.

1.4.4 Active Lives Survey

Sport England's Active Lives Survey collects data on the engagement in, and attitudes to, sport and physical activity. The relevant data in this section covers activity, inactivity and club membership (adults).

Activity is explored thus:

- Active for at least 150 minutes a week (adults)
- Active for an average of 60+ minutes a day (under 16s)

Inactivity covers:

- Active for less than 30 minutes a week (adults)
- Active for less than an average of 30 minutes a day (under 16s)

1.4.4.1 Activity

Table 9: Adults - Active: at least 150 minutes a week

Area	Nov 15-16	Nov 16-17		Nov 17-18		Nov 18-19		Nov 19-20		Nov 20-21	
Basildon	61.70 %	57.10 %	↓	57.20 %	↑	60.30 %	↑	54.10 %	↓	57.40%	↑
Braintree	50.10 %	63.10 %	↑	62.40 %	↓	62.00 %	↓	58.20 %	↓	56.90%	↓
Brentwood	65.20 %	67.60 %	↑	63.60 %	↓	70.70 %	↑	66.70 %	↓	64.70%	↓

Area	Nov 15-16	Nov 16-17		Nov 17-18		Nov 18-19		Nov 19-20		Nov 20-21	
Castle Point	64.30 %	54.20 %	↓	64.70 %	↑	58.90 %	↓	61.10 %	↑	57.60%	↓
Chelmsford	61.50 %	64.60 %	↑	58.10 %	↓	65.60 %	↑	66.20 %	↑	62.80%	↓
Colchester	68.40 %	62.20 %	↓	63.90 %	↑	66.70 %	↑	70.00 %	↑	57.60%	↓
Epping Forest	66.00 %	63.50 %	↓	64.10 %	↑	62.30 %	↓	61.70 %	↓	62.80%	↑
Harlow	57.40 %	59.70 %	↑	58.20 %	↓	57.80 %	↓	56.80 %	↓	54.50%	↓
Maldon	60.30 %	62.50 %	↑	64.40 %	↑	63.60 %	↓	67.80 %	↑	61.20%	↓
Rochford	59.70 %	65.80 %	↑	66.20 %	↑	62.80 %	↓	58.00 %	↓	60.60%	↑
Southend-on-Sea	63.40 %	59.30 %	↓	58.30 %	↓	59.80 %	↑	59.40 %	↓	57.50%	↓
Tendring	54.10 %	52.10 %	↓	56.80 %	↑	54.40 %	↓	57.80 %	↑	53.80%	↓
Thurrock	51.70 %	54.90 %	↑	57.00 %	↑	54.00 %	↓	51.50 %	↓	50.20%	↓
Uttlesford	63.50 %	65.40 %	↑	67.20 %	↑	69.50 %	↑	63.00 %	↓	67.20%	↑
Essex	61.00 %	61.10 %	↑	61.60 %	↑	62.70 %	↑	61.70 %	↓	59.30%	↓

Source: Active Travel Survey 2022 (November 20-21 adult data import)

As can be seen from the above table, no single LA area displays an upward or downward

trend in activity; all show fluctuation. Taking the Nov 20-21 data alone, those LA areas that are below the Essex average are Thurrock, Tendring, Southend-on-Sea, Harlow, Colchester, Castle Point, and Basildon. These LAs broadly correlate with the most overall deprived areas of the County and aside from Tendring also the most urban in nature.

Table 10: U16s - Active: an average of 60+ minutes a day

Area	Academic Year 17-18	Academic Year 18-19	Academic Year 19-20	Academic Year 20-21	Academic Year 21-22
Basildon LA	42.90%	42.10%	48.80%	-	48.90%
Braintree LA	48.80%	49.00%	48.40%	43.30%	49.50%
Brentwood LA	50.20%	51.20%	55.00%	-	49.50%
Castle Point LA	44.30%	46.00%	55.40%	40.80%	43.00%
Chelmsford LA	43.80%	51.30%	52.80%	40.80%	42.90%
Colchester LA	44.80%	43.30%	42.10%	46.50%	49.40%
Epping Forest LA	-	48.30%	44.70%	-	55.30%
Harlow LA	56.90%	43.40%	-	-	46.30%
Maldon LA	52.90%	46.70%	47.50%	44.30%	49.00%
Rochford LA	53.60%	48.10%	44.30%	40.60%	46.20%
Southend-on-Sea LA	-	47.20%	47.50%	44.80%	43.50%
Tendring LA	44.60%	56.00%	42.40%	35.00%	43.70%
Thurrock LA	-	45.70%	44.00%	31.10%	43.80%
Uttlesford LA	51.20%	47.70%	47.70%	-	52.20%
Essex CC	47.40%	47.40%	47.80%	42.40%	48.20%

Source: Active Travel Survey 2023 (Academic Year 21-22 children and young people data import)

A number of LAs display lower percentages in activity than the Essex County Council average. These are: Thurrock, Tendring, Southend-on-Sea, Rochford, Harlow, Chelmsford, and Castle Point. Of these, Chelmsford and Castle Point are the two worst performing LAs.

1.4.4.2 Inactivity / Less Active

Table 11: Adults - Inactive: less than 30 minutes a week

Area	Nov 15-16	Nov 16-17		Nov 17-18		Nov 18-19		Nov 19-20		Nov 20-21	
Basildon	25.90%	28.70%	↑	29.50%	↑	26.40%	↓	34.80%	↑	30.90%	↓
Braintree	30.40%	26.30%	↓	22.70%	↓	23.10%	↑	31.00%	↑	31.40%	↑
Brentwood	22.50%	25.10%	↑	26.20%	↑	18.30%	↓	21.00%	↑	25.00%	↑
Castle Point	27.20%	30.90%	↑	25.00%	↓	29.60%	↑	25.50%	↓	32.40%	↑
Chelmsford	26.60%	24.70%	↓	26.40%	↑	21.30%	↓	21.80%	↑	23.90%	↑
Colchester	19.30%	25.20%	↑	21.90%	↓	19.20%	↓	21.20%	↑	29.70%	↑
Epping Forest	19.40%	23.50%	↑	22.30%	↓	22.10%	↓	24.40%	↑	26.00%	↑
Harlow	31.30%	26.70%	↓	28.80%	↑	30.40%	↑	25.70%	↓	33.10%	↑
Maldon	24.60%	23.60%	↓	22.30%	↓	22.70%	↑	20.10%	↓	26.70%	↑
Rochford	25.90%	23.10%	↓	24.80%	↑	22.40%	↓	26.10%	↑	28.00%	↑
Southend-on-Sea	25.50%	27.80%	↑	29.10%	↑	27.70%	↓	31.10%	↑	29.90%	↑
Tendring	35.60%	33.00%	↓	28.80%	↓	28.60%	↓	32.00%	↑	33.30%	↑
Thurrock	33.20%	31.30%	↓	30.30%	↓	30.10%	↓	35.50%	↑	35.70%	↑

Area	Nov 15-16	Nov 16-17		Nov 17-18		Nov 18-19		Nov 19-20		Nov 20-21	
Uttlesford	21.90%	20.80%	↓	21.40%	↑	18.60%	↓	22.20%	↑	23.20%	↑
Essex	25.90%	26.30%	↑	25.20%	↓	23.50%	↓	26.10%	↑	28.80%	↑

Source: Active Travel Survey 2022 (November 20-21 adult data import)

In regard to adult inactivity, most LAs have seen a declining trend in activity in recent years, although these are still higher than the base date of November 2015-2016 in the majority of instances. It can be assumed that the COVID-19 pandemic is responsible for this general trend, however it should be noted that Chelmsford and Tendring are the only LAs that display an overall decline over the study period.

In consideration of inactivity against the Essex average, the following LAs are less active than the general county population: Thurrock, Tendring, Southend-on-Sea, Harlow, Colchester, Castle Point, Braintree; and Basildon.

Table 12: U16s - Less active: less than an average of 30 minutes a day

Area	Academic Year 17-18	Academic Year 18-19	Academic Year 19-20	Academic Year 20-21	Academic Year 21-22
Basildon LA	34.50%	31.50%	26.30%	-	31.00%
Braintree LA	29.00%	24.40%	27.20%	34.10%	26.30%
Castle Point LA	34.10%	31.50%	21.20%	36.00%	32.10%
Chelmsford LA	28.20%	25.00%	22.90%	35.40%	33.80%
Colchester LA	32.50%	28.50%	34.90%	31.10%	29.60%
Epping Forest LA	-	30.70%	27.20%	-	25.00%
Harlow LA	22.80%	34.70%	-	-	32.00%
Maldon LA	23.20%	34.40%	26.70%	31.80%	26.40%

Area	Academic Year 17-18	Academic Year 18-19	Academic Year 19-20	Academic Year 20-21	Academic Year 21-22
Rochford LA	24.30%	33.10%	31.20%	32.00%	26.50%
Southend-on-Sea LA	-	29.50%	29.30%	31.20%	23.00%
Tendring LA	33.30%	23.40%	29.60%	41.60%	32.50%
Thurrock LA	-	32.40%	33.20%	48.20%	36.80%
Uttlesford LA	21.50%	25.50%	31.90%	-	19.60%
Essex CC	29.20%	28.90%	29.40%	33.20%	27.90%

Source: Active Travel Survey 2023 (Academic Year 21-22 children and young people data import)

Inactivity in under 16s varies from LA area to LA area. In consideration of the Essex CC average, the following LA areas have a higher percentage of inactivity: Thurrock, Tendring, Harlow, Colchester, Chelmsford, Castle Point, and Basildon.

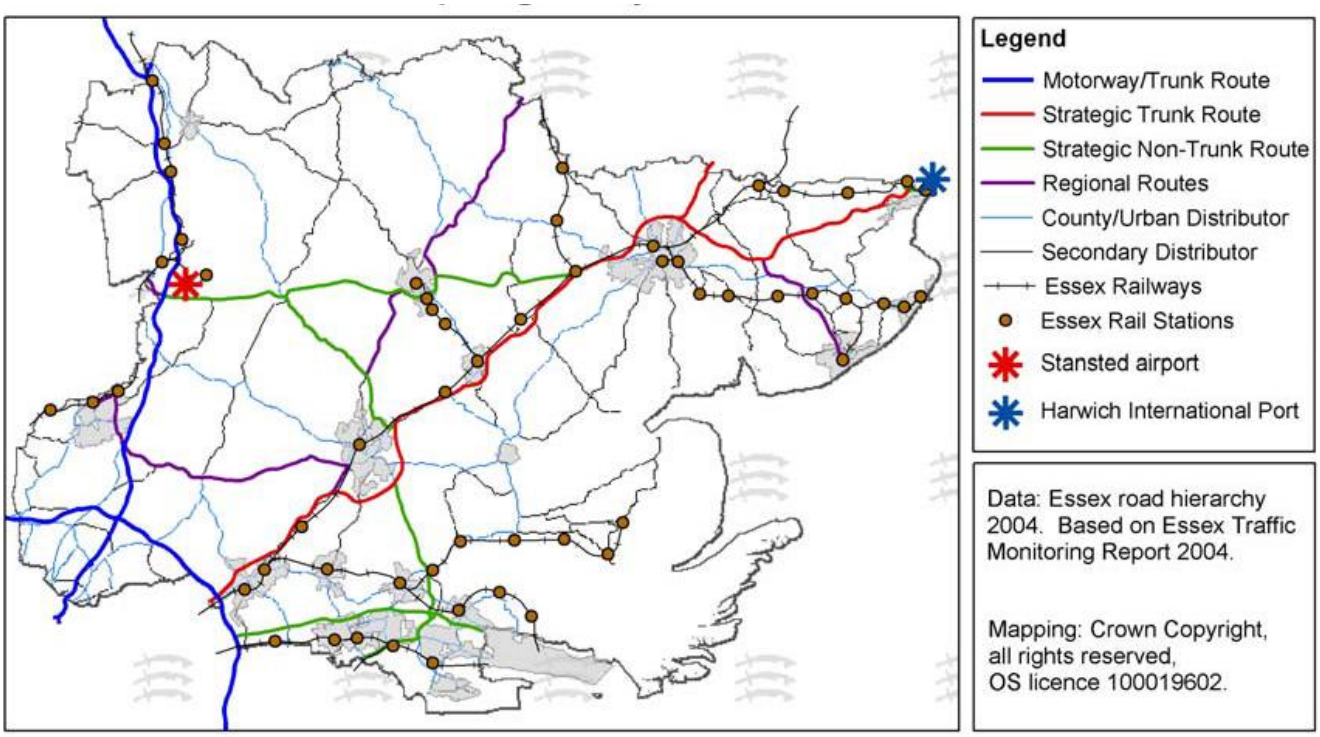
1.5 Transport and connectivity

1.5.1 Transport Infrastructure

Tendring has good transport connections by road, rail, and sea. The important A120 and to a lesser extent A12 run through the District, and the major local road the A133 provides good coverage.

The District contains one of Essex's two major 'International Gateways' at Harwich International sea port. This provides nationally important connections to Holland and Denmark[1].

Figure 8: Travel networks and Transport Gateways in Essex



Source: Essex Trends

1.5.2 Rail Network

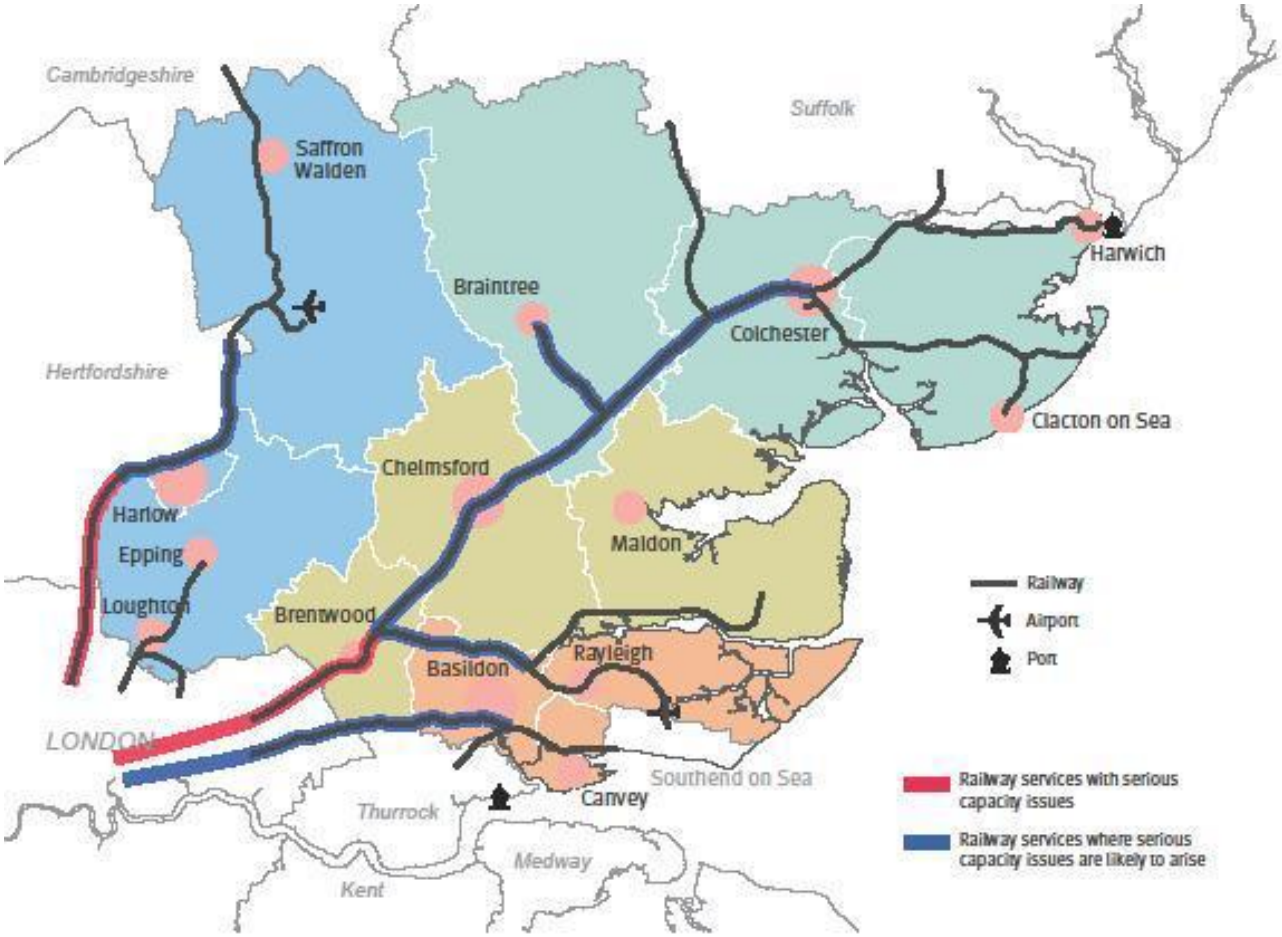
There is one mainline railway network that operates across Tendring (Greater Anglia) providing important commuter links connecting the District with Essex with London.

The figure below shows that some sections of the railway network in Essex are currently

[1] Essex Transport Strategy 2011

experiencing serious capacity issues. This does not include Tendring, however by 2031 it is anticipated that capacity will be a problem on most of the railway network.

Figure 9: Railway network in Essex



Source: Essex Transport Strategy (2011) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Essex County Council 10019602.

1.5.3 Freight Movement

Around 6% of traffic on Essex's roads is made up of HGVs, rising to nearly a fifth on the Essex section of the M25, 16% on the M11 and around 14% on sections of the A12 and A120[2]. There are also around 50 freight trains passing through Essex each day, travelling mainly between Felixstowe and the North-West via London[3].

[2] Average Annual Daily Traffic Flow (AADF) data produced by the Department for Transport, 2010
[3] Strategic Freight Network (2008) Network Rail

1.6 Cultural Heritage / Historic Environment

The historic environment should be effectively protected and valued for its own sake, as an irreplaceable record which contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past. Cultural heritage adds to the quality of life, by enhancing the local scene and sustaining a sense of local distinctiveness, which is an important aspect of the character and appearance of towns, villages and the countryside. It also has an importance for leisure and recreation. The location and scale of new development may have an adverse impact on nearby features of a cultural heritage value.

The historic centres of Harwich, Manningtree, Mistley and St Osyth contain many impressive and unique historic buildings and monuments examples of which include the St Osyth Priory Gatehouse (Scheduled Monument, Grade 1 Listed building) an important example of a monastic building of the Augustinian order whose façade is one of the best preserved examples of knapped flint and stone flushwork to be found in East Anglia. The impressive 18th Century Mistley Towers (Scheduled Monument Grade 1 Listed building), the remains of a church designed by Robert Adam and The Harwich Redoubt (Scheduled Monument Grade ll* Listed building) a circular fort which supported 10 gun embrasures, completed in 1810 to defend the harbour against invasion during the Napoleonic War. These are just a few examples of the heritage assets within the District. Within these historic centres there is a greater likelihood of archaeological remains due to their complex history and development of their communities over many centuries. These centres are sensitive to development in much the same way as is the ecology of an environmentally important area.

1.6.1 Listed Buildings

All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most of those built between 1700 and 1840. The criteria become tighter with time, so that post-1945 buildings must be exceptionally important to be listed. A building normally must be over 30 years old to be eligible for listing. New development sites should not negatively impact on the setting of listed buildings aesthetically or through operational noise or nuisance.

Table 13: Listed Buildings in Essex and Tendring

Administrative area	Grade 1 Listed	Grade II* Listed	Grade II Listed	Total
Essex	266	751	12,970	13,947
Tendring District	23	43	996	1,062

Source: Historic England

The total number of listed buildings or groups of buildings in England is over 377,000 and in Essex there are around 14,000. Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important. Only 1.9% of all listed buildings in Essex are Grade I. A percentage of 5.3 have been designated as Grade II* buildings which are particularly important buildings of more than special interest and the rest are Grade II listed which means they are nationally important and of special interest.

1.6.2 Archaeology, Recorded Sites and Finds in Essex

As with rest of the UK, it is true to say that most archaeological sites and deposits in Essex remain buried, hidden and thus preserved. However, the known archaeological resource in the county is very varied and highly significant. There are over 36,000 records of archaeological sites and finds, recorded on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) for the county. The archaeological deposits range in date from the Palaeolithic, through to structures related to the Cold War. However, it should also be remembered that the EHER represent only the known deposits with many new sites being identified each year. Archaeological sites (and their setting) constitute a finite, non-renewable resource, vulnerable to damage.

1.6.3 Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are sites of national importance and protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. SMs are designated to preserve the monument for the future and protect it from damage, destruction or any unnecessary interference. Tendring District benefits from 27 Scheduled Monuments which include above and below ground features, ranging from prehistoric burial mounds to unusual examples of World War II defensive structures.

1.6.4 Conservation Areas

Tendring currently has 22 designated Conservation Areas. Conservation Areas are defined as historical town centres and buildings having ‘special architectural or historical interest, the character of which is desirable to preserve or enhance’ which are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservations Areas Act (1990). The objective of the Conservation Area designation is to ensure that the character of the defined area is preserved from developments which do not preserve or enhance its character. The 22 Conservation Areas are located at:

- Ardleigh
- Bradfield
- Brightlingsea
- Brightlingsea Hall and All Saints Church
- Clacton Sea Front

- Dovercourt
- Frinton-on-Sea
- Frinton Park
- Great Bentley
- Great Clacton
- Great Holland
- Great Oakley
- Harwich
- Kirby-le-Soken
- Lawford
- Manningtree and Mistley
- Ramsey
- St Osyth (replaced)
- Tendring Village
- Thorpe-le-Soken
- Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings
- Walton.

1.6.5 Historic Parks and Gardens

These are designated by English Heritage and defined as “a park or garden of special historic interest”. They are graded I (highest quality), II* or II. There are 3 registered parks and gardens within Tendring District”. These are:

- St Osyth's Priory (Grade II) - Late-C19/early-C20 gardens, laid out within C16 garden walls beside medieval buildings, set within a park which retains possible monastic fish ponds, developed as a whole in the C18, with C19 reworking. The c.76ha site is bounded by a farm track and agricultural land to the north, by the main road from Colchester to the east, and by the road known as The Bury and the village green to the south.
- Thorpe Hall (Grade II) - Early C20 shrub and water gardens developed by the owner, Lady Byng, from 1913 onwards. Thorpe Hall lies on the south side of the village of Thorpe-le-Soken which is situated c 16km to the east of Colchester and c 5km to the west of the Essex coast at Walton-on-the-Naze. The c 12ha site is bounded to the west by Station Road, to the south by a public footpath bordering arable land, to the east by farmland and Hall Lane, and to the north by the gardens of houses running along Abbey Street. The relatively flat land is set on the edge of the village in a busy rural part of the county.

- Clacton Seafront Garden (Grade II) - Seafront gardens laid out to a design by the County Surveyor, Daniel Bowe, in 1921. The Seafront Gardens at Clacton are located in the centre of the resort, on the south-west side of the Pier, with fine views out to sea. The long, thin, c 0.5ha level site is bounded to the north-west by Marine Parade West, to the north-east by Pier Gap (a short drive linking Marine Parade to the Pier), and to the south-east by a narrow band of cliffs leading down to Kings Parade, a pedestrian promenade running along the beach. At the south-west end of the gardens, the land between Kings Parade and Marine Parade West is laid to grass banks, partially planted in a naturalistic fashion.

1.6.6 Protected Lanes

Tendring contains 9 Protected Lanes, preserved for their historic indication of ancient road patterns in the District.

1.6.7 The At Risk Register

According to the Heritage at Risk Register (2023), there are numerous assets listed as being at risk in Tendring. These are:

Entry name	Heritage category	Condition
Clacton Seafront, Clacton-on-Sea	Conservation Area	Very bad
Dovercourt, Harwich	Conservation Area	Very bad
St Osyth, St. Osyth	Conservation Area	Poor
Thorpe-le-Soken	Conservation Area	Fair
Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings, Thorpe-le-Soken	Conservation Area	Very bad
Church of St Michael, The Street, Frinton and Walton	Listed Building grade II*	Very bad
Crop mark site south of Ardleigh, Ardleigh	Scheduled Monument	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems

Entry name	Heritage category	Condition
Beacon Hill Fort: a late 19th and 20th century coastal artillery fortification, Harwich	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems
Spring Valley Mill, Spring Valley Lane, Ardleigh	Listed Building grade II*	Very bad
Martello Tower "K", Kirby Road, Walton on the Naze, Frinton and Walton	Scheduled Monument	Poor
Beacon Hill Fort, Harwich	Scheduled Monument	Poor
St Osyth's Priory, St. Osyth	Scheduled Monument	Poor
Martello Tower "D", 450 metres SSW of Clubhouse, Clacton Golf Course, Clacton on Sea	Scheduled Monument	Poor
Martello Tower "E", 300 metres south west of junction of Marine Parade West and Wash Lane, Clacton on Sea	Scheduled Monument	Poor
Redoubt, Main Road, Harwich	Listed Building grade II*	Poor
Thorrington Tide Mill and attached Dam Wall to north West, Mill Lane, Thorrington	Listed Building grade II*	Poor
The Dovercourt lighthouses and causeway, Harwich	Scheduled Monument	Poor

1.7 Biodiversity and nature conservation

Tendring is predominantly rural in character with a diverse wildlife. There are sites designated as internationally, nationally and locally important due to the habitats and species present. The Essex coastline affords international protection due to a series of saltmarshes, mudflats, sandflats, lagoons and estuaries which are not only important examples of habitats but are home to migratory birds. Conservation of sites and designations of biodiversity value have an important role within the planning process, land management, and controlling development pressure.

1.7.1 Designations

1.7.1.1 Habitats sites

Habitats sites collectively include Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas for Conservation (SACs).

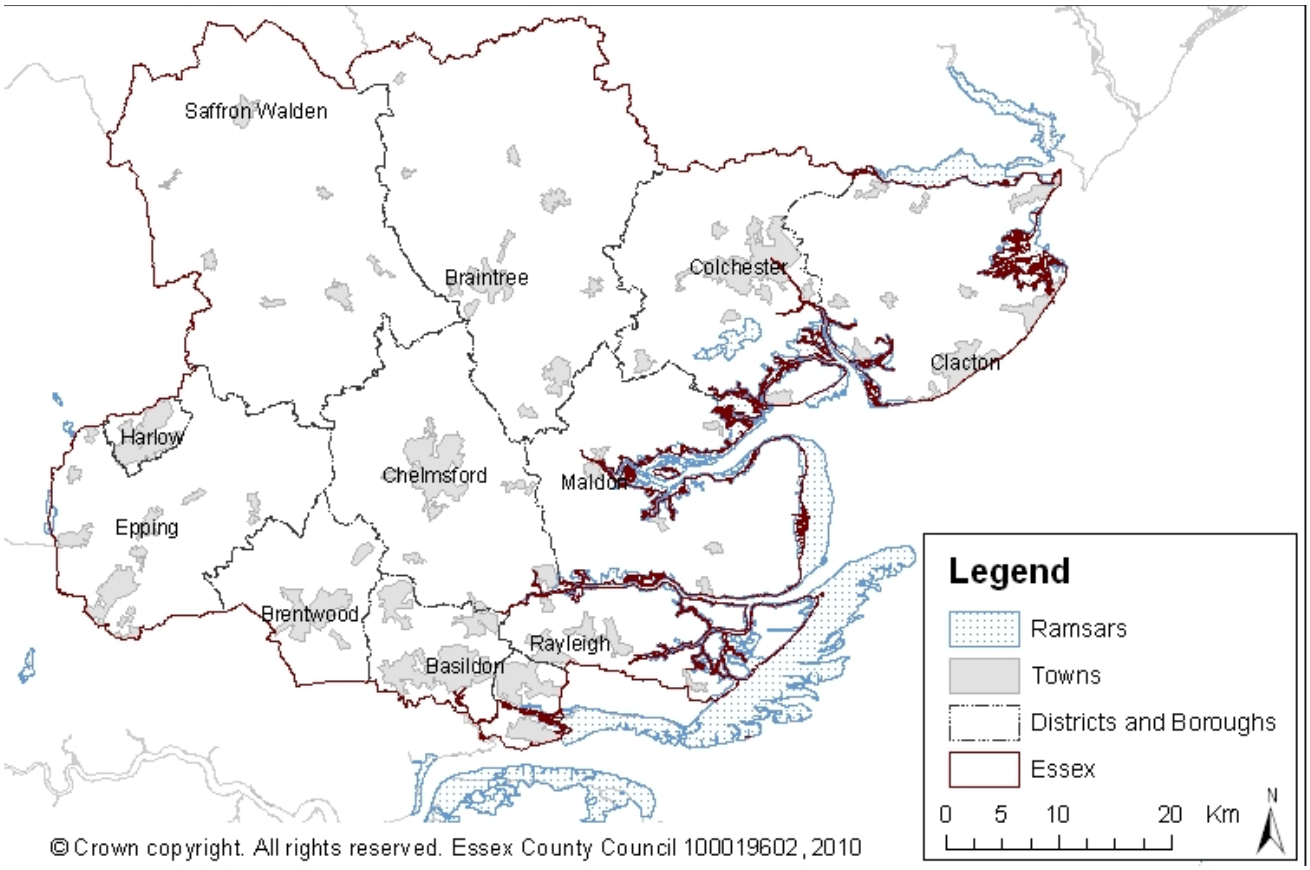
Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention which have a high degree of protection. They often incorporate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas for Conservation (SACs).

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are internationally protected sites which are classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC). SPAs are designated to protect rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly occurring migratory species. They are also often designated as Ramsar sites and comprise areas of estuaries and coasts. The majority of the Essex coastline has been designated as part of the Mid-Essex Coast Phase, which is made up of 5 separately designated SPAs. Combined, these cover an area of approximately 23,000 ha.

Special Areas for Conservation (SACs) are sites of international importance designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC). There are three SACs in the County: Epping Forest, Essex Estuaries and Hamford Water in Tendring

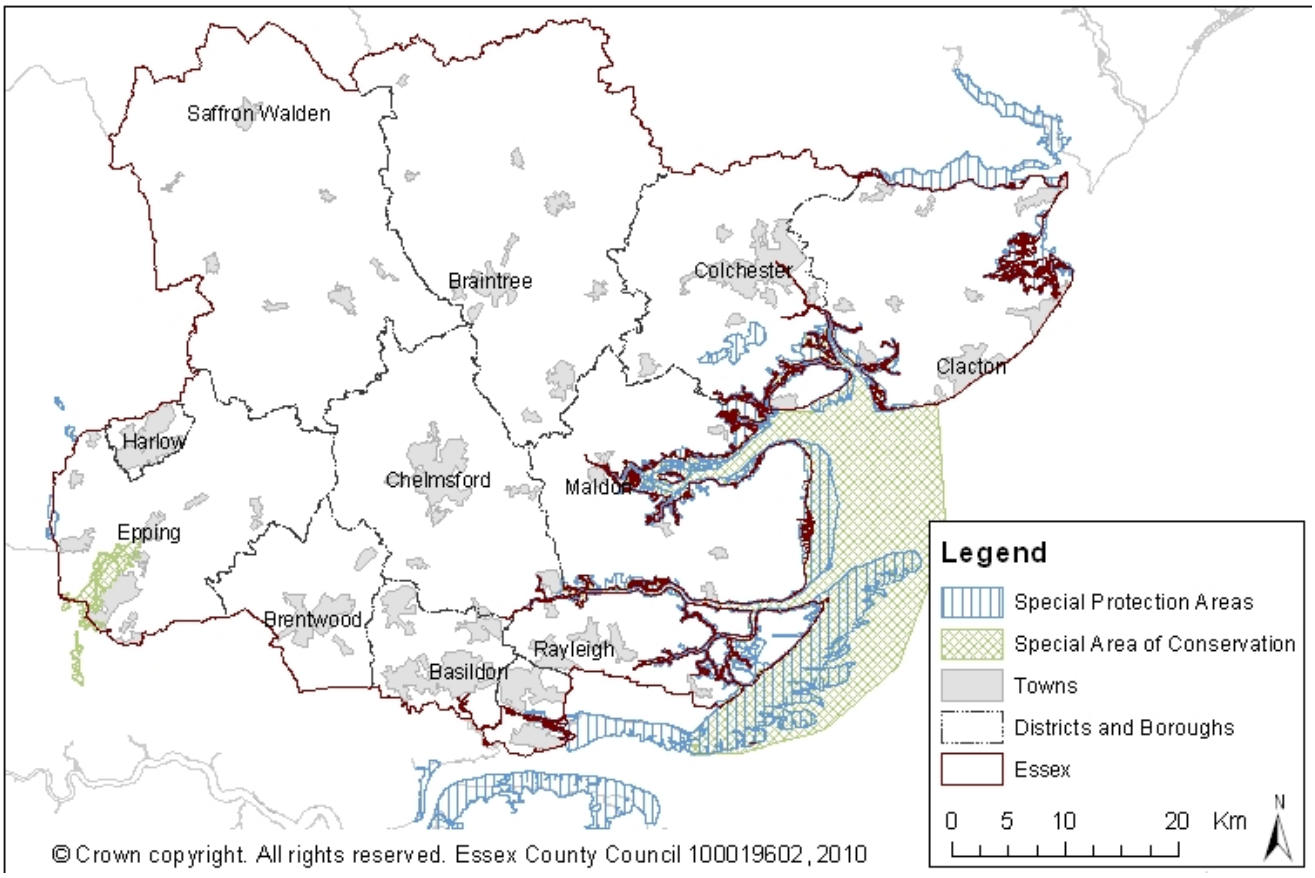
The designated Ramsars, SPAs and SACs are shown in the figures below. Due to the high level of protection that these designations are given appropriate measures to reduce potential adverse impacts arising from development proposals are required.

Figure 10: Ramsar Sites in Essex



Source: Essex County Council, 2010

Figure 11: Special Protection Areas and Special Areas for Conservation in Essex



Source: Essex County Council, 2010

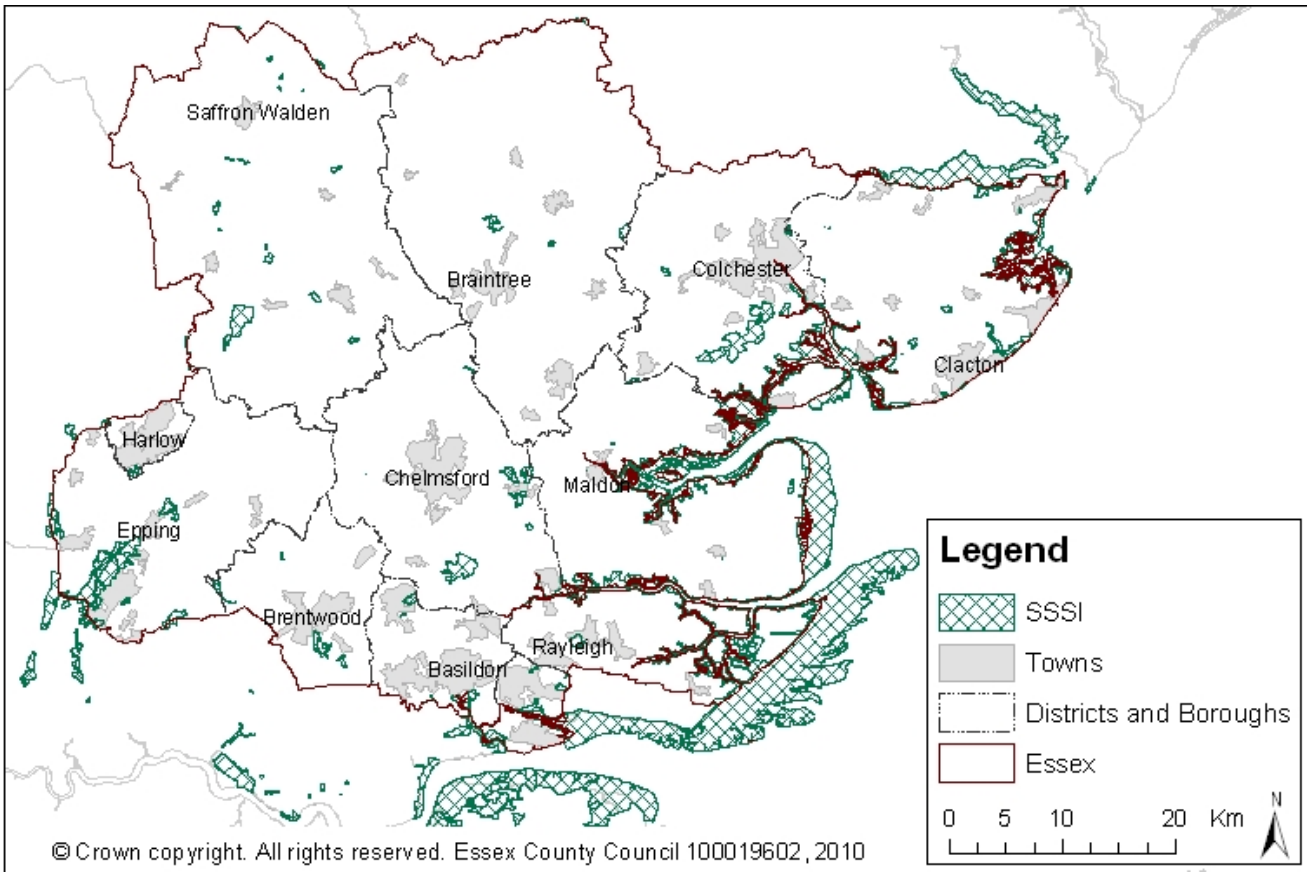
1.7.1.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are designated areas of land which are considered to be of special interest due to their fauna, flora, geological and/or physiographical features. In Tendring there are 15 SSSIs:

- Ardleigh Gravel Pit
- Cattawade Marshes
- Clacton Cliffs & Foreshore
- Colne Estuary
- Hamford Water
- Harwich Foreshore
- Holland Haven Marshes
- Holland-On-Sea Cliff
- Little Oakley Channel Deposit
- Riddles Wood

- St. Osyth Pit
- Stour and Copperas Woods, Ramsey
- Stour Estuary
- The Naze
- Weeleyhall Wood .

Figure 12: SSSIs in Essex



Source: Essex County Council, 2010

There is a Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of at least 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites being brought into favourable condition. All 15 SSSI sites in Tendring are meeting this target.

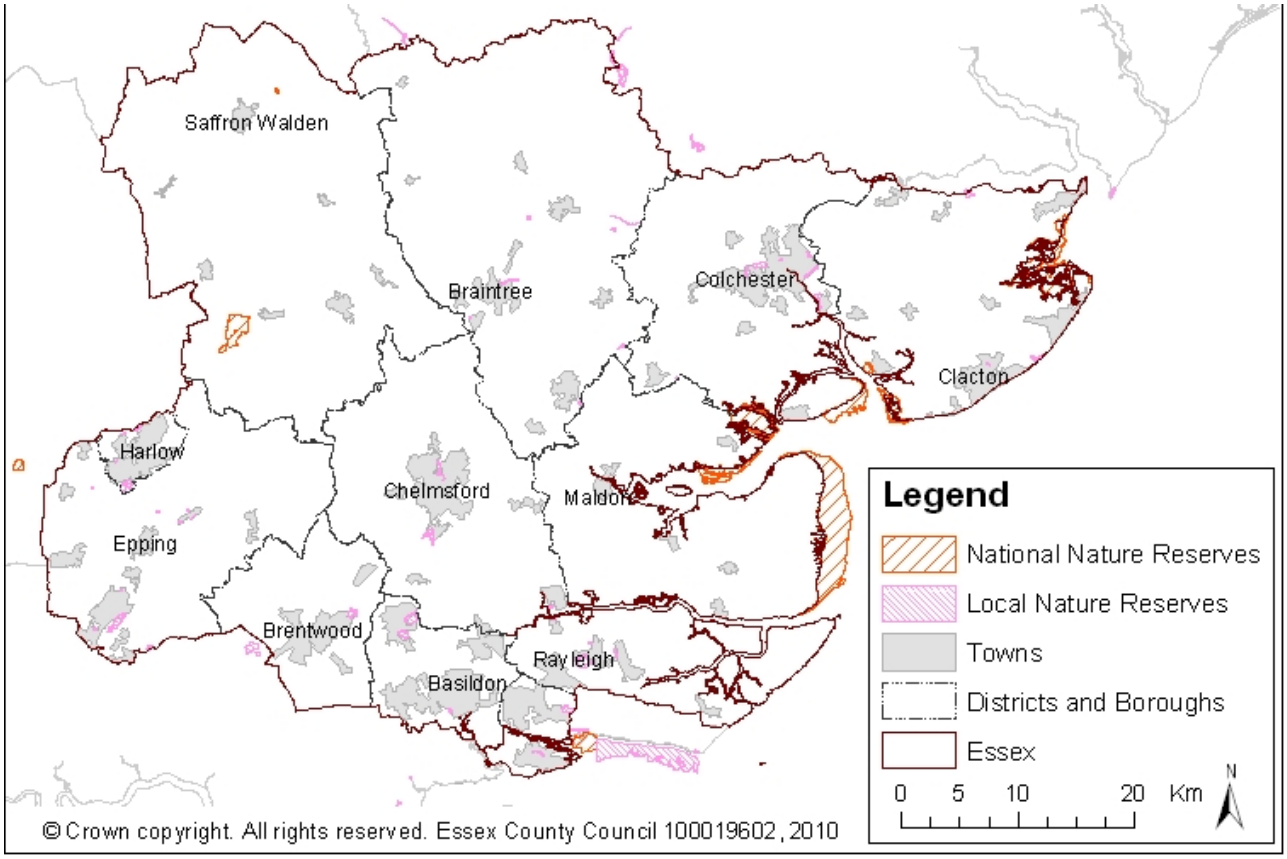
1.7.1.3 National Nature Reserves

Natural England is the body empowered to declare National Nature Reserves (NNRs) in England, the Reserves being a selection of the very best parts of England's Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It is this underlying designation which gives NNRs their strong legal protection. The majority also have European nature conservation designations.

The only NNR within Tendring District is the Colne Estuary, which is also a SSSI. Colne

Estuary NNR is a 2,915.2 ha site, the main habitat of which is wetland. Sitting within Colchester and Tendring Districts, The Colne Estuary is comparatively short and branching, with five tidal arms which flow into the main river channel. The estuary is of international importance for wintering Brent Geese and Black-tailed Godwit and of national importance for breeding Little Terns and five other species of wintering waders and wildfowl. The variety of habitats which include mudflat, saltmarsh, grazing marsh, sand and shingle spits, disused gravel pits and reed beds, support outstanding assemblages of invertebrates and plants. Two areas of foreshore at East Mersea are of geological importance. Colne Point and St. Osyth Marsh are of geomorphological interest. In Colchester, the Blackwater Estuary and Colne Estuary are designated as NNRs as well as SSSIs.

Figure 13: National Nature Reserves and Local Nature Reserves



Source: Essex County Council, 2010

1.7.1.4 Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are designated by local authorities in conjunction with Natural England in recognition of their high interest in the local context for their wildlife or wildlife education value; or because they offer an important area for informal enjoyment of nature by the public. There are currently several LNRs in Tendring as shown in the figure above along with the designated NNRs.

1.7.1.5 Local Wildlife Sites

Previously known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) support both locally and nationally threatened wildlife species and habitats. Together with statutorily protected areas they represent the minimum habitat to maintain current levels of wildlife.

The countryside in Tendring District is one of its key assets both in terms of tourism and the living environment for our residents. The Council, working with the Essex Wildlife Trust, has identified over 100 Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) in the Tendring District including meadowland, grasslands, churchyards and ancient woodlands. LoWS are areas of land with significant wildlife value which provide important wildlife refuges and a green infrastructure network and, although these sites are not protected by law, they are worthy of nature conservation and are protected by planning policy. During the Local Plan period, the Council will work with developers, the Essex Wildlife Trust and other partners to protect LoWS and to create new wildlife habitats as an integral part of new development and as stand-alone projects such as the recent tree planting scheme north of Elmstead Market.

1.8 Landscapes

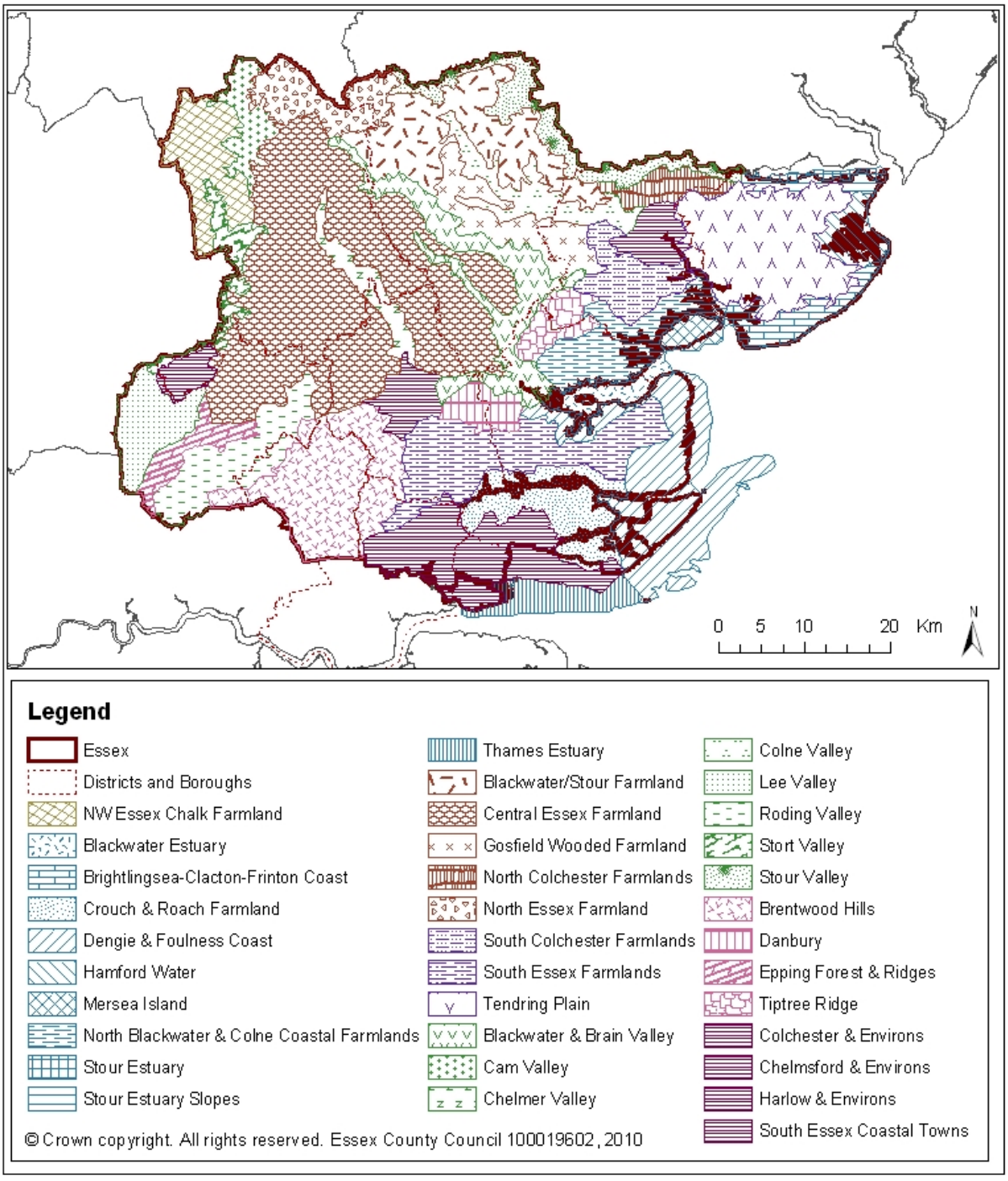
Since the end of the last Ice Age, natural processes and successive human use have shaped the Essex landscape into its present form. The result is a combination of physical components such as landform, visible spatial components and non-visible spatial components which can incorporate sound and cultural associations. It is the combination of these aspects that determines an areas distinctive character, which can then be classified into wider character areas, or remain as distinct unique areas.

Within the Essex landscape there are many areas of special interest which have been designated and protected from inappropriate development. The scale and location of development will have to adhere to such landscape interest, being either unsuitable for development in certain areas, requiring mitigation to offset any negative impacts, or proven that the benefits of facilities at certain locations outweigh the loss of landscape amenity.

1.8.1 Landscape Character Areas

The Essex Landscape Character Assessment (Chris Blandford Associates, 2003) is based on the Countryside Agency's guidance, and establishes a 'baseline' of the existing character of the Essex landscape. The assessment involved a broad review of the landscape identifying 35 'Landscape Character Areas' (LCAs) within Essex (the figure below). They are areas with a recognisable pattern of landscape characteristics, both physical and experiential, that combine to create a distinct sense of place.

Figure 14: Essex Landscape Character Areas



Source: Essex County Council

The Landscape Character Assessment for Tendring District identified 30 separate landscape character area types. Tendring District is noted for its ancient broad-leaf woodland that occurs across a central belt within the District. Three of these woodlands are of national importance, and Stour and Copperas Woods SSSI together form, at 77ha, the largest area of

broad leaf ancient woodland in north-east Essex.

1.8.2 National Landscape Areas (formerly Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty)

National Landscape Areas are described by Natural England as areas of high scenic quality that have statutory protection in order to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of their landscapes. Tendring includes the Suffolk and Essex Coast and Heaths AONB along the Stour River from Manningtree to Harwich.

1.8.3 Protected Lanes

Although also relevant to the historic environment, protected lanes also have significant landscape values. They generally originate from pre-historic track ways, which have been in continual (if lighter) use since. Protected lanes are often narrow, sunken and enclosed by a combination of mixed deciduous hedges and mature trees, ditches and raised verges that can be indications of great age.

The volume, weights, and speed of traffic is often limited to preserve the special character and due to their age and use they also have great biological value.

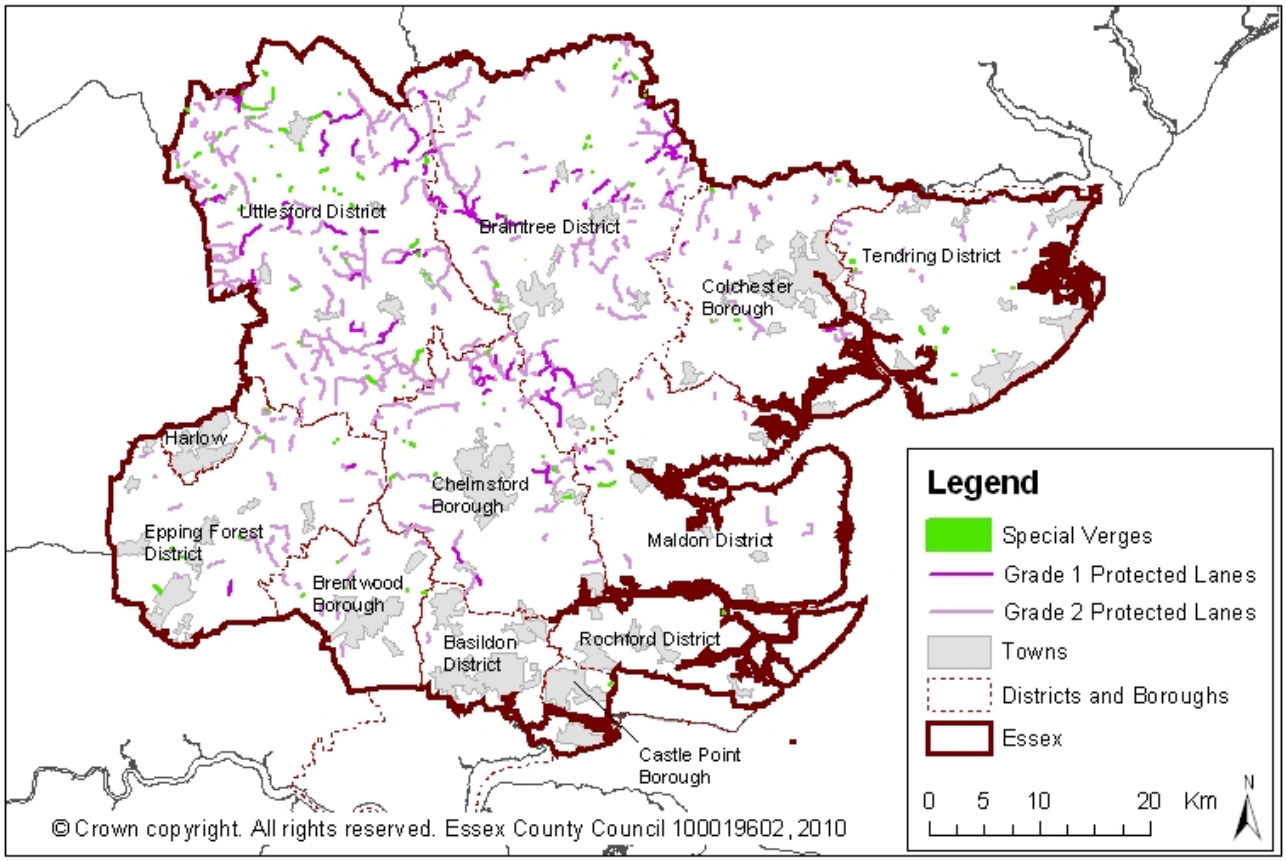
1.8.4 Special Verges

Roadside Verges are important and if sensitively managed they can increase the biodiversity of the verges themselves and from that the surrounding countryside. The reason for this is that verges can act as corridors interlinking fragmented or isolated habitats. In terms of wildlife value, verges can be split into three broad types:

- Landscaped and intensively managed verges: poorest quality.
- Recently created verges left to colonise naturally: vary in ecological value.
- Ancient verges: often of high ecological value.

With this in mind, in the 1970s, Essex County Council Highways Agency, Nature Conservancy Council and Essex Wildlife Trust identified a number of important verges which were subsequently designated as Special Roadside Nature Reserves. They aim to protect the future of rare and uncommon flowers growing on them. There are over 100 special verges designated in Essex.

Figure 15: Special Verges and Protected Lanes in Essex



Source: Essex County Council, 2010

1.9 Water

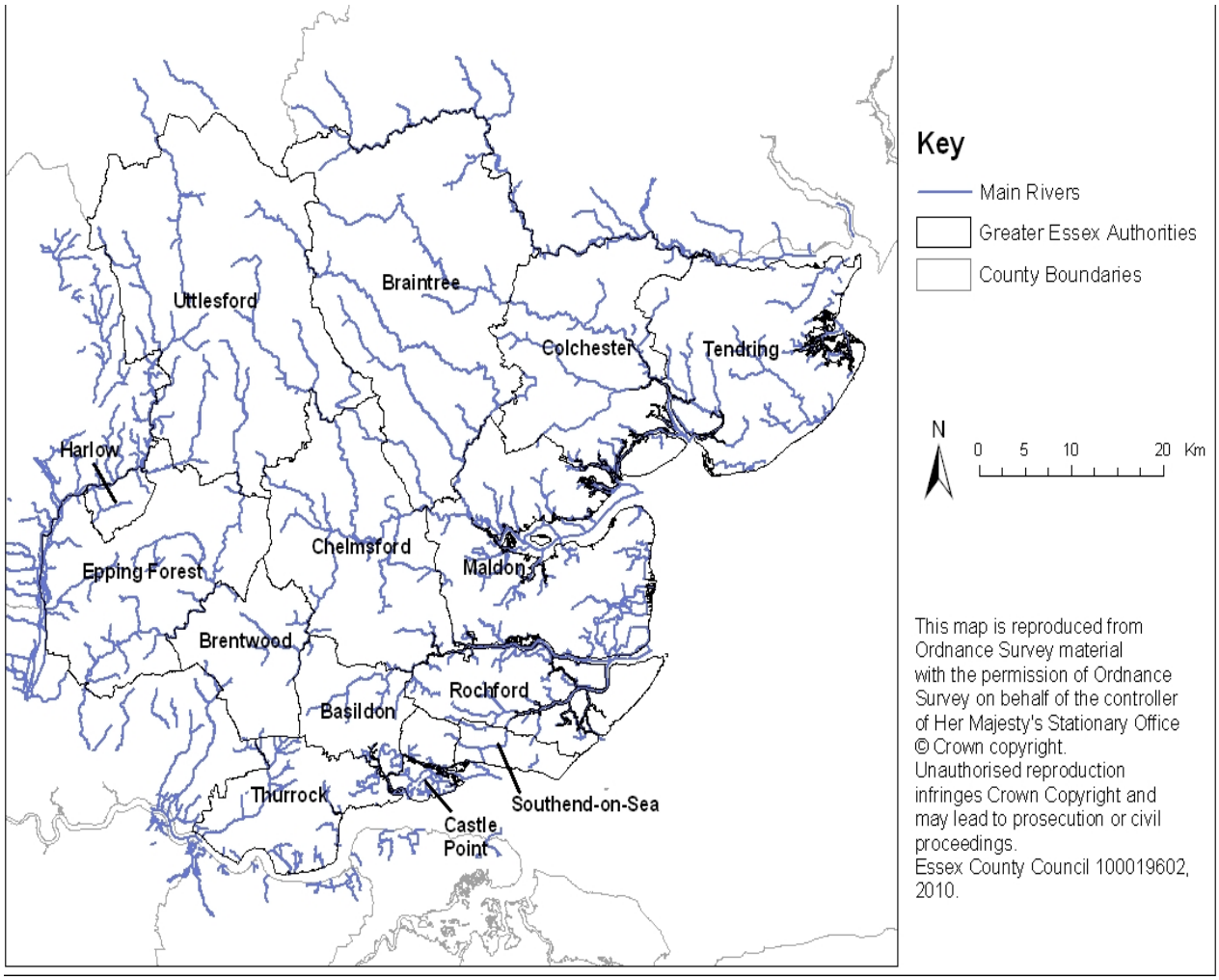
Water policy in England aims to protect both public health and the environment by maintaining and improving the quality of water. In addition to the ever-increasing demand from human uses, water contributes to the natural environment, having ecological, aesthetic, scientific, educational and recreational value. The quality of water resources can be affected by certain types of development. Considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater.

In England, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) oversees water policy. The Environment Agency makes sure that these policies are carried out and they have a responsibility to protect and enhance the environment.

1.9.1 Inland Water Resources

The figure below shows the location of the main water courses running through Essex.

Figure 16: Rivers in Essex



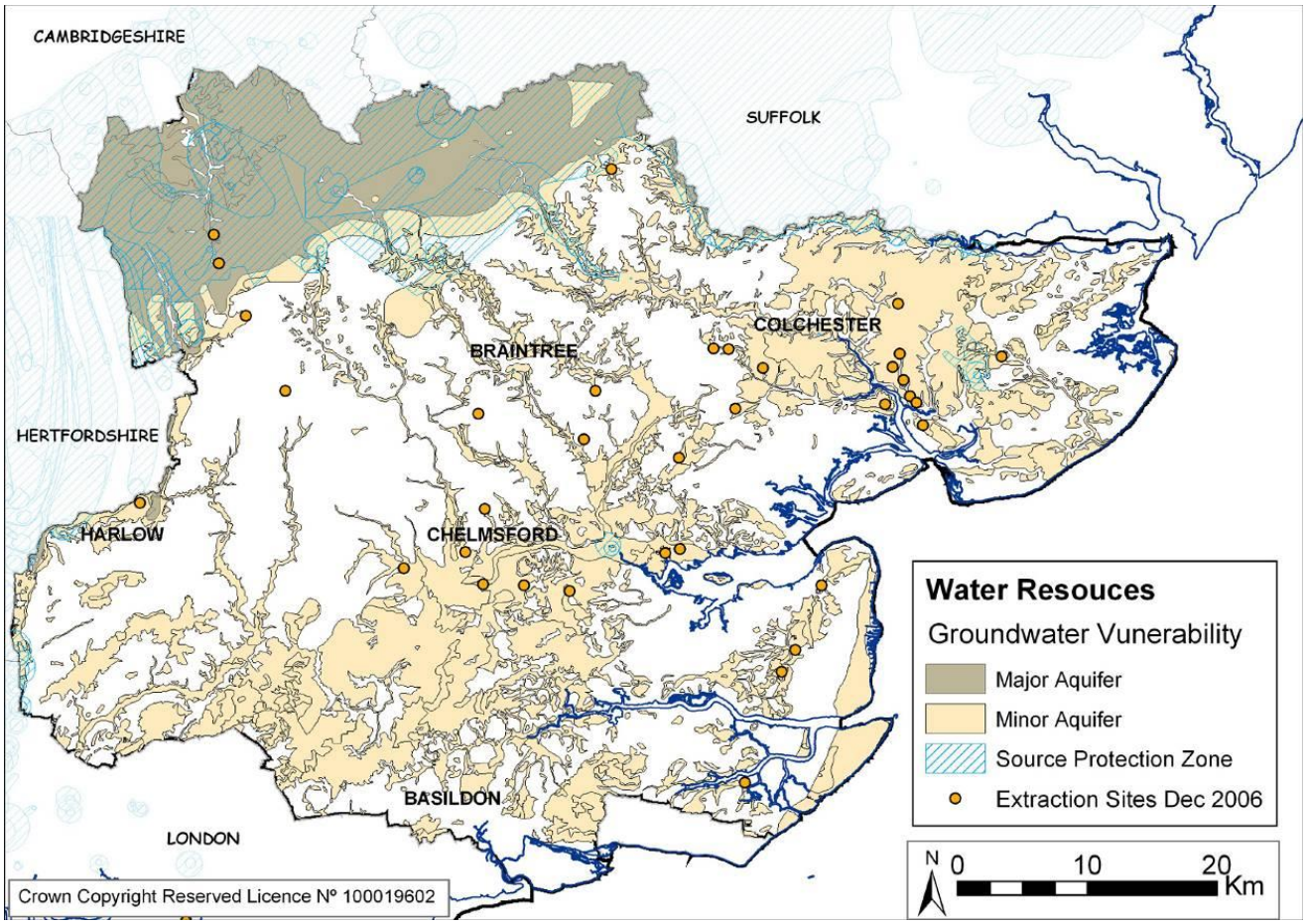
Source: Essex County Council, 2010

The main rivers in the north of Essex are, with the top two being relevant to Tendring:

- Stour
- Colne
- Pant/Blackwater and
- Chelmer

Effects on water quality from development should be mitigated and minimised through effective (surface water) drainage mechanisms. As well as surface water resources, the north of Essex, as outlined in the figure below, contains Chalk, Crag and Drift aquifers. The Chalk aquifer is the largest and most important type. It is used primarily for public water supply and spray irrigation. The Crag and Drift aquifers are overlain by sands and gravels of varying thickness which are locally important minor aquifers.

Figure 17: Aquifers in Essex



Source: Essex County Council, 2010

The majority of Essex has a very low contamination vulnerability rating. It is only the

northern part of the county, including Halstead and Saffron Walden that has a higher vulnerability because of the porosity of the underlying chalk. In addition to natural water bodies there are various artificial water bodies in the county, especially reservoirs created through mineral extraction. Hanningfield and Abberton are Essex's largest inland water resources.

1.9.2 River Basin Management Plans

1.9.2.1 Water Quality

The European Water Framework Directive requires member states to identify the individual river basins within their national territory and assign them to River Basin Districts (RBDs). Tendring falls within one River Basin Districts the River Basin Management Plan for the Anglian RBD. This plan highlights the pressures facing the water environment and the actions that will address them.

Table 14: Water Quality – Anglian River Basin District

Status	River, canals and SWTs	Lakes and SSSI ditches	Estuaries	Coastal	Surface waters combined	Ground water
% of water bodies at good or better ecological status /potential now	10%	15%	11%	15%	11%	N/A
% of water bodies predicted to be at good ecological status /potential or better by 2021	13%	17%	11%	15%	13%	N/A
% of water bodies with an objective of good ecological status /potential or better	42%	57%	22%	31%	43%	N/A
% of water bodies at good chemical	99%	98%	100%	100%	99%	N/A

Status	River, canals and SWTs	Lakes and SSSI ditches	Estuaries	Coastal	Surface waters combined	Ground water
status now						
% of water bodies predicted to be at good chemical status by 2021	99%	98%	100%	100%	99%	N/A
% of water bodies with an objective of good chemical status	>99%	100%	100%	100%	>99%	N/A
% of water bodies at good or better overall status now	10%	15%	11%	15%	11%	29%
% of water bodies predicted to be at good or better overall status by 2021	13%	17%	11%	15%	13%	32%
% of water bodies with an objective of good or better overall status	42%	57%	22%	31%	43%	55%

Source: River Basin management Plan for Anglia river basin district, December 2015

Note: SWTs – Surface Water Transfers

The overall percentages of rivers, canals and surface water transfers in the Anglia River Basin District are expected to improve in ecological, chemical and biological status by 2021. This is also the case regarding lakes and SSSI ditches and combined surface waters. There is expected to be no percentage improvement or decline in estuaries or coastal waters.

Tendring's potable drinking water comes from Ardleigh Reservoir. The reservoir covers 120 acres and, as well as providing the district's drinking water, is also used for recreational

activities including sailing and fishing, and is home to the University of Essex Rowing Club. National daily domestic per capita water consumption, according to the WWF, is 150 litres. Nationally, we are expected to reduce the per capita consumption of water to 130 litres (or less) by 2030. In 2010 amendments to the Building Regulations required that new dwellings do not exceed a per capita consumption of water of more than 125 litres per day.

Climate change is leading to more frequent droughts with consequent reduced water availability which, added to the relatively high amount of water consumed by residents within the District, could lead to water shortages. In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, the Council has, in the past few years, reduced its carbon dioxide emissions. However, the per capita emissions in the District have increased slightly in the same period.

Both Anglian Water and Tendring Hundred Water are confident that they can supply demand within the Region to at least 2035 (the end of their draft Water Resource Management Plans).

However, Anglian Water recognise that there are potential supply deficits either against dry year averages or critical peak period forecasts and have proposed a range of activities to address these deficits over the next 27 years.

1.10 Climate and energy

Planning's role is not only to shape sustainable communities which are resilient to future climates but to reduce emissions and minimise the human impact on the environment. Changes in climate are inevitable and 'PPS: Planning and Climate Change' acknowledges that in the future "we are likely to see more extreme weather events, including hotter and drier summers, flooding and rising sea-levels increasing the risk of coastal erosion" in the UK.

1.10.1 Climate Change Projections

The UK Climate Impact Programme has developed the UK Climate Change Projections 2009 (UKCP09) which models future climate scenarios for the UK.

The key findings from UKCP09 of how our climate might change in the future are:

- All areas of the UK will get warmer, and the warming is greater in summer than in winter. Across the UK, central estimates of the average regional summer (June, July, August) temperature rise in the 2080s are between 3 and 4°C.
- Across the UK, central estimates of regional average summer precipitation change are projected to be between -17% to -23% in the 2080s.
- Greater sea level rise in the south of the UK than the north. The central estimates for sea level rise (taking into account land movement) show that sea level is projected to rise by 18cm in London by 2040 and 36cm by 2080.
- Across the UK, central estimates of regional average winter precipitation change are projected to be in the region of +14% (NE) to +23% (SW), in the 2080s.
- Reaching a peak in global emissions in 2016 and achieving a 4% decrease per year thereafter, a global temperature rise to 1.8°C by 2050 is expected, which would then stabilise at about 2°C by 2100.

Key findings for the East of England for the 2080s (based on medium (current) emissions scenario) are:

- Under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in winter mean temperature is 3ºC; it is very unlikely to be less than 1.6ºC and is very unlikely to be more than 4.7ºC.
- Under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in summer mean temperature is 3.6ºC; it is very unlikely to be less than 1.9ºC and is very unlikely to be more than 5.9ºC.
- Under medium emissions, the central estimate of change in winter mean precipitation is 20%; it is very unlikely to be less than 4% and is very unlikely to be more than 44%.
- Under medium emissions, the central estimate of change in summer mean

precipitation is –20%; it is very unlikely to be less than –44% and is very unlikely to be more than 6%.

Sea level rise and subsidence will lead to more frequent flooding of coastal areas. Increased temperatures and greater fluctuation in annual precipitation will further increase pressure on water resources. Essex is already one of the driest areas in the UK.

1.10.2 CO2 Emissions

Changes in land use, and various industrial processes are adding heat-trapping gases, particularly carbon dioxide (CO_2), to the atmosphere. There is now roughly 40% more CO_2 in the atmosphere than there was before the industrial revolution. One of the main causes of increased CO_2 in the atmosphere is through the burning of fossil fuels for electricity and transportation.

Table 15: Reduction is CO2 Emissions across Essex

Area	2017 per Capita CO2 Emissions (tonnes)	Reduction since 2012 (%)	Area	2017 per Capita CO2 Emissions (tonnes	Reduction since 2012 (%)
Basildon	4.2	26.32	Epping Forest	7.8	9.30
Braintree	4.7	21.67	Harlow	4.2	33.33
Brentwood	6.2	16.22	Maldon	3.9	29.09
Castle Point	3.2	21.95	Rochford	3.5	25.53
Chelmsford	4.9	23.44	Tendring	4	23.08
Colchester	4.3	25.86	Uttlesford	9	14.29
			Essex Avg	5	22.51

Source: DEFRA, 2019

The Essex average per capita amount of CO2 was recorded at 5t, with Tendring below this

and showing an overall percentage decrease in emissions.

Table 16: CO2 Emissions in Kilotonnes by Sector 2017

Authority	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
Basildon	209 (27.1)	249 (32.3)	312 (40.5)	770
Braintree	168 (22.8)	218 (29.6)	350 (47.6)	736
Brentwood	77 (16.0)	132 (27.4)	272 (56.5)	481
Castle Point	44 (15.2)	140 (48.4)	105 (36.3)	289
Chelmsford	198 (22.5)	260 (29.5)	422 (48.0)	880
Colchester	196 (23.6)	259 (31.2)	376 (45.2)	831
Epping Forest	145 (14.1)	220 (21.3)	667 (64.6)	1,032
Harlow	148 (41.0)	110 (30.5)	103 (28.5)	361
Maldon	82 (31.1)	99 (37.5)	83 (31.4)	264
Rochford	60 (19.8)	132 (43.6)	111 (36.6)	303
Tendring	133 (22.3)	221 (37.1)	242 (40.6)	596
Uttlesford	118 (14.5)	144 (17.7)	551 (67.8)	813
Essex	1,575 (21.4)	2,183 (29.7)	3,593 (48.9)	7,351

Source: DBEI, 2019

In Essex the largest proportion of CO2 emissions produced in 2017 was within the transport sector, accounting for 48.9% of total CO2 emissions, followed by the domestic sector which

produced 29.7%.

1.10.3 Flood Risk

River flooding is a natural process that plays an important role in shaping the natural environment. The effects of heavy and/or prolonged rainfall can be increased in severity as a result of planning decisions relating to the location, design, nature of settlement and land use. Increasingly flooding is viewed as a potential consequence of future climate change.

Although flooding cannot be completely prevented, its impacts can be avoided and reduced through good planning and land management. Data compiled on this subject is useful to identify whether broad potential future locations for development represent the most appropriate choices. Impacts on water flows may arise from the presence of hard surfaces being located in previously soft surfaced areas. The larger the development, the more significant such effects could become, especially if located near water-bodies associated with flooding. Drainage systems may be required to ensure that such effects are minimised.

With over 60 Kilometres of coastline, the District contains a number of areas at high risk from tidal flooding and coastal erosion. The Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), prepared in partnership between the Environment Agency, Essex County Council and District Councils, is a strategy for managing flooding and coastal erosion over the next 100 years, in three time periods of 0-20 years, 20-50 years and 50-100 years. The main aims of the SMP are to protect all dwellings and key infrastructure against flooding and erosion, to sustain the quality of the natural and historic environment and to allow natural shoreline evolution where possible to take place. The SMP sets out four strategies to support these aims:

- Hold the Line (HtL) – hold the existing line of defences by maintaining or increasing the standards of defences,
- Advance the Line (AtL) – Build new defences seaward of the existing defences,
- Managed Realignment (MR) – allowing or enabling the shoreline to move with associated management to control or limit the effect on land use and the environment, and;
- No Active Intervention (NAI) – no investment in coastal defences or operations.

The ‘Hold the Line’ strategy, maintaining the existing defence line, can be seen in the Coastal Protection Scheme between Clacton and Holland on Sea. In 2014 the Clacton to Holland on Sea Coastal Protection Scheme was implemented to provide protection to more than 3,000 homes and commercial premises which would be at serious risk from erosion by the sea during the next 100 years. The £36 million Scheme, funded by the Environment Agency in partnership with Tendring District Council and Essex County Council, covers an area of 5km of coastline from Clacton Pier to Holland Haven. The Scheme will see the installation of 23 fish-tail groynes to combat the effects of erosion and 950,000 cubic metres of sand and shingle beach recharge to replace the substantial amount of beach frontage lost in this area. The groynes will create 22 attractive new beaches in separate bays which can be enjoyed by both residents and visitors at all states of the tide and will encourage greater

use of these beaches. Phase 1 of the Scheme was completed in January 2015 providing seven sandy bays, and Phase 2 is expected to be completed by the end of 2015.

Climate change is increasing the magnitude and frequency of intense rainfall events that cause flooding and the risk of flooding from the River Colne and Stour which are also heightened by increased winter precipitation. There is a risk of flooding from a number of sources: fluvial, tidal and pluvial. Tidal flood risk is concentrated along the coastal frontage including Harwich, Parkeston Jaywick and Brightlingsea, which are all low lying. Tidal flood sources are the most dominant in Tendring and tidal flooding can result from a storm surge, high spring tides or both events combined over defended and undefended land. This being said, the Council in partnership with other key stakeholders is tackling tidal flooding by the insertion of new flood defences between Holland-on-Sea and Clacton. The main pathway of fluvial flooding is from high river flows resulting in out of bank flows. Flood defences and control structures could potentially fail and actually increase flood risk. Pluvial flooding can occur as a result of severe storms, which create run-off volumes that temporarily exceed the natural or urbanised sewer and drainage capacities, creating flash flooding. This is likely to increase as a result of higher intensity rainfall, more frequent winter storms and increased urban development.

1.10.3.1 Flood Risk Zones

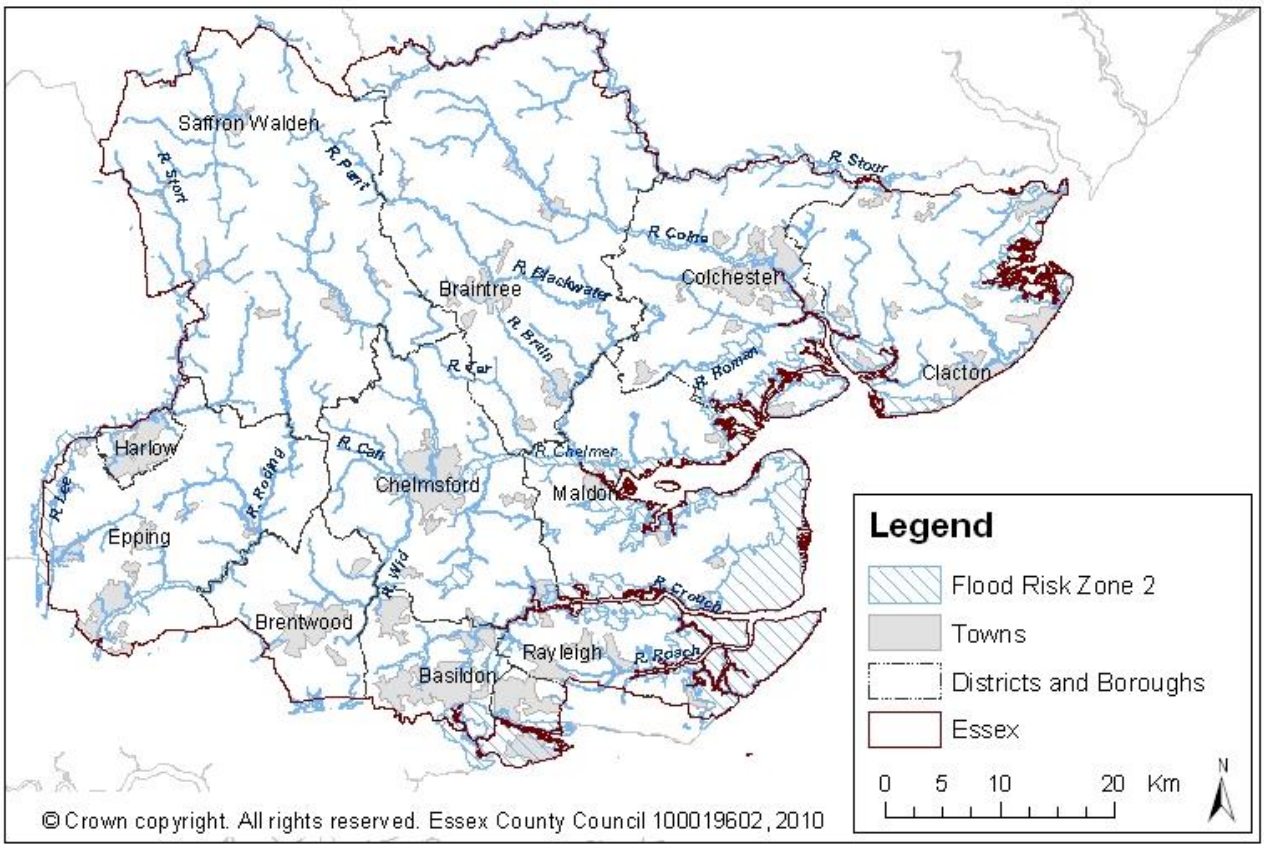
The NPPF requires development to be carried out in areas of as low a risk of flooding as possible. A risk-based sequential test should be applied at all stages of the planning process. The aim is to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding.

A hierarchy of flood zones for application of the sequential test is defined as:

- Zone 1 - Low Probability: Encompasses land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of flooding in any year (<0.1%).
- Zone 2 - Medium Probability: Comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%).
- Zone 3a - High Probability: Covers land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year.
- Zone 3b - The Functional Floodplain: This zone consists of land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. It is land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year.

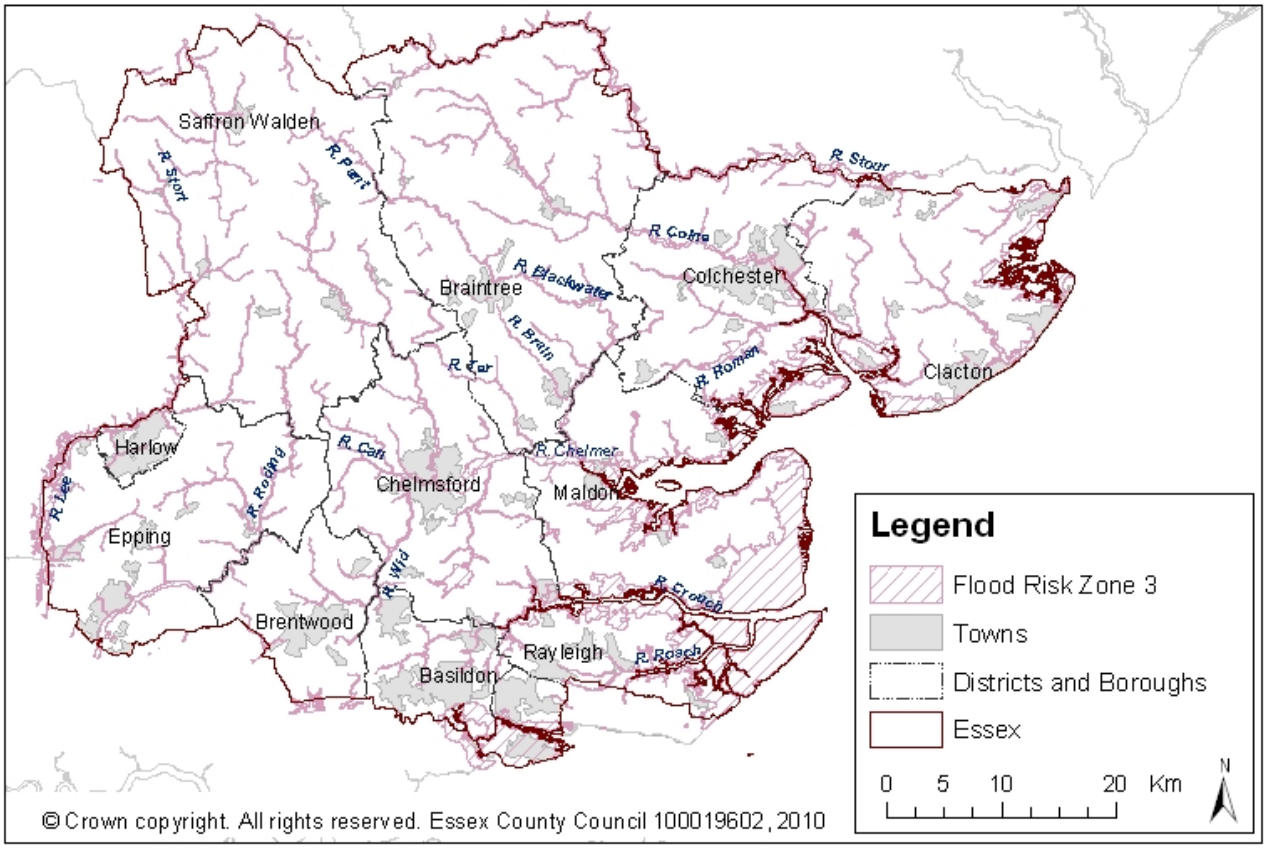
The two figures below show the locations in Essex which are within flood zone 2 and flood zone 3. The Essex coastline is at risk of flooding as well as river floodplains which include the rivers Stour, Colne, Chelmer, Crouch and the Thames estuary. As climate change continues, flood risk is likely to increase.

Figure 18: Flood Risk Zone 2



Source: Essex County Council

Figure 19: Flood Risk Zone 3a

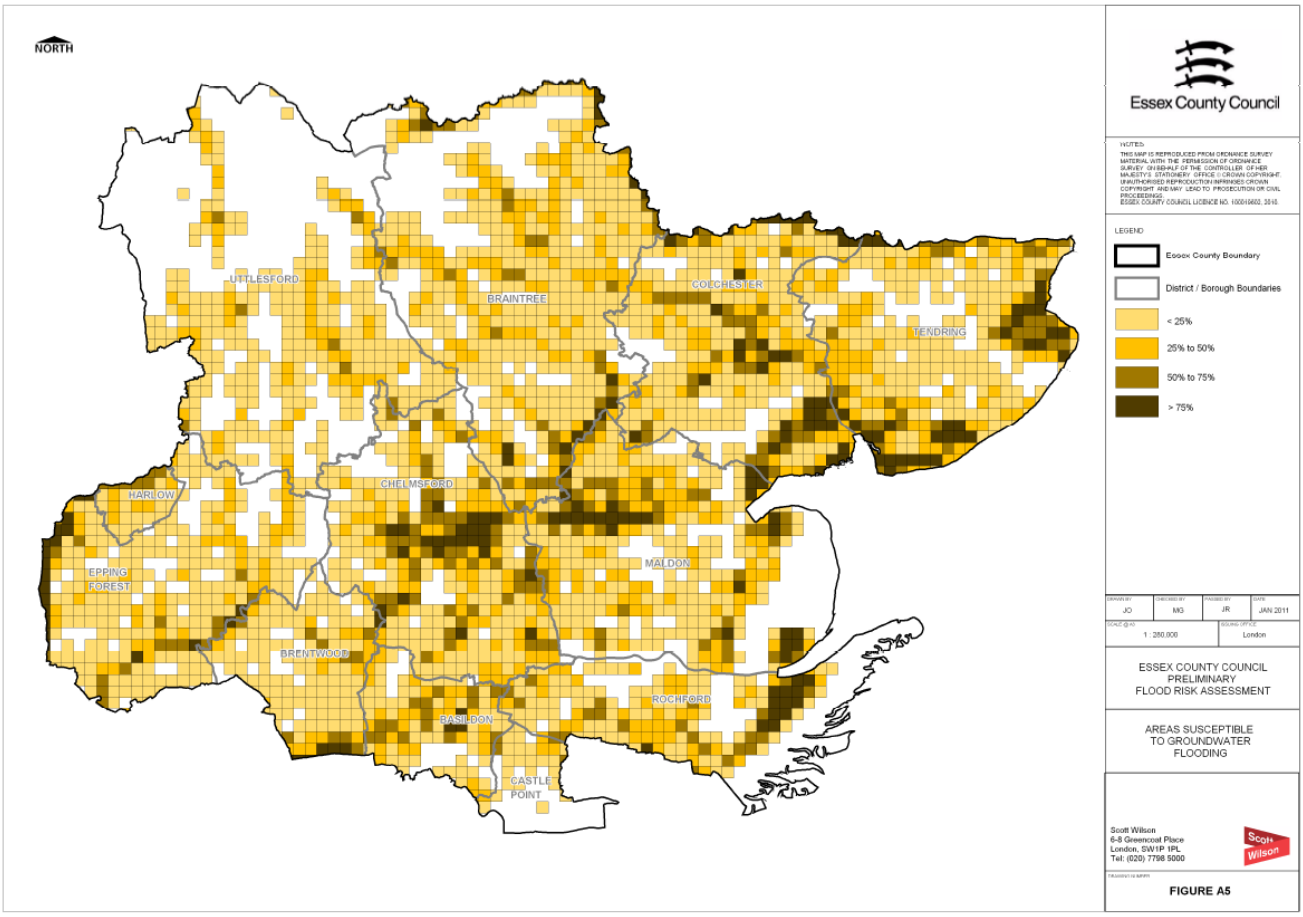


Source: Essex County Council, 2010

1.10.3.2 Groundwater Flood Risk

There is no available information on future groundwater flood risk in Essex however the Environment Agency's dataset for areas susceptible to groundwater flooding is shown in the figure below.

Figure 20: Area Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding



Source: Essex County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, January 2011

1.10.3.3 Surface Water Flooding

Surface water flooding can occur from sewers, drains, or groundwater and from runoff from land, small water courses and ditches as a result of heavy rainfall.

Typically, a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) is prepared to identify the causes and effects of surface water flooding and recommend the most cost effective way of managing surface water flood risk for the long term. A SWMP identifies areas where the surface water flood risk is most severe and designates them as Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs).

1.11 Air

1.11.1 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

Transportation throughout the District and wider area is an important issue with regard to associated air quality through vehicle emissions.

Each local authority in the UK has been carrying out reviews and assessments of air quality within their area since December 1997. The aim of reviewing and assessing the information is to ensure that future and current air quality objectives can be achieved by the deadlines set. If a local authority has an area with measurements of air pollution that are unlikely to meet the objectives, an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared. The size of this area can vary from a section of one street to a much larger area of the locality. In 2017, 0.6% of Essex's population was recorded living within an AQMA, which was higher than the national average for England at 0.2%.

Air quality in Essex is generally good. The air quality in Essex is influenced by its close proximity to mainland Europe whilst most industrial processes in Essex are concentrated along the Thames Estuary. There are currently seven AQMAs within Essex and none within Tendring.

Table 17: Number of AQMAs within each District/Borough in Essex

Local Authority	Number of AQMAs	Local Authority	Number of AQMAs
Basildon	0	Epping Forest	1
Braintree	0	Harlow	0
Brentwood	3	Maldon	1
Castle Point	0	Rochford	1
Chelmsford	2	Tendring	0
Colchester	3	Uttlesford	1

1.11.2 Tendring 2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

This annual report summarises:

- Road traffic emissions and port activities are the most significant source of air pollution within Tendring. The main pollutant of concern is Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2).
- The monitoring data for 2023 found no exceedances of the national air quality objectives.
- Except for two monitoring sites, the monitoring data shows concentrations of NO2 have slightly decreased or remained stable across the majority of Tendring. In previous years concentrations of NO2 increase steadily across Tendring.
- The two monitoring sites, DT48 and DT58 increased slightly in comparison to previous years. DT48 is located at Harwich Quay, the main source of air pollution is from port and industrial emissions, as well as road traffic.
- DT58 is located at the busy junction and mini roundabout at North Road, Clacton on Sea, it is heavily congested by road traffic throughout the day, and during rush hours. This has been an area of concern within Tendring for the last few years.
- High concentrations of NO2 were noted at several monitoring sites throughout Tendring (DT40, DT48, DT49 and DT58) during 2023.
- At Clacton Road, St Osyth (DT40) a high concentration of NO2, 64.7µg/m3 , was recorded in December 2023. DT40 is located at a busy cross junction and the main source of pollution is from the idling road traffic.
- DT48 and DT49 are located at Harwich Quay and Harwich International measuring emissions from port activities and road traffic. Both high NO2 concentrations were recorded in December 2023 (43.5µg/m3 and 51.5µg/m3).
- DT58 recorded occasional high concentrations of NO2 throughout the year (40.2µg/m3, 41.8µg/m3 and 49.2µg/m3) however overall did not exceed the annual air quality objective.
- DT58 is located at North Road junction in Clacton on Sea, it has been an area of concern over the last few years. Tendring District Council have increased the number of monitoring sites in this area due to the high levels of NO2 being found and high levels of congestion.
- The monitoring site is at a busy junction and mini roundabout, with residential properties close by the roadside.
- Tendring District Council will continue to prioritise interventions to ensure that air quality levels are maintained below the national air quality objectives.

1.11.3 Air Quality & Public Health in general

“Even short-term exposure to high levels of air pollution can cause a wide range of negative health effects – it can trigger asthma, affect lung function, and increases hospital admissions, as well as mortality.” – Essex Highways

In 2017, air pollution levels (as measured by fine particulate matter) for Essex were 9.8%, which was higher than both the regional average (9.7%) and the national average for England (8.9%). In 2018, the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution for Essex was 5.5%, which was higher than the national average for England at 5.2%. Nitrogen Dioxide appears to be the most common air pollutant in Essex.

Figure 21: Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in Essex

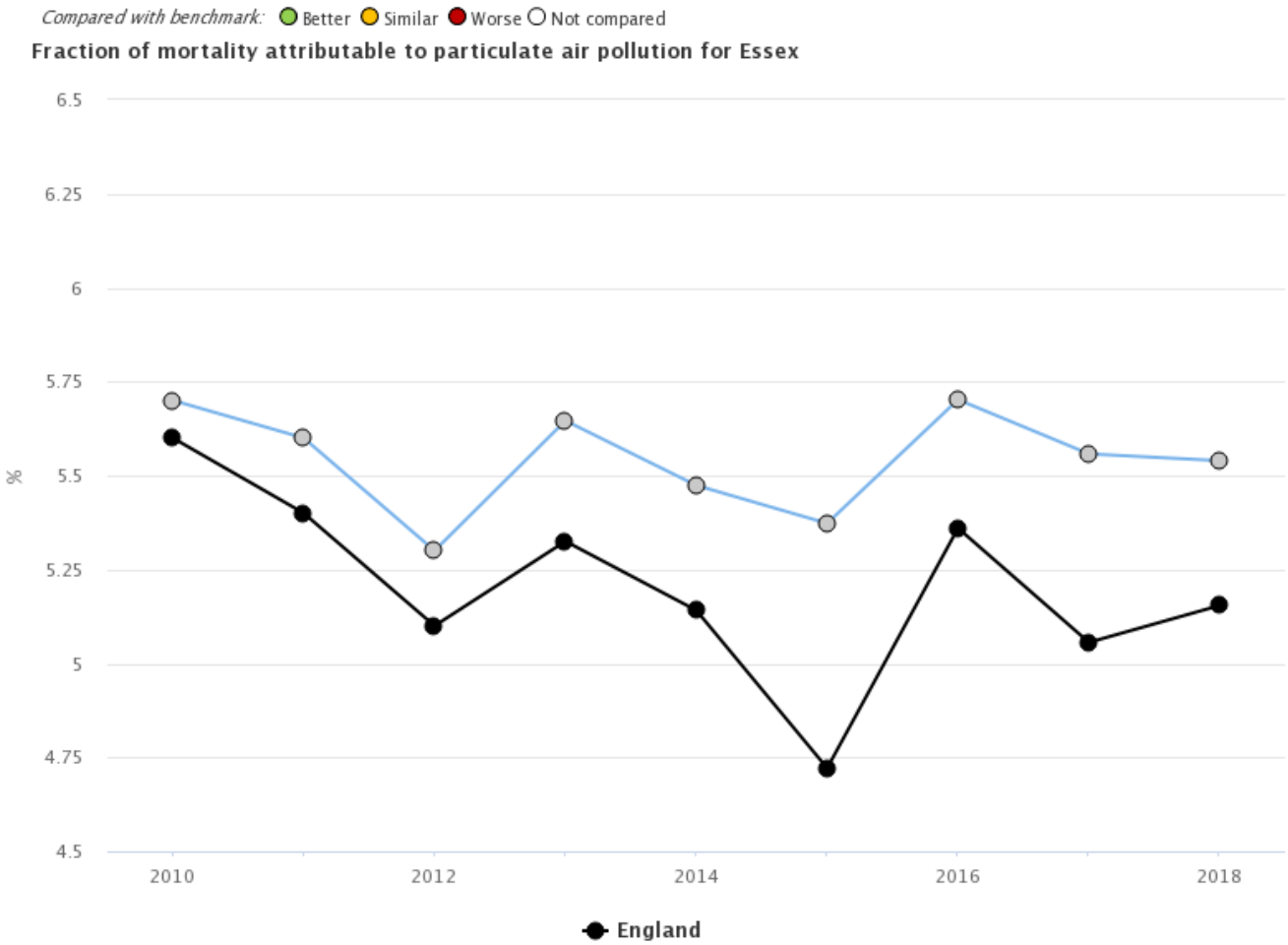
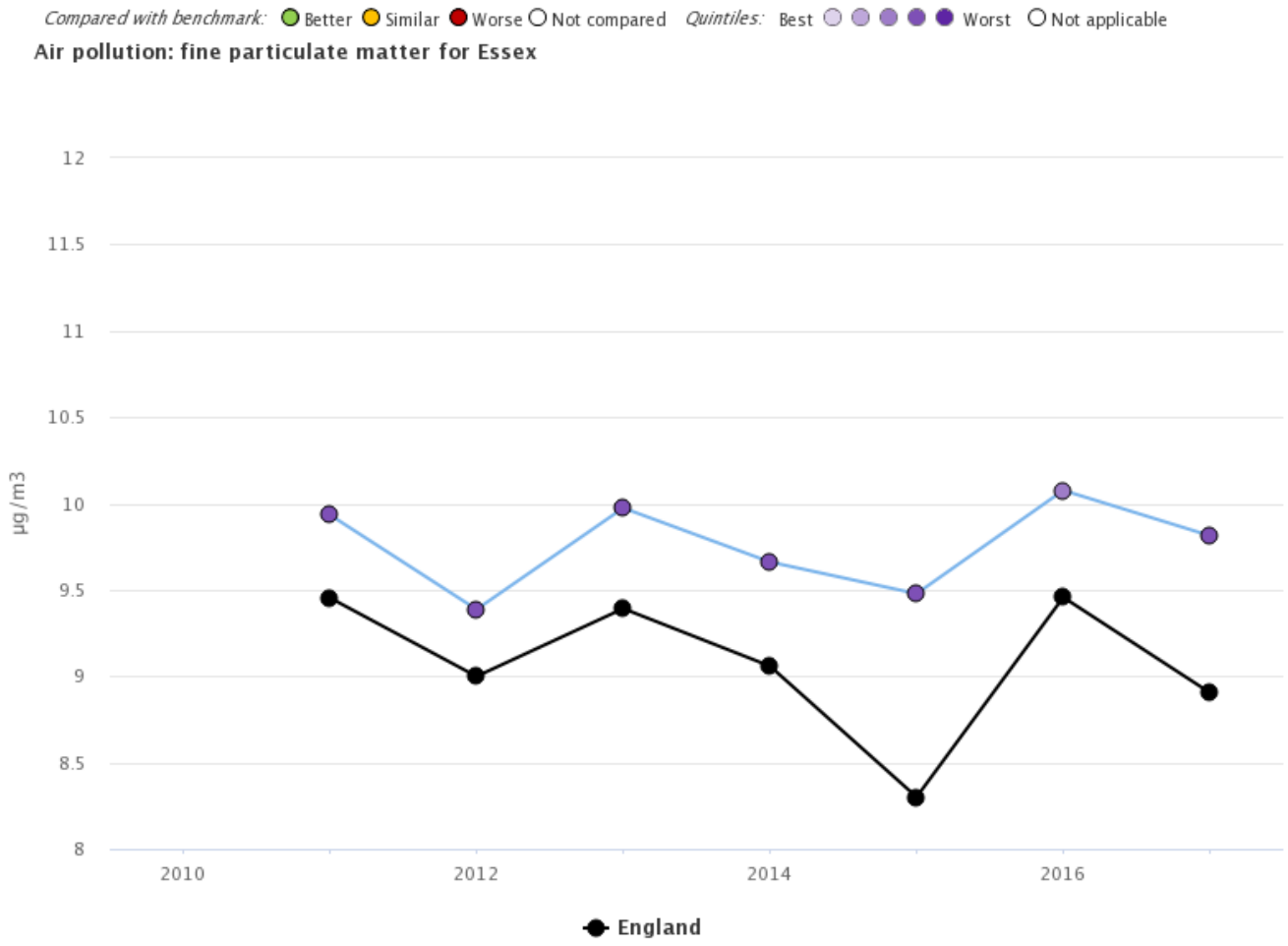


Figure 22: Air Pollution – fine particulate matter for Essex



1.11.4 Noise

It is good practice for noise generating activities to be positioned away from site boundaries. Existing buildings can also be used to shield the noise source. Unfortunately monitoring these sources of noise is problematic and can not therefore be included in this baseline chapter.

1.11.4.1 Ambient Noise

Ambient or environmental noise is defined as noise which is either unwanted or harmful. It is created by human activities and includes noise emitted by transport including road, rail and air traffic, as well as from sites of industrial activity. Mapping of ambient noise in England was carried out during 2006-07 in line with the Government's work to implement the EU's Environmental Noise Directive.

Table 18: Summary of Key Terms

Term	Explanation
dB(A)	A unit of sound pressure level, adjusted in accordance with the A waiting scale, a scale which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies
Lden	The day, evening and night level. Lden is a logarithmic composite of the Lday, Levening and Lnight levels but with the 5dB(A) being added to the Levening value and 10dB(A) being added to the Lnight level.
Lnight	The A-weighted average sound level over the 8hour nigh period of 2300-0700 hours.

Source: Descriptions taken from DEFRA, 2008

1.11.4.2 Exposure to ambient noise generated by transport

Owing to its predominantly rural landscape, Essex is generally less exposed to ambient noise emitted from transport than other regions across England. In 2016, the percentage of Essex's population exposed to road, rail, and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime was 2.9%, which was lower than the national average for England at 5.5%. In 2016, the percentage of Essex's population exposed to road, rail, and air transport noise of 55dB(A) or more during the night-time was 4.6%, which was also lower than the national average for England at 8.5%.

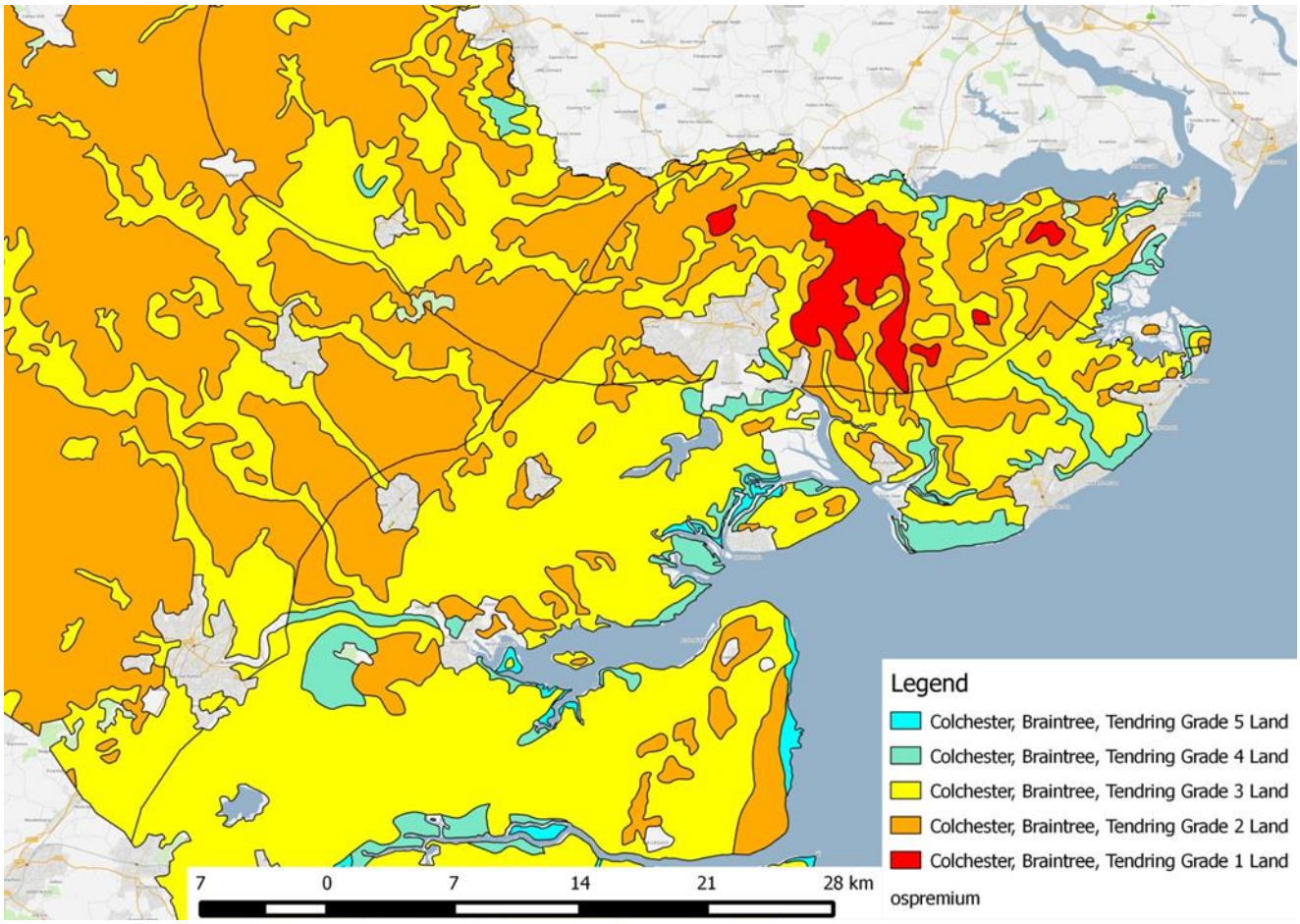
Exposure to ambient noise can be reduced by limiting the longer-distance transportation of freight or by planning appropriate travel routes which bypass communities who are at potential risk from the noise implications of HGVs and other related transport activity arising from industrial development.

1.12 Soils

1.12.1 Agricultural Land and 'BMV'

Soil types within Essex have also helped to shape the landscape, wildlife and economy of the County. New development sites should ideally not result in a loss of the County's most fertile land through its location or any potential pollution. Agricultural Land is classified by quality in a grading system with Grade 1 being the highest quality and Grade 5 the lowest. Grades 1-3a are classified as the 'best and most versatile agricultural land' (BMV). BMV is the land which is most flexible, productive, and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non food uses such as biomass, fibres and pharmaceuticals.

Figure 23: Essex Agricultural Land Classification



Source: Essex County Council, 2016

Tendring has a significant concentration of grade 1 and 2 agricultural land to the north west of the District on the border with Colchester Borough. The majority of the central party of the District is grade 3 land, with small areas of grade 2 running from south west to north east

through the centre of Tendring. Coastal areas have lower quality land, with grade 4 land to the south around Colne Point and Holland-on-Sea and grade 4 and 5 land around Harwich and Dovercourt.

Brickearth is the basis of the rich agricultural land of Tendring District giving rise to the Tendring and Wix Soil Series, which are coterminous with the brickearth across the area and are the most extensive soil types in the District. The plateau is classified as Grade 1 or Grade 2 Agricultural Land due to its soils richness and fertility.

Much of soil on the plateau is of the Tendring Soil Series. The soil is usually deep and stoneless and drains reasonably well, although it can also contain sufficient water to avoid drought in most years. The land is agricultural grade 2 and 3.

The Tendring Soil Series is characterised by usually deep and stoneless loams which drain reasonably well, although it can also contain sufficient water to avoid drought in most years. The agricultural land is of the highest grade.

At the headwaters of the Holland brook the Windsor Soil Series are mapped. These are characterised by deep clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils formed upon London Clay. Their high clay content makes them difficult to work and prone to seasonal waterlogging and compaction under arable cropping and poaching under grassland. They are often woodland soils. These soils are often of poorer quality agricultural land.

1.13 Minerals

Please note that this section provides a snapshot of the evidence regarding Minerals in Tendring and Essex. For the full suite of baseline information, two documents provide the most up to date data for the Plan area in regard to minerals and waste. These are:

- The Minerals & Waste Authority Monitoring Report - 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2021 (Waste) & 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 (Minerals) (2023)
- Greater Essex Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) 2022 (Covering the calendar year of 2021)

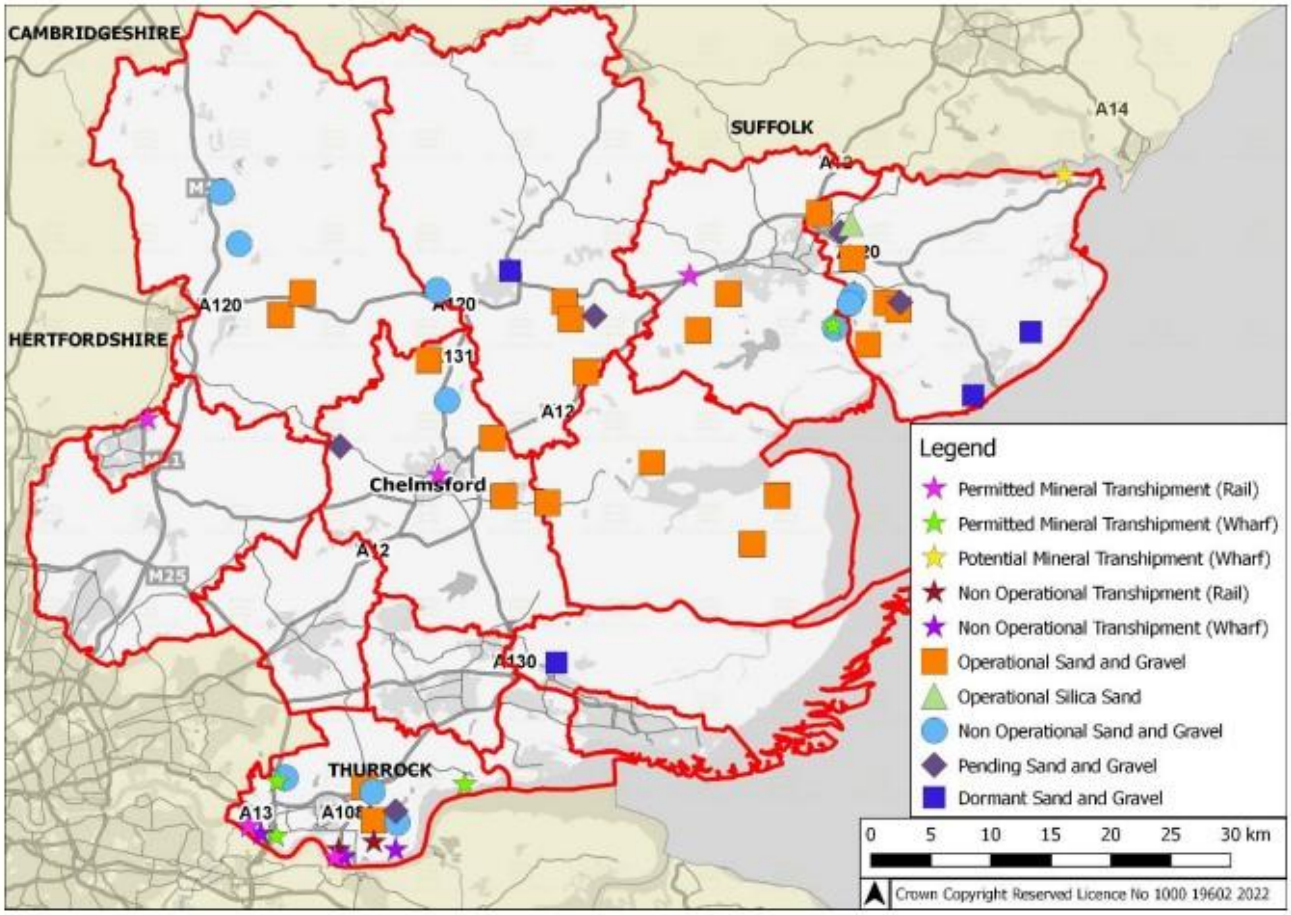
Both of these documents are available online at the Essex County Council website.

Minerals extraction and requirements are closely linked to construction and demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) arisings. Such arisings are a source for recyclable aggregates and may be particularly important in relation to planned growth in certain areas in Essex. The growth agenda in Essex, combined with the preference for development to take place on previously developed land suggests that indigenous supply of secondary and recycled aggregate is also likely to be significant.

Sand and gravel are by far the most common extracted mineral in the country. Essex is a nationally significant exporter of sand and gravel and is one of the largest producers in the UK. Sand and gravel deposits are largely concentrated in the north of the county and particularly in the districts of Uttlesford, Braintree, Colchester, Tendring and Chelmsford. Sand and gravel deposits are far less abundant in the south of Essex and are less workable. Sand and gravel extracted in Essex is used as a raw material to produce, amongst other things, concrete and asphalt.

As of December 2021, there were 22 active sand and gravel quarries across the Greater Essex area, with a further 10 not active (but with permitted reserves) and 5 closed or dormant. The map below identifies all the mineral extraction and transhipment sites within Essex.

Figure 24: Mineral Extraction and Transhipment Sites (31 Dec 2021)



Source: Essex County Council (2022)

1.13.1 Restoration

The table below lists all flagship sites which are committed restoration plans. The adopted MLP (2014) had a target of creating 200ha of priority habitat over the plan period, either through mineral site restoration or through contributions to support off-site enhancements in proximity to the extraction site, as per Policy S12 of that Plan. Relevant progress is measured under Mineral Monitoring Indicator Monitoring Indicator 11 of the MLP (Amount of newly restored land for habitat creation). Provided all flagship sites go ahead, 193ha of priority habitat will be created. This includes 50ha of habitat within Tendring at Alresford.

Table 19: Summary & Status of Flagship Sites at 01 September 2019 (1)

SPG Scheme Ref:	MLP Site Ref	Location	Minimum area of Priority Habitat Creation at each preferred or reserve site	Committed area of Priority Habitat Creation	Application reference
1	A3, A4 & A5	Bradwell, Rivenhall (P)	28ha	16.05ha & 12.4ha	ESS/24/14/BTE & ESS/03/18/BTE
1	A6 & A7	Bradwell, Rivenhall (R)	22ha	N/A	N/A
2	A9	Broadfield Farm, Rayne	50ha	57.3ha	ESS/19/17/BTE
3	A46	Coleman's Farm	20ha	24.1ha	ESS/39/14/BTE
4	A31	Maldon Road, Birch	23ha	N/A	N/A
5	A22	Sunnymead, Alresford	50ha	36.05ha	ESS/17/18/TEN

Source: Essex County Council (2019) As derived & updated from ECC (2016)

Note: This table only includes the amount of hectares that have been committed to at those flagship schemes set out in the SPG.

1.14 Waste

Essex currently has existing capacity to manage all types of waste (municipal, commercial, industrial and construction/demolition wastes), including recycling and composting capacity, and inert and non-hazardous landfill void space. However, nearly 50% of household waste in Essex is sent to landfill, with 30% recycled and 20% composted.

A substantial proportion of waste sent to landfill originates from London, and there should be an aim for this to be progressively reduced over time. Southend-on-Sea has a large shortfall in waste management capacity and relies on Essex for much of its waste management needs. There is a requirement to safeguard existing facilities to ensure the capacity gap does not grow and to ensure a larger proportion of waste is managed through recycling, composting and recovery methods in the future.

1.14.1 Waste Type Definitions

1.14.1.1 Non-Hazardous Waste

Non-Hazardous Waste comprises two different types of waste; 'organic' (compostable materials) and 'non-organic' (recyclables). This waste is collected from the following two sources:

- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) – this is waste collected from households and a small number of commercial properties. This can include public gardens and bins.
- Commercial and Industrial Waste – this is waste collected from shops, industrial and business premises. This includes a wide range of waste including food waste and packaging.

1.14.1.2 Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste

Construction waste is essentially controlled waste arising from construction and demolition. The majority of this waste is bulky and inert. There is potential for using recycled construction and demolition waste as a substitute for primary aggregates.

The construction industry is a major source of waste in England, using the highest tonnage of solid material resources in any sector nationally. The construction and demolition (C&D) sector generates more waste in England than any other sector. Examples of C&D waste include waste building and dredging materials, tree stumps and rubble resulting from construction, remodelling, repair, and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings and other structures, and pavements. It is also the largest generator of hazardous waste of all sectors, and may contain lead, asbestos, or other hazardous materials.

Excavation waste can typically consist of soils and stones which are unable to be used beneficially. They can arise from projects such as tunnelling and the removal of soils in preparation for mineral extraction.

1.14.1.3 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is essentially waste that contains hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the Environment. The European Commission has issued a Directive on the controlled management of such waste (91/689/EEC) and hazardous waste is defined on the basis of a list, the European Waste Catalogue, drawn up under that Directive. This list includes waste that is explosive, oxidising, highly flammable, toxic, carcinogenic, corrosive, mutagenic or ecotoxic.

1.14.1.4 Radioactive Waste

Radioactive waste can be divided into two categories:

- Nuclear – waste produced within the nuclear power industry.
- Non-nuclear – waste produced within medical facilities and educational establishments

1.14.1.4 Wastewater (sewage)

This is waste that is processed in Water Recycling Centres via the foul sewer network. Produced by domestic residences, commercial properties, industry and agricultural activities.

1.14.1.5 Agricultural Waste

Agricultural waste is waste created from farming practices. This includes waste from horticulture, dairy farming, livestock breeding and keeping and grazing land amongst other farming activities. The creation of manure or slurry is not included in agricultural waste figures where it is utilised as fertilizer.

1.14.2 Existing Waste Facilities

In total since the adoption of the Waste local Plan (2017) there have been 13 applications granted on allocated sites (Policy 3) and a further 2 sites granted on Areas of Search (Policy 4 of that Plan). Most of these applications (Including both of the areas of search) were for time extensions to existing capacity or alterations to sites and did not yield additional waste management capacity to the county.

1.14.2.1 Need for Waste Management Facilities

The 2017 Waste Local Plan contains policies that outline the future needs for waste developments within Essex. Policy 1 provides the required permitted development to meet shortfall. These are outlined below:

- Up to 218,000 tonnes per annum by 2031/32 of biological treatment for non-hazardous organic waste;
- Up to 1.95million tonnes per annum by 2031/32 for the management of inert waste;

- Up to 200,000 tonnes per annum by 2031/32 for the further management of non-hazardous residual waste; and
- Up to 50,250 tonnes per annum by 2031/32 for the management of hazardous waste.

1.14.2.2 Minerals Restoration and Waste Management

The re-use and recycling of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste helps reduce the amount of re-usable materials which are unnecessarily disposed to landfill. Nevertheless, some inert waste is required for the beneficial restoration of mineral extraction sites, or voids. The Essex & Southend on Sea C, D & E Waste Management Needs 2018 Update document reports that total non-hazardous CD&E waste from Essex & Southend on Sea managed through permitted sites amounted to 3.1 million tonnes in 2017. Of inert material, 383,457 tonnes were deposited to landfill in the Plan area (Essex) with a further 116,042 deposited outside the Plan area. The EU Waste Framework Directive requires waste management authorities to plan on the basis that over time there should be a significant reduction in the amount of CD&E waste that is sent for disposal to landfill, in support of moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy and landfilling being the last resort.

The 'Essex Minerals Local Plan Review 2021 – Report setting out the Rationale behind the Proposed Amendments', an evidence based document in support of the MLP, states that, 'The latest CD&E forecast suggests that the likely amount of CD&E waste arising in the plan area across the plan period was underestimated at the point in time that the policy approaches in the Minerals Local Plan were finalised. This is potentially due to the fact that earlier projections used data influenced by the 2008 recession and did not benefit from the changes to the Environment Agency permitting regime, which effectively required more CD&E activities to be permitted through the regime. This provided additional data to inform the EA reports on throughput.

With the MDD: Preferred Approach (2010) recognising the need for restoration to be considered on a site-by-site basis (with the acknowledgement that restoration to the lowest possible level might not always be appropriate), and the perceived difficulty of sourcing enough inert waste to accommodate anything other than the lowest level of restoration possible seemingly now unfounded, it is considered appropriate to remove this hierarchical preference as its evidential basis has been superseded.'

2 Annex B: Review of Plans & Programmes

Table 20: International Plans and Programmes

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	In order to co-operate on matters concerning landscape conservation and protection, the Plan Review may will need to adhere to this policy to inform practices and avoid substantial harm to protected landscapes.
European Union Water Framework Directive 2000 (Directive 2000/60/EC)	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: • the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, providing for secondary (biological) wastewater treatment, and even more stringent treatment where necessary • the Nitrates Directive, addressing water pollution by nitrates from agriculture • a new Drinking Water Directive, reviewing the quality standards and, where necessary, tightening them (adopted November	The Plan review may need to consider wastewater provisions and considerations for the EU water framework to align with the approach defined in the directive. Complying with all aspects and directives ensures that the Plan Review will not have a detrimental effect on water courses in the Plan area.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	1998) • a Directive for Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control (IPPC), adopted in 1996, addressing pollution from large industrial installations.	
European Union Nitrates Directive 1991 (91/676/EEC)	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 Plan Review may need to include Nitrate retention provisions to align with the approach defined in the directive.
European Union Environmental Noise Directive 2002 (2002/49/EC)	The aim of this Directive shall be to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. To that end the following actions shall be implemented progressively: • the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping, by methods of assessment common to the Member States; • ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public; • adoption of action plans	The Plan Review may need to consider this strategy to noise pollution when formulating policy for the Plan area.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	by the Member States, based upon noise-mapping results, with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and particularly where exposure levels can induce harmful effects on human health and to preserving environmental noise quality where it is good. This Directive shall also aim at providing a basis for developing Community measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.	
European Union Floods Directive 2007 (2007/60/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community.	Flood risk policy should be informed by the approach within the EU Floods Directive in order to align with European practices for flood prevention and management.
European Union Air Quality Directive 2008 (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC and	Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management. Council Directive 1999/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate	Air quality management principles relating to the range of pollutant gases outlines within the EU Air Quality Directive are a required consideration for the Plan to counteract emissions within the Plan

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
2002/3/EC)	matter and lead in ambient air. Directive 2000/69/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air. Directive 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to ozone in ambient air. This new Directive includes the following key elements: • 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,	area. The Plan Review may need to adopt mitigation approaches to minimise the impact of development, increased energy consumption and associated road usage in the locality.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. * 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.	
European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (2009/147/EC)	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. It shall apply to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.	Conservation of bird species must be incorporated in ecological considerations at the Plan level. The Plan Review, in accordance with this EU directive, should evaluate the impact on bird habitats through a Habitats Regulations Assessment.
European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992 (92/43/EEC)	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.	Conservation of habitats must be incorporated in ecological considerations at the Plan level. The Plan Review, in accordance with this EU directive, should evaluate the impact on bird habitats through a Habitats Regulations Assessment.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy for 2030	This strategy aims to conserve biodiversity within Europe in an attempt to achieve the following	The Plan Review should consider the impact of development and the Plan as a whole on the

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	targets: 2030 headline targets: • Legally protect a minimum of 30% of the EU's land area and 30% of the EU's sea area and integrate ecological corridors, as part of a true Trans-European Nature Network. • Strictly protect at least a third of the EU's protected areas, including all remaining EU primary and oil-growth forests. • Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them appropriately. 2050 vision: • By 2050, all of the world's ecosystems are restored, resilient, and adequately protected. The world should commit to the net-gain principle to give nature back more than it takes. The world should commit to no human-induced extinction of species, at minimum where avoidable.	environment and biodiversity.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
United Nations Kyoto Protocol	This protocol aims to Implement and, or further elaborate policies and measures for member states in accordance with its national circumstances, such as: • 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	The Plan Review should attempt to ensure a low carbon and low emissions ethos. Policy that accommodates new technologies, techniques or materials should be considered in the Plan Review where appropriate.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	technologies; • Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments; • Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; • Measures to limit and, or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector; • Limitation and, or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy	

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
World Commission on Environment and Development 'Our Common Future' 1987	This report aims are: • 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; • 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	The Plan Review should seek to minimise environmental impacts through policy to promote more efficient and carbon neutral techniques.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	and enhancing the environment, a long-term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community.	
The World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg Summit 2002	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: • halve the proportion of the world's population that lives on less than $1 a day; • halve the number of people living without safe drinking water or basic sanitation; and • reduce mortality rates for infants and children under five by two thirds, and maternal mortality by three quarters; • 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	Issues surrounding climate change and renewable energy have significant implications for the Plan area. The Plan Review should strive to ensure low carbon outcomes and reduce environmental degradation.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	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.	
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations)	These regulations transpose the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) into national law. 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. The regulations also set out procedures for preparing the environmental report and consultation.	By assessing impacts of Policy amendments within the plan area and beyond, and investigating alternative approaches, development can meet the needs of the Plan area while also positively impacting on the economy, society and environment where possible.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2019	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. They set out protection and registry of European sites, including SACs and SPAs	The Local Plan 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

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	classified under the Birds Directive. They also make special provisions for the protection of European marine sites and the preservation of protected species.	out of extraction.
The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010 (2010/75/EU)	This directive relates to the regulation of pollutant emissions from industrial installations. The primary aim Is to provide a high level of protection to both human health and the environment as a whole by reducing harmful emissions. The IED is based upon five pillars: 1) Integrated Approach 2) Best Available Techniques (BAT) 3) Flexibility 4) Inspections 5) Public Participation	Pollutant emissions and industrial installations management principles relating to the harmful emissions within the EU IED are a required consideration for the Plan to counteract harmful emissions within the Plan area. The Plan Review may need to adopt mitigation approaches to minimise the emissions impacts of development.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)	Aims to protect archaeological heritage as a source of European interest and also for historical or scientific study.	The Plan Review should take into account historically important landscape features and protect these from any negative impacts of development.
European Union Groundwater Directive	The Groundwater Directives purpose is to set groundwater quality standards and introduce measures to prevent or limit	Land use planning can have negative impacts on groundwaters. Groundwaters may have to

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
(2006/118/EC)	pollutants in groundwater. The directive also complements the Water Framework Directive (WFD). It requires: • groundwater quality standards to be established by the end of 2008; • pollution trend studies to be carried out by using existing data and data which is mandatory by the WFD (referred to as "baseline level" data obtained in 2007-2008); • pollution trends to be reversed so that environmental objectives are achieved by 2015 by using the measures set out in the WFD; • measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater to be operational so that WFD environmental objectives can be achieved by 2015; • reviews of technical provisions of the directive to be carried out in 2013 and every six years thereafter; • compliance with good chemical status criteria (based on EU standards of nitrates and pesticides and on	be a consideration in the review of Plan policy.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	threshold values established by Member States).	
European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	This directive sets the basic waste management principles requiring that waste is managed: • without endangering human health and harming the environment • without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals • without causing a nuisance through noise or odours • and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest The foundation of this framework is the five-step waste hierarchy: Prevention – Preparing for re-use – Recycling – Recovery – Disposal.	The Plan review may need to consider waste management practices for the EU waste framework to align with the approach defined in the directive. Complying with all aspects and directives ensures that the Plan Review will not have a detrimental effect in the Plan area.
European Union Soil Strategy for 2030, 2021	The primary aims of this strategy are to provide a framework to be used in the protection and restoration of soils, and to ensure they are used sustainably. The strategy extends to 2050 with its main aims listed below: • All EU soil ecosystems are healthy and more resilient and can	The Plan Review should seek to minimise environmental impacts through policy to promote the protection and sustainable use of soils.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	therefore continue to provide their crucial services • There is no net land tank and soil pollution is reduced to levels that are no longer harmful to people's health or ecosystems • Protecting soils, managing them sustainably and restoring degraded soils is a common standard.	
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, UNESCO, 1971	This convention acts as an international mechanism for the protection of globally important wetland sites. It achieves this by following three 'pillars of activity found below: 1. The designation of wetlands of importance as Ramsar Sites; 2. The promotion of wise use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and 3. International cooperation with other countries to further the wise use of wetlands and their resources. The UK's first Ramsar site was designated in 1976. The Ramsar designations are generally underpinned through prior	The Plan Review should seek to minimise environmental impacts through policy to promote the conservation of wetland habitats.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	notification of these areas as SSSIs.	

Table 21: National Plans and Programmes

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2019	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. They set out protection and registry of European sites, including SACs and SPAs classified under the Birds Directive. They also make special provisions for the protection of European marine sites and the protection of protected species.	The Plan Review 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.
Nature Recovery Network (2022)	The Nature Recovery Network (NRN) will help, through relevant objectives and targets to 2042) deal with three of the biggest challenges the UK face: biodiversity loss, climate change and wellbeing. Establishing the NRN will: • enhance sites designated for nature conservation and other wildlife-rich places - newly created and restored wildlife-rich	The Plan Review and ISA should be aware of how planning will be able to contribute to meeting relevant targets by 2042. These include areas such as the creation of additional wildlife-rich habitats outside of protected sites, the provision of more diverse and better-connected habitats, and achieving benefits such as carbon capture, flood management

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	habitats, corridors and stepping-stones will help wildlife populations to grow and move; • improve the landscape's resilience to climate change, providing natural solutions to reduce carbon and manage flood risk, and sustaining vital ecosystems such as improved soil, clean water and clean air; • reinforce the natural, geological and cultural diversity of our landscapes, and protect our historic natural environment; and • enable us to enjoy and connect with nature where we live, work and play - benefiting our health and wellbeing	and clean water.
Local Nature Recovery Strategies (forthcoming)	Although not yet prepared, the Secretary of State has identified areas in which local nature recovery strategies will need to be developed. They will need to agree priorities for nature recovery and propose actions in the locations where it would make a particular contribution to achieving those priorities. Through a habitat map and written priorities, each strategy	These forthcoming strategies are relevant to the Plan Review in so far as development provides opportunities for benefits / net gains in the creation of new habitats. This strategy informs the ISA in the assessment of relevant policies.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	will be expected to propose actions such as: • The creation of wetlands • The restoration of peatlands • The planting of trees and hedgerows • More sustainable management of existing woodlands and habitats such as grasslands	
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)	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. • 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	Soil quality has a key role in water quality, climate change issues and the historic legacy and health of the environment. The Plan Review should attempt to retain and protect soil quality.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	maintained; • pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.	
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) 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 Plan Review should seek the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environment through policy.
Future Water: The Governments water strategy for England (2008)	The vision of the strategy by 2030 is as follows: • improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charge; • cut greenhouse gas	There is a need to give due consideration to the aims of this Act in devising the ISA framework.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	emissions; and • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users	
Flood and Water Management Act, 2010	The Act, which applies to England and Wales, aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act also aims to help improve the sustainability of our water resources and protect against potential droughts. The Act has a significant component which addresses groundwater flooding.	There is a need to give due consideration to the aims of this Act in devising the ISA framework.
The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (2018)	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: • Where possible, the EA will take a risk-based approach in the regulation of activities that may have impacts on groundwater; • Where developments will have serious or irreversible impacts the EA will adopt the	Land use planning can have negative impacts on groundwaters. Groundwaters may have to be a consideration in the review of Plan policy.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	precautionary principle; • The EA will encourage the consideration of the groundwater protection hierarchy, the aim is to avoid the pollution of the most sensitive locations; • Expect developers to assess groundwater throughout all stages of development; • Developers are expected to provide adequate information when submitting their proposals, this is to ensure the assessment of impacts are thorough; • Compliance with existing guidance; • Appropriate engineering standards are expected where the building and decommissioning of structures takes place; and • Where groundwater is affected any new development, abstraction or discharge will seek to restore or improve groundwater.	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act is a UK Act of Parliament introduced	Provides guidance on the preparation of Plan Review requirements and

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
Areas) Act, 1990	in 1990 that changed laws relating to the granting of planning permission for building works, with a particular focus on listed buildings and conservation areas. It created special controls for the demolition, alteration or extension of buildings, objects or structures of particular architectural or historic interest, as well as conservation areas. Buildings may be listed for a number of reasons: • Architectural interest (such as design, decoration or craftsmanship). • Historic interest (for example, if the building is representative of a particular type). • Historic association (association with nationally important people or events). • Group value (part of a larger ensemble).	accompanying ISA.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or AMAAA is a law passed by the UK government, legislating to protect the archaeological heritage of England and Wales and Scotland. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can	Provides guidance on the preparation of Plan Review requirements and accompanying ISA.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	be either scheduled monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".	
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment further emphasises the commitment to valuing the historic environment found across England. A number of strategic aims are provided to guide the future treatment of the Historic Environment: • Strategic Leadership • Protective Framework • Local Capacity • Public Involvement • Direct Ownership • Sustainable	Provides guidance on the preparation of Plan Review requirements and accompanying ISA. Ensuring that the Plan Review continues to account for the Historic Environment.
National Heritage Protection Plan Framework (2012)	Described as the 'business plan for the historic environment', the National Heritage Protect Plan provides a framework with which heritage protection can be instated as a clear set of priorities, these priorities are as follows: • Ensure that England's Historic Environment is not needlessly at risk of damage, erosion, or loss.	Provides guidance on the preparation of Plan Review requirements and accompanying ISA. Ensuring that the Plan Review continues to account for the Historic Environment.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	• Ensure that England's Historic Environment is experienced, understood and enjoyed by local communities. • Ensure that England's Historic Environment contributes to sustainable and distinctive places to live and work; and • Ensure that England's Historic Environment helps deliver positive and sustainable economic growth.	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007	This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.	Air quality requires protection from development and associated activities such as additional vehicles producing pollutants. Considerations for air quality should be present within the Plan Review, with reduction and mitigation measures present where necessary.
(National) Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2021)	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 Plan Review requirements and accompanying ISA.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
National Planning Policy Framework (including proposed amendments 2024)	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. 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: • an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy; • a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and • an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. The framework sets out 12 core land-use planning principles that Neighbourhood Planning authorities should follow and provides guidance on preparing Local and Neighbourhood Plans and on determining planning applications. The framework also describes	The Plan Review must be in conformity with this national planning document in order to ensure development is approached sustainably. Therefore, the Plan Review should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	the role of planning in delivering sustainable development under several themes. These are: • 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 • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment A key part of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development which is relevant to both plan making and decision making.	

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 is a law passed by the UK government. It instated Natural England as a government body tasked with the management of the natural environment and rural communities, ensuring that the natural environment will be conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of the present and future. More specifically making provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and Broads.	Provides guidance on the preparation of Plan Review requirements and accompanying ISA.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy, 2020	The National flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy was developed as a result of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The strategy's framework guides practitioners' operational activities and decision making alongside the guidance set within government policy. The strategy has 3 long-term ambitions: 1. Climate resilient places 2. Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate 3. A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change.	There is a need to give due consideration to the aims of this strategy in devising the ISA framework.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for	The strategy sets out a series of outcomes to achieve by 2020 and	The Plan Review must ensure the protection of

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)	an overall 2050 vision for England. The visions is as follows: "By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone". Four main outcomes were identified to achieve the key 2020 missions these related to: • Habitats and ecosystems on land • Marine habitats, ecosystems, and fisheries • Species • People	sites of ecological importance in relation to their flora and fauna and enter into the agreement that compensatory measures will be required where damage may occur through development.
UK Geodiversity Action Plan: A framework for enhancing the importance and role of geodiversity	The strategy's main purpose is to promote action to conserve and enhance diverse geological heritage of the UK whilst promoting and managing the sustainable use of its geodiversity resources. Six themes are used to achieve this aim and are as follows: 1. Furthering our understanding of geodiversity 2. Influencing planning policy, legislation and	This plan forms part of the evidence base behind the Plan Review and raises targets and actions for the geodiversity found across the UK.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	development design. 3. Gathering and maintaining information on our geodiversity. 4. Conserving and managing our geodiversity. 5. Inspiring people to value and care for our geodiversity. 6. Sustaining resources for our geodiversity.	
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2020)	The National flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy was developed as a result of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The strategy's framework guides practitioners' operational activities and decision making alongside the guidance set within government policy. The strategy has 3 long-term ambitions: 1. Climate resilient places 2. Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate 3. A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change.	There is a need to give due consideration to the aims of this strategy in devising the ISA framework.
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate	This Strategy sets out air quality objectives and options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well	Air quality requires protection from development and associated vehicles producing pollutants.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
(2010)	as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.	Considerations for air quality should be present within the Plan Review, with reduction and mitigation measures present where necessary.
Climate Change Act (2050 Target amendment) (2008) Order 2019	This act sets targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 2050 and also provides the framework with which the UK can achieve this. It is the basis for the UK's approach to addressing climate change. Additionally, the act launched the Committee on Climate Change to monitor the emissions and ensure they are independently assessed. The main aim of this is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the 1990 levels (net zero) by 2050.	Pollutant emissions are a required consideration for the Plan. The Plan Review may need to adopt mitigation approaches to minimise the emissions impacts of development.
Environment Act, 2021	The Environment Act provides targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment, it seeks to deliver the following: • Long-term targets to improve air quality, biodiversity, water and waste reduction and resource efficiency • A target on ambient PM2.5 concentrations • A target to halt the decline of nature by 2030 • Mandatory biodiversity net-gain	This act forms part of the evidence base behind the Plan Review and raises targets and actions for the environment across the UK. It is particularly relevant in regard to the Plan Review's opportunity to ensure biodiversity net gain.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	• Environmental Improvement Plans, including interim targets • A cycle of environmental monitoring and reporting • Environmental Principles embedded in domestic policy making • Office for Environmental Protection to uphold environmental law	
Flood Risk Regulations, 2009	The Flood Risk Regulations set out the requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments, hazard maps, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans. Additionally, the regulation sets out the duty of co-operation between the Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authority.	There is a need to give due consideration to the requirements of these Regulations in devising the ISA framework.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, Defra, 2018	This plan has a number of aims which include delivering cleaner air and water, protecting threatened species and providing richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.	There is a need to give due consideration to the aims of this plan in devising the ISA framework.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, 2021	This strategy outlines the UKs commitment to meeting net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The document contains policies and	This strategy forms part of the evidence base behind the Plan Review and raises policies and proposals for

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	proposals to ensure that the UK remains on track from the carbon budgets, the Nationally Determined Contribution and also sets out the vision for a decarbonised economy in 2050.	net-zero emissions across the UK.
Clean Air Strategy, 2019	The Clean Air Strategy sets out the steps that are to be taken to address all sources of air pollution, making air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy.	This strategy forms part of the evidence base behind the Plan Review and outlines the comprehensive action required across all parts of government and society.
Land Use: Reducing emissions and preparing for climate change, Climate Change Committee, 2018	This report assesses the role of land use change in meeting climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives. The Key findings are as follows: • Climate change impacts are already altering the land's use, while the services provided by the natural environment are being degraded • Land is a critical natural resource, but past policies governing the use of UK land have been fragmented and incomplete • New land-use policy must promote radically different uses of UK land • Alternative uses of land can be economic for	This report forms part of the evidence base behind the Plan Review and outlines the role of land use change in climate change mitigation.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	farmers and land managers, but Government must provide help for them to transition	
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, Committee on Climate Change, 2022	The risk assessment is a requirement of the Climate Change Act 2008. The independent assessment	This assessment forms part of the evidence base behind the Plan Review and contains findings related to Climate Change in the UK.
Water Abstraction Plan, Defra, 2011	This plan sets out the government's plans for the reformation of water abstraction management. The reformation seeks to both protect the environment and improve access to water.	This report forms part of the evidence base behind the Plan Review and outlines the government's plan to reform water abstraction.
Meeting our Future Water Needs: A National Framework for Water Resources, 2020	This framework explores the long-term water needs of England to ensure a resilient and improved water system for the future.	The Plan Review should seek to minimise waste water through policy guidance.

Table 22: Regional and County Plans and Programmes

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / SA
Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014) and emerging Review	Adopted in July 2014, the Plan provides planning policies for minerals development in Essex until 2029 and identifies future	The Essex Minerals Local Plan forms part of Tendring's suite of development plan documents. Tendring

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / SA
	sites for mineral development. The Plan includes ways to reduce reliance on primary mineral resources in Essex. This includes the use of recycled aggregates. The Essex Minerals Local Plan includes: • the Minerals Core Strategy, which sets out the long-term direction for minerals development and a plan to deliver this; • development management policies for minerals planning; • strategic site allocations and safeguarding for mineral extraction; and • a Policies Map, showing site locations	contains sites allocated and in operation for mineral extraction. The emerging Local Plan Review will need to be aligned to the MLP.
Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2017)	The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan 2017 privies the planning policy framework for the determination of waste related planning decisions. Essex County Council adopted the plan on 11 July 2017 and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council on 19 October 2017. The plan sets out how Essex and Southend-on-Sea aim to manage waste for the duration of the plan period. It also seeks to deal with waste more sustainably, encouraging recycling and	The Essex Waste Local Plan forms part of Tendring's suite of development plan documents. The emerging Local Plan Review will need to be aligned to the WLP.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / SA
	reducing reliance on landfill. The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan includes: • the Waste Core Strategy, which sets out the long-term direction for waste development and a plan for delivery; • development management policies for waste planning; • strategic site allocations and safeguarding of waste infrastructure; and • a Policies Map, showing new site allocations.	
Essex Green Infrastructure Strategy	The Green Infrastructure Strategy describes the need for green infrastructure in the county and sets a vision and objectives for its delivery. A carefully planned Green Infrastructure network is crucial for the environment, our health and well-being and will help support a thriving, sustainable economy. Green Infrastructure provides recreation with opportunities to encourage people to be physically active and connects people to nature. It provides and creates green corridors for our wildlife thereby making our biodiversity more robust, particularly in the face of the challenges presented by	Development proposals have the potential to contribute to this infrastructure plan and seek improvements to Green and Blue Infrastructure in Essex.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / SA
	Climate Change. It can alleviate flooding and improve air quality.	
The Essex County Council Local and Neighbourhood Planners' Guide to School Organisation	This document explains how Essex County Council's School Organisation team can assist in the preparation of Local and Neighbourhood Plans to ensure sufficient school places are provided, arising from new development, over the Plan period. It also sets out how local planners need to work with the School Organisation team so that they can meet their duty to cooperate and prepare a 'sound' plan.	Ensuring that the resulting populations from new development can be accommodated into the local school system is an important social tenet of sustainability. This document informs the Local Plan and the ISA.
10 Year Plan - Meeting the demand for mainstream school places in Essex 2024-2033 (January 2024)	The purpose of the 10 Year Plan is to set out: - The demand for mainstream school places in the next 10 years(from academic year 2024/25 to academic year 2033/34) for each of the pupil place planning areas - Solutions already in the pipeline that will meet the forecast demand for school places - Potential options to address medium to long term forecast demand for school places - The context in which the Essex School Organisation Service	Ensuring that the resulting populations from new development can be accommodated into the local school system is an important social tenet of sustainability. This document informs the Local Plan and the ISA.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / SA
	operates to ensure there are sufficient school places	
Essex Coast Recreational disturbance Avoidance & Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) Habitats Regulations Assessment Strategy document 2018-2038	The Essex coast Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (the "Essex coast RAMS" or the Strategy) aims to deliver the mitigation necessary to avoid significant adverse effects from 'in-combination' impacts of residential development that is anticipated across Essex; thus protecting the Habitats (European) sites on the Essex coast from adverse effect on site integrity. All new residential developments within the evidenced Zone of Influence where there is a net increase in dwelling numbers are included in the Essex Coast RAMS. The Essex Coast RAMS identifies a detailed programme of strategic mitigation measures which are to be funded by developer contributions from residential development schemes	The RAMS document identifies impacts on Habitats sites at the Essex coast. The document informs Local Plan policy, allocations and also the assessment of the plan in the ISA.
Essex Coast Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) focuses on the mitigation that is necessary to protect the birds of the Essex coast and their habitats from the increased visitor pressure associated with new residential development in-combination with other plans and projects, and	The RAMS SPD identifies measures that ensure that impacts on Habitats sites at the Essex coast can be mitigated. The document informs Local Plan policy, allocations, and also the assessment of the plan in the ISA.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / SA
May 2020	how this mitigation will be funded.	
The Essex County Council Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions Revised 2020	This document is the latest edition of the Essex County Council Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions. As with previous editions, it details the scope and range of contributions towards infrastructure which Essex County Council (ECC) may seek from developers and landowners in order to mitigate the impact and make development acceptable in planning terms.	This document identifies measures that ensure that impacts on infrastructure capacities resulting from development can be mitigated. Also the document identifies dwelling thresholds which trigger certain requirements for infrastructure delivery as part of development proposals. The document informs Local Plan policy, allocations, and also the assessment of the plan in the ISA.

Table 23: District level Plans and Programmes

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
Tendring 2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)	Road traffic emissions and port activities are the most significant source of air pollution within Tendring, with the main pollutant of concern being Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2).This annual report provides an update on the monitoring of air quality within the District.	This Report is important evidence on air quality in the District, and allows assumptions to be made in regard to the impacts of development and increased populations. The document informs the Local Plan review and also the ISA.
Alresford Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033	The principal purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to guide development within the parish. It also provides guidance to anyone	This Plan informs the ISA of local considerations and policy requirements within the Neighbourhood Plan

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	wishing to submit a planning application for development within the parish. The process of producing a plan has sought to involve the community as widely as possible. The different topic areas are reflective of matters that are of considerable importance to Alresford, its residents, businesses and community groups. The Alresford Neighbourhood Plan was formally made (adopted) on 8th October 2021 and is part of the 'Development Plan'.	area.
Ardleigh Neighbourhood Plan 2020 - 2033	The Plan sets objectives on key identified themes such as transport, community, the built and historic environment, local green spaces, housing and the general approach to development, including landscape features and design quality of physical structures. It builds on current and future planned activity in the Local Plan and says what the Parish Council and its partners will work towards. The overwhelming view of the community, who responded to public consultation, is that the Parish of Ardleigh should above all else retain its rural characteristics in relation to the visual quality of its buildings, open spaces, trees, hedges, footpaths and bridleways. The	This Plan informs the ISA of local considerations and policy requirements within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	Neighbourhood Plan is scheduled for referendum in September 2024	
Elmstead Market Neighbourhood Plan (2013- 2033)	The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to set out a series of planning policies that will be used to determine planning applications in the area in the period to March 2033. The Plan will form part of the development plan for Tendring, alongside the adopted Tendring District Local Plan. Neighbourhood Plans provide local communities with the chance to manage the quality of development of their areas. Once approved at a referendum, the Plan becomes part of the Council's Statutory Development Plan and will carry significant weight in how planning applications are decided in the neighbourhood area. The Neighbourhood Plan is scheduled for referendum in September 2024	This Plan informs the ISA of local considerations and policy requirements within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
Tendring District Council Indoor & Built Sport Facilities Assessment Report – Leisure Facilities Framework (2023) Tendring District Council Indoor &	These reports are an assessment of indoor sports facility needs in the District to assist the Council to strategically plan for the future. This report provides a detailed assessment of the current provision of indoor and built sports facilities, identifying needs and gaps in provision.	Needs assessment findings and strategy recommendations should inform the future Local Plan policy making review and infrastructure delivery plans; setting out its approach to securing sport and recreational facilities via new housing and other development where

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
Built Sport Facilities – Leisure Facilities Needs Assessment Report (2022)		appropriate.
Tendring District Council Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy Assessment Report (2023) Tendring District Council Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy Framework (2023)	These reports provide detail with regard to what provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality. It identifies any needs and gaps in provision. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for playing pitches and sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.	This document informs the ISA of important health and wellbeing related tenets of sustainability.
Tendring District Council Open Space Report (2023)	This report provides detail regarding what provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality regarding open space. The report seeks to help inform the direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, sustainable provision for open spaces in Tendring District. It can also help to inform the priorities for open space provision as part of planned growth.	This document informs the ISA of important health and wellbeing related tenets of sustainability.
Tendring Gypsy	The primary objective of the	This document informs the

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Need Summary Report May 2017	Tendring Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) Need Summary is to provide a robust revised assessment of current and future need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation for the period 2016-2033. The study provides a robust evidence base to enable the Council to assess and meet the needs of the Travelling Community as well as complying with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Planning Guidance (PPG) 2014, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, and the Housing and Planning Act (2016).	ISA and the Local Plan of whether needs for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation should be included within the Plan.
Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment Summary 2016-2033 (January 2018)	This Essex GTAA Summary Report has been prepared to set out the overall need for additional pitches and plots for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the 12 local authorities that make up Essex, and Greater Essex that also includes the unitary authorities of Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock. It also contains a section on transit need as this is seen as a strategic cross-boundary issue that needs to be addressed by all of the local authorities, together	This document informs the ISA and the Local Plan of whether needs for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation should be included within the Plan.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	with Essex County Council.	
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)	A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is an essential part of the 'evidence base' that is needed to inform and underpin decisions on allocating sites for housing in Local Plans. The primary purpose of the SHLAA is to: - identify sites and broad locations with potential for housing development; - assess their housing potential; and - assess their suitability for development and the likelihood of development coming forward.	The SHLAA represents the long list of sites that can be considered for allocation within the Plan. It also informs the ISA of whether site options can be considered 'reasonable' by meeting the criteria of the SHLAA.
Tendring Economic Strategy 2020-24 (2019)	This document marks the continuation of a ten-year strategy which was produced in 2013. It is however clear in the evidence that there have been some changes in the local economy which have identified the need for some distinct changes of approach. These are: - A greater focus on the populations of Clacton and Jaywick Sands, noting a decline in economic performance of these locations. This focusses specifically on local participation within communities and addressing long term prosperity.	This strategy informs the ISA of economic related aspirations within the Plan area.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	- Bold action in Clacton town centre, recognising that its future is unlikely to be led by retail. Hence prototyping new ideas through more effective use of publicly owned assets. - Balancing the evolution of Harwich as a port with the ongoing evolution of the visitor economy in the town and surrounding area. - A tighter focus on two sectors: Care and Assisted Living and Clean Energy. The former is a continuation from the 2013 strategy, whilst the focus on Clean Energy represents an evolution of the original focus, promoting an agile response to emerging opportunities in offshore wind and Low Carbon energy in North Essex. - A focus upon the higher growth companies within the district, using their experience to support the development of policy and action to support companies within the district.	
Tendring Retail & Town Centre Uses Study (2020)	This study has been prepared in the context of the Council's current development plan documents pertaining to retail, commercial leisure and other main town centre uses. The study seeks to: 1) Identify and assess the existing supply and future needs (in quantitative terms) for new	This strategy informs the Plan and the ISA of various retail needs within the towns and local centres of Tendring District.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	retail floorspace in the Tendring District. 2) Identify the capacity of Tendring's principal shopping centres to accommodate this demand or the need for further provision on the fringes of these centres or elsewhere in the District. 3) Establish the type of additional retailing that should be provided in the District as a whole and in each of the principal shopping centres to 2033. 4) Provide advice to the Council on future retail trends and how they will impact on the District's retail offer. 5) Provide advice on the alternative uses / transformations of retail-led centre, using good practice examples, showing the demand for this in Tendring District.	
Tendring Employment Land Review (ELR) (2019)	The Report: - Defines the Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA) - Sets out key socio-economic and planning policy relevant at the national, regional and local level. - Provides an overview of the key socio-economic	This strategy informs the Plan and the ISA of various economic needs within the towns and local centres of Tendring District.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	indicators, - Provides an overview of the current position and past market trends in commercial development, - Draws on evidence from past take up of floorspace and land, employment forecast data and labour supply projections based on housing trajectory to provide a set of growth scenarios for Tendring, - Summarises the supply position in terms of available employment land for Tendring, and - Provides assessment of the future demand for employment land and its supply.	
Tourism Strategy for Tendring 2021—2026	This strategy covers the development and promotion of tourism in the Tendring District, with input and integration from partners in the private, voluntary and wider public sector. The high level strategic objectives within this plan, will inform a detailed delivery plan to set out the actions to be taken to achieve successful outcomes. The following points are considered to be the drivers in developing this strategy: 1. Increase the volume and value	This strategy informs the ISA of tourism related aspirations within the Plan area.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	of tourism 2. Improve and consolidate existing markets and exploit new markets 3. The delivery of this strategy must account for available resources, so innovation is paramount 4. Progression can only take place through collaborative/partnership attainment	
Tendring District Council Water Cycle Study Final Report - September 2017	This Tendring District Council Water Cycle Study (WCS) forms an important part of the evidence base that will help Tendring District Council determine the most appropriate options for development within the district (with respect to water infrastructure and the water environment) to be identified in the Council's Local Plan (2013 to 2033). Planned future development throughout the Tendring District has been assessed with regards to water supply capacity, wastewater capacity and environmental capacity. Any water quality issues, associated water infrastructure upgrades, and potential constraints have subsequently been identified and reported. This WCS then provides information at a level suitable to demonstrate that there are workable solutions to key	This study aids the assessment of site options within the district with respect to water infrastructure and the water environment.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	constraints to deliver future development for all development sites (committed and allocations), including recommendations on the policy required to deliver it.	
Tendring District Council Strategic Green Gaps Review 2020	The aim of this Strategic Green Gaps Review is to undertake an independent assessment of land locally designated as Strategic Green Gaps (SGG) within the District and to provide an evidence base on the role the gaps play in providing a sense of separation and maintaining individual settlement identity and character. The report will assess whether the existing gaps fulfil the objectives of the Strategic Green Gap policy in the emerging Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 (2017 Publication Draft, as submitted) or whether there should be any changes to the geographical extents of the gaps and their boundaries.	Informs the ISA of landscape related impacts associated with site options and their assessment.
Tendring Heritage Strategy (2020)	Tendring's Heritage Strategy aims to promote the protection and celebration of the area's rich history, predominantly contained within its historic environment, and guide its evolution to enhance the positive contribution it makes to the lives of those people living in and visiting the District. The Strategy promotes a holistic and collaborative approach to the management of heritage. It draws	Informs the ISA of heritage related impacts associated with policy and site options and their assessment.

Document	Purpose & Main Aims / Objectives	Relevant to Local Plan / ISA
	together existing Council strategies, priorities and approaches in order to identify areas within Tendring with significant heritage and provide a basis for future management and identification of opportunities for enhancement. To deliver the Strategy a partnership approach between the Council, its partners and key stakeholders will allow for the full potential of Tendring's heritage to be realised.	
Tendring District Protected Lanes Assessment 2015	The Report provides an assessment of existing Protected Lanes in two stages: an initial stage of desk-based assessment, followed by a field survey. Following the assessment, scores for each Protected Lane were checked against the threshold for determining Protected Lane status. The Report provides evidence and criteria for decision making that is comprehensive, robust and defensible at the development management stage of planning applications.	Informs the ISA of heritage related impacts associated with site options and their assessment.

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