



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

Accompanying the Regulation 19 Submission Version of the Castle Point Plan

### **APPENDICES**

July 2025



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# Appendix 1: SA Policy Assessments by Local Plan Chapter Summarised

## A1 Introduction

This appendix 1 provides an alternative viewing of the policy assessments organised by Plan chapter. Reference should be made to section 4 for full assessments, policy by policy.

## A2 Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies

Objectives		Policies			
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	++	+	+/-	+
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	+	0/+	- /?	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	+ /?	-	0	0
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	+ /?	+ /?	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	++	+	0	+
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0	- /?	- /?	0
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	+ /?	+ /?	0/-?	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	+	+	0 /?	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	+	?	0/-?	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	+	+ /?	0/+?	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	+ /?	+	+/-	+
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0	+ /?	+ /?	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	+	0	- /?	0/+
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0	+	++	+

Objectives		Policies			
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0	+	- /?	++
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	+ /?	0/+
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	+	+	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	++ /?	+	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	+ /?	0/-?	0/+
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	+ /?	+	0

## A.3 Canvey Island

Objectives		Policies								
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	-/+	- /?	-- /?	-- /?	-- /?	++ /?	+ /?	- /?	- /?
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	-- /?	- /?	++ /?	- /?	- /?
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	+ /?	++ /?	- /?	-- /?	- /?	- /?	+	0	- /?
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	+	0	- /?	- /?	- /?	+	0	0	- /?
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	+	0	0	+	- /?	0	0	0	+
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	+	+ /?	0	- /?	0	0	0/+	0	+
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	?	0	0	+	?	++ /?	+	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	- /?	- /?	- /?	-	++ /?	0	++	+ /?	-
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	0	0	0	+ /-
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	+	+ /?	+	0/-	?	0	+	0	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	++ /?	0	0	+ /?	0	0	+	0	+ /?
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	+	+	+ /?	++	+ /?	0	0/+	+ /?	-- /?



Objectives		Policies								
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	- /?	0	0	-	0	+/-	+	0	-
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	+ /?	++
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	+ /?	0	0	?	+ /?	++ /?	0	0	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	+	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0/+
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	+ /?	++	+ /?	++	+ /?	0	0	0	- /?
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++ /?	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	+

## A.4 Benfleet

Objectives		Policies							
		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B8	B9
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+ /?
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	0	0	- /?	++ /?
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	+ /?	+ /?	?	+/-	+/-	?	+	+
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	+	+	+	0	- /?	+	- /?	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	- /?	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	- /?	+ /?	-	0	0/+	0	+	++
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	0	0/-	--	0/-	- /?	- /?	++
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	+	+/-	+/-	- /?	0/-	0	- /?	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	+	+	+	++	+	0	0/-	++
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	++	++	++	+	0	++	+	++
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	+	+ /?	+ /?	0/+	0/+	0/+	++	+
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	+ /?	0	0	0	-	-	-	+
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	+	+	++	0	++	++ /?	++	0

Objectives		Policies							
		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B8	B9
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	+	+	+	0	+	0/+	+	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	+ /?	+ /?	-	0/+	--	++	++/+	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++ /?	++ /?	--	++	0	+	0	0/+
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	0	+	-	-	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0

## A.5 Hadleigh Town Centre

Objectives		Policies			
		HAD1	HAD2	HAD3	HAD4
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	+	++	- /?	0
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0	+	- /?	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	+ /?	+	0	0
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	+	0/+	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	+	+	+	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	- /?	++	+	?
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	+ /?	+	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	+	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	-	0	- /?	+
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	+	0	++/+	+
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	++	++	-- /++	- /?
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	+	0/+	- /?	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	-- /?	+ /?
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	++	0	+ /?	++

Objectives		Policies			
		HAD1	HAD2	HAD3	HAD4
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	?	0	?	?
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	+	0	0	+
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	+	0	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	0	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	-	0	0	-
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	++	0	0	+

## A.6 Thundersley

Objectives		Policies		
		THUN1	THUN2	THUN4
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	0	- /?	++
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0	- /?	0/+
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	++	?	++
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	0	+	++
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	0/+	+	++
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	+	- /?	+
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	+/-	0/+
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0	-	0/+
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	+	0/+	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	+	++	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	+	++ /?	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0/+	-	0/+
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0	++	0

Objectives		Policies		
		THUN1	THUN2	THUN4
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0	+ /?	0/+
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	++	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	++ /?	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	++	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	-	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	++	0

## A.7 Daws Heath

Objectives		Policies	
		DH1	DH2
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	++	0/+
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0/+	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	++	++
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	++	0/+
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	++	+
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	+	0/+
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0/+	0/+
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0/+	0/+
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	0	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0/+	0
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0	0



Objectives		Policies	
		DH1	DH2
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0/+	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0

## A.8 Providing the Right Types of New Homes

Objectives		Policies					
		HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	0	0	0	- /?	- /?	- /?
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0	0	0	- /?	- /?	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	0	0	-	0	0	- /?
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.		0	0	0	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	0	+	0	0	0	+
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0	0	0	0	- /?	0
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	0	0	0	?	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	0	0	0	--	- /?
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0	0	0	0	- /?	- /?
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	0	0	0	0	0	0/-
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0	++	0	+	+	+ /?
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0	+	0	++	0	0
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0	++	+	++	+	+ /?

Objectives		Policies					
		HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0	0	0	+/?	-/?	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	0	0	0	0/-
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	0	+	0	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## A.9 Supporting Employment and Tourism

Objectives		Policies			
		E1	E2	E3	E4
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	- /?	- /?	0	- /?
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	- /?	- /?	0	- /?
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	0/+	0	0	0/+
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	0/+	0	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	0/+	0	0	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0	0	0	+
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	0	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	- /?	0	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	- /?	0	0	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0	+ /?	0	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	0	+ /?	0	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	+	+ /?	+	+
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0	0	0	0
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0	- /?	0	0

Objectives		Policies			
		E1	E2	E3	E4
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0	+	0	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	++	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	++	++	++	+
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	+	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0/+	0	0	0

## A.10 Supporting Local Retail Services

Objectives		Policies				
		TC1	TC2	TC3	TC4	TC5
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	- /?	0	--	0	0
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0	0	--	0	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	+ /?	+	-	0/+	0
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	0	0	-	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	+	+	-	0	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0	0	- /?	0	0
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	0	-	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	0	-	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	- /?	0	- /?	0	+ /?
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	+	+	-	+	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	+	+	-	+	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	+	+	-	0/+	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	+ /?	0	0/-	0	+
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	+ /?	+ /?	0	0	0

Objectives		Policies				
		TC1	TC2	TC3	TC4	TC5
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	+ /?	0	0	0	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	0	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	+	0/+	+	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	++	--	0	+ /?
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0	0	0	0

## A.11 Achieving Well Designed Places

Objectives		Policies								
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0/+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	+	?	+ /?	++	0/+	+	+	++ /?	0/+
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	+	+	+ /?	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0/+	- /?	0	0	0/+	0	0	+ /?	++
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0/+	0	+ /?	+	0	0	0	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0/+	?	0	+ /?	0	0	0	0	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0	++	+ /?	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	0	++	+ /?	0/+	0	0	0	+ /?	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Objectives		Policies								
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0/+	0	0	0/+	0	0	0	0	0
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0/+	0/+	+ /?	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	+ /?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	+ /?	0	0	0	0	+	+ /?	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	+ /?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## A.12 Protecting our Green Belt

Objectives		Policies	
		GB1	GB2
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	+ /?	- /?
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	+ /?	- /?
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	+	?
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	+	?
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	++	?
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	+	?
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	+	?
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0/+	?
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0/+	- /?
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0/+	?
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	+	?
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0	0

Objectives		Policies	
		GB1	GB2
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	-	0
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0/-	?
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0

## A.13 Protecting our Biodiversity and Landscape

Objectives		Policies					
		ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	++	- /?	+	+ /?	++	0
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0	- /?	+ /?	0	0	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	++	?	0/+	0	0	+
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	+	0	0	0	0	++
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	+	?	0	0	0	+
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	+	+ /?	0	0	0	0
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	++ /?	+	0	+	+
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	++ /?	0	0	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0	0	0/+	0	0	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0/+
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	+	++ /?	+	0	0	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0/+	+ /?	+	0	0	+ /?

Objectives		Policies					
		ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0/-	0	0	0	0	- /?
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## A.14 Providing the Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

Objectives		Policies					
		INFRA1	INFRA2	INFRA3	INFRA4	INFRA5	INFRA6
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	0	0	0	+ /?	0	- /?
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	0	0	0	- /?	0	- /?
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0/+	0/+	0	0/+	0/+	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	++	+	+	++	++	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	+	+	+	+	0/+	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	++	+	++	+
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Objectives		Policies					
		INFRA1	INFRA2	INFRA3	INFRA4	INFRA5	INFRA6
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	++	+	+	0/+	0/+	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0/+	++	0	0	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	0	0	0	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0	0	0	0	+

## A.15 Promoting Sustainable Transport

Objectives		Policies							
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	0	0	0	0
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	0	0	0	0
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	+/-	- /?	- /?	0	0	0	0	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	+	+	++	0/+	0	++	0/+	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/+	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0	0	+	0	0	0/+	0	0



Objectives		Policies							
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	0/+	0/+	0	0/+	0	0	0/+	0
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0	0	0/+	0	0	0	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	0	0/+	0	0	0	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## A.16 Sustainable Development

Objectives		Policies								
		SD1	SD2	SD3	SD4	SD5	SD6	SD7	SD8	SD9
1	To conserve and enhance biodiversity (habitats, species and ecosystems) and geodiversity within the Borough	- /?	- /?	+ /?	0	0	+ /?	0	0	- /?
2	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources, and ensure sustainable reuse of water	- /?	- /?	+ /?	0	0	+ /?	+	0	++ /?
3	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape character and townscapes	0	0	+	0	0	0	+ /?	0	0
4	To protect, conserve and enhance land, soils and mineral resources, minimise the loss of agricultural land, whilst reducing land contamination.	0	0	0/+	0	0	+	++	0	0
5	To contribute to the sustainable use of land.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/+	0	0
6	To maintain and enhance the borough's cultural heritage assets and areas, assets of historical and archaeological importance and their settings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	To reduce contributions to climatic change by adapting and responding to the implications of a changing climate	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	++
8	To adapt and respond to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to extreme weather events and flooding which may be caused by climate change.	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough and reduce noise pollution.	0	0	0	0	0	+ /?	0	0	0
10	To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space	0	0	+	0	0	0/+	0	0	0
12	To reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities.	0	0	0/+	0	0	+	+	+ /?	0

Objectives		Policies								
		SD1	SD2	SD3	SD4	SD5	SD6	SD7	SD8	SD9
14	To provide appropriate housing and accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	+	0	0	-	- /?	0	0	0	0
15	To promote the efficient use of resources and ensure the necessary utilities infrastructure to support sustainable development.	++	+	0	0	0	0/+	0	0	++
16	To improve the education and skills of the population.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	0/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	To promote the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Appendix 2: Plans, Policies and Programmes

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

This Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report for the Castle Point Plan. The SA/SEA is an integral part of an assessment process that evaluates and reports on the significant sustainability issues and potential effects of emerging plans and policies, including their reasonable alternatives. This assessment supports the plan-making process by refining the content of such documents, ensuring they maximize the benefits of sustainable development while avoiding or minimizing potential adverse effects. This appendix provides a report on the plans and programmes (contextual review) as part of the SA Report

### 1.2. SEA Directive Requirements: Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

The SEA directive requires the production of the following information:

*“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;” Annex 1(a);*

*and*

*“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way this objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;” Annex 1(e).*

### 1.3. Status of the SEA Directive following the UK’s exit from the European Union

The statutory SEA process was initially established under the European SEA Directive, which was later transposed into UK law through the SEA Regulations. These regulations were subsequently amended by the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1232). As explained in the accompanying Explanatory Memorandum for the Brexit amendments, these changes were necessary to ensure the law continued to function correctly following the UK’s exit from the EU. However, no substantive changes were made to the operation of the SEA regime by this instrument. As a result, the SEA Regulations remain in full force and effect.

## 2. Review of International and National Plans, Policies and Programmes

This section offers a summary of each of the above listed plans, policies and programmes and the implications of them for the Plan and the SA.

It should be noted that many of the Castle Point Plan evidence base documents have been summarised in more depth within the relevant section of Annex B which also accompanies the SA Environmental Report. These findings are summarised within the Annex and are not duplicated here.

### 2.1. Review of International Plans, Policies and Programmes

International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
European Commission (EC) (2011) / Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. (Transposed in the UK by the SEA Regulations and amended by the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1232) <sup>1</sup>	<p>The policy aims to enjoy the benefits of a resource efficient and low carbon economy, through achieving three conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To take coordinated action in a wide range of policy areas and this action needs political visibility and support.</li> <li>2. Act Urgently due to long investment lead-times. While some actions will have a positive impact on growth and jobs in the short-term, others require an upfront investment and have long payback times but will bring real economic benefits in the long term.</li> <li>3. To empower consumers to move to resource efficient consumption, to drive continuous innovation and ensure that efficiency gains are not lost.</li> </ol>	The Plan should incorporate these principles into the local scale development strategy to create targets contributing to national targets. In this way, the Plan will assist in facilitating similar benefits as those described in the transposed EC policy for the population of Castle Point.
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 will need to consult

<sup>1</sup> To ensure that the law functions correctly following the UK's exit for the EU. No substantive changes were made by this instrument to the way the SEA regime currently operates. Therefore, the SEA regulations remain in force, and it is a legal requirement for the Castle Point Plan to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation.

International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
		with this policy to inform practices of development and avoid substantial harm to protected landscapes.
International Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations (1992)	<p>The aims of this Convention were to promote global efforts to conserve biodiversity, use biological resources sustainably, and share the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources fairly and equitably. It aimed to achieve this through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation of biodiversity by protecting ecosystems, species and genetic diversity to prevent further loss through coordinated international and national actions.</li> <li>• Ensure biological resources are used in ways that do not result in their long-term decline.</li> <li>• Ensure that the benefits from the use of genetic resources (e.g., pharmaceutical, agricultural, or biotechnological applications) are shared fairly with the countries and communities from which they originate.</li> <li>• Protect species in their natural habitats or through captive breeding programs and preserve genetic materials such as seeds.</li> <li>• Facilitate collaboration between nations in research, information exchange, and technical and financial assistance, whilst promoting the transfer of technologies and scientific knowledge to support biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	To address biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, the Plan will need to incorporate the principles outlined in the International Convention on Biological Diversity and related national policies. By aligning with these frameworks, the Plan can ensure that development practices contribute to biodiversity net gain, protect local wildlife sites, and enhance ecological networks thereby avoiding significant harm to habitats and species.
International Convention on Wetlands, UNESCO (1976)	<p>The purpose of this convention was to conserve and ensure the sustainable use of wetlands globally. It served to emphasize the vital role wetlands play in biodiversity, water management and human livelihood. Contracting parties agree to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the ecological character of their designated Ramsar Sites</li> <li>• Develop and implement policies and strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of all wetlands.</li> </ul>	<p>Castle Point encompasses a variety of wetland habitats, including marshes, estuaries and intertidal zones. Notably, the Benfleet and Southend Marshes are designated as a Ramsar site.</p> <p>The Castle Point Plan is required to ensure the maintenance of the Ramsar</p>

International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report periodically on the status of their wetlands and efforts to conserve them.</li> </ul>	<p>site's character and implement policies that promote the conservation of such.</p>
United Nations Kyoto Protocol	<p>This protocol aims to implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures for member states in accordance with its national circumstances such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy.</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, considering its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements, promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation.</li> <li>Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture considering climate change considerations.</li> <li>Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector.</li> <li>Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in water management, as well as in the production, transport, and distribution of energy.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should attempt to create new developments that adhere to the low carbon and low emissions ethos that is within the Kyoto Protocol. Any development that utilises new technologies, techniques or materials should be included in the Plan where possible and appropriate.</p>

International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
World Commission on Environment and Development 'Our Common Future' 1987	<p>This report aims were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prioritise long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond;</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and</li> <li>• To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long-term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan would have to contribute to the co-operative effort to reduce the environmental impacts of development through policy to promote more efficient and carbon neutral techniques and materials in design and construction.</p>
The World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg Summit 2002	<p>The Summit sought to address social, environmental and economic issues with particular focus on the issues faced by some of the most deprived people across the world. It aimed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halve the proportion of the world's population that lives on less than \$1 a day.</li> <li>• Halve the number of people living without safe drinking water or basic sanitation; and</li> <li>• Reduce mortality rates for infants and children under five by two thirds, and maternal mortality by three quarters.</li> <li>• Other provisions address a comprehensive range of environmental and development issues, such as climate change, energy, agriculture, trade, African development, and small island States. The Implementation Plan calls for a substantial increase in use of renewable sources of energy "with a sense of urgency". Although it</li> </ul>	<p>Despite many of these issues and aims having limited relevance to the population in Castle Point, which have a comparatively high level of wealth and a good quality of life, issues surrounding climate change and renewable energy have significant implications for development in the Borough. The Plan should strive to produce developments of low carbon housing and reduce environmental degradation through responsible design and construction practices.</p>



International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	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 stock.	
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<p>The agenda is a comprehensive framework designed to address global challenges and achieve sustainable development by 2030. It outlines an integrated vision to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity to all. Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End poverty in all forms.</li> <li>• Achieve food security and improved nutrition, whilst promoting sustainable agriculture.</li> <li>• Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for people of all ages.</li> <li>• Provide inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</li> <li>• Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</li> <li>• Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, productive employment, and decent work for all.</li> <li>• Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</li> <li>• Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources.</li> <li>• Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, forests and biodiversity.</li> <li>• Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation.</li> <li>• Reduce inequality within and among countries.</li> <li>• Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</li> <li>• Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.</li> <li>• Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable institutions.</li> </ul>	The Castle Point Plan would need to align with the agenda in order to address immediate development needs but also ensures long-term environmental stewardship, economic prosperity, and social equity for the borough.

International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
United Nations Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015)	The primary purpose of the Paris Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by limiting global temperature rise, enhancing climate resilience and aligning financial flows with low-emission pathways.	As a low-lying borough, Castle Point faces risk from flooding and sea level rise. The plan would need to integrate climate action into its core objectives, promoting sustainable development that balances economic growth with environmental stewardship and community well-being. By aligning with the framework, the Plan positions Castle Point as a proactive and resilient borough.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention, UNESCO (1972)	The treaty signed is designed to protect cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value. It establishes a framework for identifying, safeguarding and promoting the world's most significant cultural, historical and natural treasures.	Whilst Castle Point does not host any official World Heritage Sites at present, the Castle Point Plan should adopt these principles to protect its unique cultural and natural assets, promote sustainable development and foster a community involvement in heritage conservation.
European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe (1985)	The convention is aimed to promote and enhance the protection, conservation and restoration of architectural heritage across Europe, ensuring that the architectural identity of European cultures is preserved for future generations. The main principals of this are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that the architectural integrity and authenticity of historic sites are preserved through careful restoration and maintenance.</li> <li>• Emphasising the importance of proactive and preventive measures to safeguard architectural heritage before degradation occurs.</li> <li>• Balancing the needs of modern development with the imperatives of preserving cultural heritage ensuring that the two are not in conflict but can be mutually supportive.</li> </ul>	The convention aligns with the Council's aim to prioritise the safeguarding of the borough's architectural and historic assets while facilitating sustainable growth. By aligning with the convention, it would ensure that the local community benefits from both the preservation of its heritage and the opportunities provided by modern development.
European Convention on the Protection of the	The main purpose of the Valletta Treaty is to ensure the preservation of Europe's archaeological heritage through a coordinated approach that	The Valletta Treaty influences the Castle Point Plan by ensuring that any

International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Treaty) (1992)	involves both legal protection and the promotion of responsible archaeological practices. This includes measures for the protection of sites, objects and heritage landscapes of archaeological significance.	archaeological sites within the borough are properly identified, protected and integrated into development policies. It would promote responsible management, conservation, and public engagement with local heritage, balancing the needs of growth with the preservation of valuable archaeological resources.
Declaration on Forests and Land Use, United Nations (2021)	The declaration addresses the urgent challenges of deforestation, land degradation and unsustainable land use, which significantly contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and threats to the ecosystem.	While Castle Point may not have extensive forests, the principles of this declaration are highly relevant for the Castle Point Plan, particularly in terms of managing green spaces, protecting biodiversity, and ensuring sustainable land use in the context of urban development.
International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection, (ICNIRP) 'Principles For Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection' (2020)	In this statement, the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) presents its principles for protection against adverse health effects from exposure to non-ionizing radiation. They acknowledge that <i>'Radiofrequency EMFs may also interfere with electrical equipment more generally (i.e., not only implantable medical equipment), which can affect health indirectly by causing equipment to malfunction.'</i> <sup>2</sup> ICNIRP further acknowledge that these do not fall within the scope of their guidelines: <i>'Most health effects considered in non-ionizing radiation protection are direct effects. However, health effects can also arise from indirect pathways. For instance they may occur from an electric discharge arising from metallic objects charged by exposure to some types of non-ionizing radiation; these types of indirect effects are considered by</i>	Relevant and key context for policy INFRA6.

<sup>2</sup> [ICNIRP Guidelines 2020](#) (Page 2)

International Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<p><i>ICNIRP. Other types are not, for example, heating of metallic objects in the body, such as prostheses, or an influence on the operation of medical devices such as pacemakers. The latter electromagnetic interference effects are of a technical nature and do not fall within the remit of ICNIRP. Technical standards bodies normally set minimal requirements for the tolerance of equipment to external influences (while usually also setting limits for exposure of humans from the equipment) (see page 6).</i></p>	
<p>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 'Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability</p>	<p>The Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report assesses the impacts of climate change, looking at ecosystems, biodiversity, and human communities at global and regional levels. It also reviews vulnerabilities and the capacities and limits of the natural world and human societies to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>It argued some natural and human systems had already been pushed beyond their ability to adapt to these changes, causing irreversible damage to food security. The IPCC said increases to global warming of between 1.5°C and 2°C would put further pressure on food production and access. It also said the risk to food security would increase in areas worst affected and least able to adapt.</p>	<p>Informs emerging policy ENV6.</p>

## 2.2. Review of National Plans, Policies and Programmes

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
<p>National Planning Policy Framework, DLUHC (December 2024)</p>	<p>This framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance.</p> <p>The framework seeks to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by pursuing economic, environmental and social gains jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. It defines planning as having:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy;</li> <li>• a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and</li> <li>• an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.</li> </ul> <p>The framework sets out 12 core land-use planning principles that local planning authorities should follow and provides guidance on preparing Local and Neighbourhood Plans and on determining planning applications.</p> <p>The framework also describes the role of planning in delivering sustainable development under 14 themes. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a strong, competitive economy</li> <li>• Ensuring the vitality of town centres</li> <li>• Supporting a prosperous rural economy</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport</li> <li>• Supporting high quality communications infrastructure</li> <li>• Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan must be in conformity with this national planning document in order to ensure development is approached sustainably. Therefore, the Local Plan should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p>

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requiring good design</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities</li> <li>• Protecting Green Belt land</li> <li>• Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</li> <li>• Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</li> </ul> <p>A key part of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development which is relevant to both plan making and decision making. The new NPPF is now in force and introduces new content on calculating housing needs using a standardised methodology (Objectively Assessed Needs – OAN)</p>	
National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Updated)	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 Local Plans and accompanying SA.
Draft legislation: Planning and Infrastructure Bill 2025	<p>The Planning and Infrastructure Bill, was introduced to parliament on 11 March 2025.</p> <p>The Bill aims to speed up and streamline the delivery of new homes and critical infrastructure. It will support building 1.5 million homes in England and fast-tracking 150 planning decisions on major economic infrastructure projects by the end of this parliament. It will also support the delivery of the government's Clean Power 2030 target.</p>	Emerging national context. Not yet received royal assent/enacted.
Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023	The Act was passed by Parliament and became law on 26 October 2023. The UK government stated that the Act will "speed up the	National context, largely unimplemented and dependent on secondary legislation.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<p>planning system, hold developers to account, cut bureaucracy, and encourage more councils to put in place plans to enable the building of new homes." It largely provides a framework for a raft of future changes to the planning system. Many of these intended changes will first require the introduction of secondary legislation and new planning policy before they can take effect. Given the subsequent change in national government, it is unclear when/if the substantive changes will come into effect.</p>	
The Localism Act 2011	<p>The Localism Act provides a general power of competence for local authorities in England. It gives these authorities the same power to act that an individual generally has and provides that the power may be used in innovative ways, that is, in doing things that are unlike anything that a local authority – or any other public body – has done before or may currently do. Where an authority can do something under the power, the starting point is that there are to be no limits as to how the power can be exercised. The power, does not need to be exercised for the benefit of any particular place or group, and can be exercised anywhere and in any way.</p>	<p>The Localism Act gave new powers to local authorities to support a much more localised approach to development than had previously been possible. Following this, the Local Plan can utilise statistics and information relating only to the District to inform planning policy and allow the focus to be primarily concerned with the benefits for the population within the borough.</p>
National Design Guide MHCLG (2021)	<p>The NDG provides a framework for creating well-designed, high-quality, and sustainable places. It outlines key principles to ensure that new developments are functional, attractive and contribute positively to communities and the environment.</p>	<p>By embedding the principles of the NDG, the Castle Point Plan would create a framework for sustainable growth that prioritises high-quality design, local character and environmental resilience. This would ensure that new development contribute positively to the borough's identity, meet the needs of residents and align with national planning priorities.</p>
Nationally Described Space Standards Report (2015)	<p>The primary purpose of the NDSS is to establish consistent and measurable criteria for the internal space within new homes across</p>	<p>The space within a dwelling heavily influences its impact on the resident(s), the report helps to shape housing</p>

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	England, ensuring that they are built to a standard that supports health, well-being, and functionality.	policies that ensure new developments provide high-quality, functional, and comfortable living environments for residents. The Plan should demonstrate a commitment to improving housing quality, supporting well-being, and meeting modern living standards.
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth, HM Treasury (2021)	<p>The reason for the Build Back Better Plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the UK's recovery from the economic impacts of COVID-19.</li> <li>• Lay the foundations for a stronger, more resilient, and innovative economy.</li> <li>• Address structural weaknesses, such as regional inequalities, low productivity, and skills gaps.</li> <li>• Align economic growth with environmental sustainability and the transition to net-zero emissions.</li> </ul>	By integrating the aims of this strategy, the Castle Point Plan can contribute to creating a resilient, inclusive, and future-focused local economy.
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England, DEFRA (2009)	<p>By 2030, the strategy aims to have all of England's soils to be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed;</li> <li>• soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts;</li> <li>• soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained;</li> <li>• pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</li> </ul>	Soil quality has a key role in water quality, climate change issues and the historic legacy and health of the environment. The Local Plan should attempt to retain and protect soil quality within the borough through construction techniques. Through aligning with the strategy, development in the borough can occur responsibly without causing soil degradation.



Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
Agricultural Act 2020, UK Parliament (2020)	<p>The Act sets out a framework for a new system of agricultural support, focusing on rewarding farmers and land managers for delivering public goods, such as environmental protection, biodiversity, and sustainable land management, rather than direct payments based on the amount of land farmed. The key components of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rewarding farmers for delivering public goods.</li> <li>• Enabling the government to provide grants and subsidies for environmental, welfare and productivity improvements.</li> <li>• Mandating regular reviews of the nation's food security status.</li> <li>• Protect farmers from unfair trading practices.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act encourages Castle Point to adopt a forward-thinking approach to land use and rural development, focusing on sustainability, resilience, and environmental stewardship. With focus on shaping policies related to land use, rural development, environmental conservation, and sustainable practices. Given Castle Point's semi-rural character and agricultural activity, integrating the principles of the Act would ensure alignment with national priorities and support local sustainability goals.</p>
Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024, DEFRA (2020)	<p>The plan aims to foster a greener, more resilient, and productive agricultural sector in the UK. It seeks to enable farmers to continue providing essential food and resources while improving environmental sustainability, tackling climate change, and boosting the rural economy. This transition will guide UK agriculture toward a system that better balances productivity with ecological integrity and public well-being.</p>	<p>The plan provides influence to the Castle Point Plan in the context of land use, rural development, environmental sustainability, and agriculture. As Castle Point contains both urban and rural areas, incorporating the principles of the Agricultural Transition Plan can help foster a balance between development, agriculture, and environmental conservation.</p>
UK Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future, HM Government (2018)	<p>By focusing on high-tech industries, education, and infrastructure, the strategy seeks to make the UK a global leader in innovation and sustainability, while ensuring that no part of the country is left behind in the process.</p>	<p>The UK Industrial Strategy provides a strategic blueprint that can enhance the Castle Point Plan's economic and infrastructure policies, ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth. By aligning with its principles, Castle Point can position itself as a dynamic, forward-thinking borough that supports</p>

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
		innovation, environmental sustainability, and improved quality of life for its residents.
Natural England 'Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land' (2021)	<p>Natural England uses these policies to advise on development proposals as a statutory consultee in the planning process</p> <p>The aim is to protect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land from significant, inappropriate or unsustainable development proposals</li> <li>all soils by managing them in a sustainable way</li> </ul>	Relevant to emerging plan policy ENV6.
Developing a sustainable framework for UK aviation – Scoping document (March 2011)	The document aimed to set the stage for a comprehensive strategy to balance the economic benefits of aviation with environmental protection and community considerations. It sought input from stakeholders on the best ways to achieve sustainable aviation growth, addressing issues such as carbon emissions, noise pollution, and the sector's contribution to economic development.	While Castle Point does not host a major airport, its proximity to Southend Airport and its location within the South East region positions it to address aviation-related considerations, both directly and indirectly.
Transport Investment Strategy, DfT (2017)	Issued by the Department of Transport this is a key policy that outlines the government's approach to infrastructure investment in the transport sector, supporting economic growth, improving productivity, and enhancing connectivity across the UK.	Castle Point faces challenges including housing delivery, economic development, infrastructure pressures, and environmental concerns, all of which are influenced by transport investment policies. By aligning with the broader strategic aims of the DfT, the plan can ensure that Castle Point's transport systems are future-proofed, efficient, and beneficial for both residents and businesses.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
Highways England Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan, Highways England (2017)	This plan embeds sustainability into Highways England's decision-making processes, ensuring that their operations, projects, and initiatives align with broader national sustainability goals. This includes reducing the environmental impact of road infrastructure while ensuring long-term value for society and the economy.	As Castle Point looks to improve its transport and urban planning, the principles and objectives outlined in Highways England's strategy can inform decision-making and align with the broader goals for regional development.
The Road to Zero, DfT (2018)	The purpose of The Road to Zero is to set out the UK government's approach to achieving a significant reduction in carbon emissions from road transport. The strategy focuses on the transition to zero-emission vehicles, improving air quality, and ensuring that the UK becomes a leader in green transport technologies. The document outlines how the government will encourage the uptake of electric vehicles, increase the availability of charging infrastructure, and support innovation in clean transport technologies.	By aligning with the principles of The Road to Zero, the Castle Point Plan could help the borough become a leader in sustainable transport, reduce emissions, improve air quality, and create a more resilient and inclusive community. The plan would also support the transition to cleaner, more sustainable mobility solutions, in line with national and global climate goals.
Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain, DCLG (2021)	The strategy emphasises reducing carbon emissions from transport, improving environmental sustainability, promoting clean technologies, and enhancing social equity through the transportation transition., through decarbonized transport system as part of its broader strategy to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.	The Castle Point Local Plan will need to integrate several key elements of this national strategy to align with the UK's decarbonization goals and address local environmental and mobility challenges. This would be achieved through promoting zero-emission vehicles, enhancing sustainable transport, working to improve air quality and health, supporting a just and inclusive transition, promoting
Future of Transport: Supporting Rural Transport Innovation, DfT (2023)	This document aims to explore how innovative and emerging transport technologies can address significant challenges faced by rural communities. It underscores the vital role of transport in daily rural life	By aligning with the principles and objectives of "Future of Transport: Supporting Rural Transport Innovation," the Castle Point Local Plan can create a

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<p>and offers guiding principles for introducing new technologies and services in these areas.</p> <p>Primarily directed at local authorities, the paper is also beneficial for transport operators, businesses, and residents in rural regions. It serves as a conversation starter on leveraging transport innovations to connect communities and create new opportunities. To support this initiative, the government has allocated up to £3 million in research and development funding for innovations targeting rural transport challenges. Additionally, local leaders are invited to collaborate on rural mobility to share and scale best practices.</p>	<p>transport network that is innovative, sustainable, and inclusive, addressing rural challenges while fostering economic growth and environmental stewardship.</p>
Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge, DEFRA (2023)	<p>This document serves as a strategic framework outlining the government's commitment to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The document initiates the development of the Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP), which will detail the necessary actions for government, businesses, and society to significantly reduce emissions across all transport modes.</li> <li>• Emphasizes the need for a coordinated strategy encompassing all forms of transport, including road, rail, aviation, and maritime, to collectively contribute to the net-zero target.</li> <li>• Recognises the importance of collaboration with various stakeholders, including local authorities, industry partners, and the public, to develop and implement effective decarbonisation policies.</li> <li>• Commits to grounding the TDP in robust data and analysis, ensuring that policies are informed by the latest evidence and technological advancements.</li> </ul>	<p>The Castle Point Plan would need to integrate actionable policies to decarbonise the borough's transport system, enhance sustainability and contribute to the UK's net-zero target by 2050.</p>

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to align transport decarbonisation efforts with the UK's legally binding carbon budgets, ensuring that interim targets are met on the path to 2050.</li> </ul>	
The Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy report to Parliament, Secretary for Transport (2022)	The report aims to provide a comprehensive update on the nation's efforts to enhance cycling and walking infrastructure, assess the effectiveness of past investments, and lay the groundwork for future initiatives to make walking and cycling natural choices for shorter journeys by 2040.	<p>The CWIS Report's emphasis on improving walking and cycling opportunities aligns with national sustainability and public health goals. The Castle Point Plan can leverage these principles to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce car dependency and carbon emissions.</li> <li>Create safer and more accessible active travel networks.</li> <li>Enhance the health and quality of life for residents.</li> <li>Secure funding and partnerships to implement sustainable transport solutions.</li> </ul> <p>By adopting these approaches, Castle Point can align with national policy and create a more connected, sustainable, and vibrant community.</p>
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (July 2007)	This document sets out the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations - by 25 per cent in 2010 and by 44 per cent in 2013 - up to the zero-carbon target in 2016. In addition, the government introduced a time-limited stamp duty land tax relief with effect from 1 October 2007 for new homes built to a zero-carbon standard.	The Local Plan should have regard to this policy statement and include measures which seek to achieve the targets set. New dwellings should strive to fulfil the aim of zero carbon housing wherever possible.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
The Carbon Budget Delivery Plan, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023)	<p>The Carbon Budget Delivery Plan outlines the UK's comprehensive strategy to meet its legally binding carbon budgets, as mandated by the Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>The plan details a suite of quantified and unquantified proposals and policies designed to ensure the UK meets Carbon Budgets 4, 5, and 6, covering the periods from 2023 to 2037.</p> <p>It also assesses how proposed policies will affect various sectors of the economy, aiming to balance emission reductions with economic considerations.</p>	As Castle Point seeks to develop sustainable growth strategies, the plan provides a framework for embedding climate-focused objectives across all areas of local planning, including housing, transport, energy, and economic development.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, DEFRA (2022)	<p>This statutory report that identifies and evaluates the key risks and opportunities posed by climate change to the UK. It informs national and local governments, businesses, and communities about the priority areas for adaptation and resilience to manage climate impacts effectively. The assessment is updated every five years as required under the Climate Change Act 2008. The primary purpose is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide a comprehensive evaluation of climate risks and opportunities based on the latest scientific evidence.</li> <li>2. Inform the development of government policies, including the National Adaptation Programme, which sets out how the UK will address these risks.</li> <li>3. Raise awareness among stakeholders, including public authorities, businesses, and the public, about the urgency of taking adaptation action.</li> <li>4. Encourage collaboration and investment in climate resilience to reduce the economic, social, and environmental costs of climate impacts.</li> </ol>	Castle Point's coastal and semi-rural nature makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts such as flooding, coastal erosion, and extreme weather. The Local Plan must incorporate national priorities while addressing local challenges and opportunities, by shaping policies to address climate risks, enhance resilience, and support sustainable development.
The British energy security strategy, department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and Prime	The Strategy sets out the UK government's plan to ensure energy security while accelerating the transition to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy. It was developed in response to rising global energy	The strategy's focus on reducing reliance on imported energy, transitioning to cleaner energy sources, and enhancing

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (2022)	<p>prices and geopolitical instability, aiming to reduce the UK's dependence on imported energy and achieve long-term energy resilience. Key targets, to be achieved by 2030 and beyond, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 GW Offshore Wind</li> <li>• 24 GW Nuclear Power by 2050</li> <li>• 10 GW Hydrogen Production capacity by 2030</li> <li>• Support for solar expansion and greater energy efficiency measures.</li> <li>• Increase North Sea oil and gas production as a transitional measure.</li> <li>• Deploy carbon capture and storage technologies.</li> </ul>	domestic energy production aligns with Castle Point's planning goals, relating to energy infrastructure, sustainability, and climate change resilience.
The Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)	<p>The Strategy outlines the UK's approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from industrial sectors while maintaining economic competitiveness.</p> <p>It aims to provide a clear framework for decarbonising the industrial sector, ensuring that the UK meets its net-zero emissions target by 2050. It seeks to balance environmental objectives with economic growth, preventing the relocation of emissions-intensive industries abroad—a phenomenon known as carbon leakage.</p>	By integrating the elements provided in the document into the Castle Point Plan, the borough can align with the national decarbonization goals, attract green investment, and create a resilient, sustainable, and inclusive economy. This will help Castle Point meet both its local economic development goals and contribute to the UK's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.
The Environment Act 2021, HM Government (2021)	<p>The primary purpose of the Environment Act 2021 is to establish a comprehensive legal framework for improving the natural environment. It ensures the government, businesses, and individuals all have clear responsibilities for the environment, with a focus on the prevention of environmental harm, protection of biodiversity, and promotion of sustainable practices.</p> <p>In England, biodiversity net gain became mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021). Developers must deliver a BNG of 10%.</p>	The Act provides a robust legal framework for addressing pressing environmental challenges, and its principles will likely shape key policies and objectives within Castle Point Plan, ensuring that development is in line with national environmental goals and local needs.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	This means a development will result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before development.	It is particularly relevant to emerging policy ENV3.
The Water Environment Regulations, HM Government (2017)	These regulations establish a comprehensive framework for managing water bodies, including rivers, lakes, groundwater, and coastal waters, to achieve "good status" by 2027. They also implement the European Union's Water Framework Directive, which aims to protect and enhance the quality of water resources across Europe.	The Water Environment Regulations 2017 will play a critical role in shaping policies for water quality, sustainability, and flood risk management in the Castle Point Plan. By integrating these regulations, the borough can contribute to national water quality objectives while improving the resilience and sustainability of local water resources.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England, HM Government (2008)	Developed as a comprehensive approach to managing England's water resources in a sustainable and integrated way, this Strategy aims to address the pressures facing the country's water supply, distribution, and use, ensuring that water is available and used efficiently while protecting the environment.	By incorporating the principles of "Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England" into the Castle Point Plan, the borough can ensure that its water resources are managed sustainably, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and ensure that residents have access to clean and safe water now and in the future.
The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, HM Government (2016)	<p>These regulations provide a legal framework for maintaining water quality standards and are aligned with European Union directives (before Brexit) and domestic water quality standards. The regulations are designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect public health by ensuring that drinking water is free from harmful substances and pathogens.</li> <li>• Maintain the safety, reliability, and transparency of water supply systems, from treatment plants to consumers' taps.</li> <li>• Ensure compliance with established water quality standards that safeguard both consumers and the environment.</li> </ul>	These regulations aim to protect public health by ensuring that drinking water is safe and free from harmful substances, and they would guide how Castle Point plans its infrastructure, urban development, and environmental management.



Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
UK Plan for Tackling Roadside Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations, DEFRA and DfT (2017)	<p>The Plan aims to reduce harmful air pollution from road traffic, improve public health, and ensure that the UK meets legal air quality standards. Its objectives include improving vehicle emissions, encouraging the use of public transport and low-emission vehicles, and supporting local authorities in addressing pollution hotspots. It also promotes sustainable urban mobility, active transport, and clean technologies to create a cleaner and healthier environment for all.</p> <p>The plan aligns with broader goals of decarbonizing transport, enhancing urban mobility, and improving air quality, making it a key reference for local planning, especially in areas with high levels of NO<sub>2</sub> pollution.</p>	It provides a framework for improving air quality and addressing roadside pollution which aligns with Castle Point's goals to promote sustainability, enhance public health, and create a cleaner environment.
Clean Air Strategy 2019, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2019)	<p>The strategy outlines the government's approach to tackling air pollution and improving air quality across the UK. It sets out a comprehensive and ambitious framework for reducing harmful emissions and their health impacts, helping the UK move toward a cleaner, healthier environment. The Clean Air Strategy 2019 objectives are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce key pollutants to improve public health.</li> <li>2. Support clean technologies and green infrastructure to combat air pollution.</li> <li>3. Reduce emissions from transport, industry, agriculture, and homes.</li> <li>4. Promote collaborative action with local authorities, business, and communities.</li> <li>5. Raise public awareness about the impacts of air pollution and encourage action.</li> <li>6. Address health inequalities, ensuring no group bears the brunt of air pollution.</li> <li>7. Foster innovation and support research into cleaner technologies and practices.</li> </ol>	By embedding the principles of the Clean Air Strategy 2019, the Castle Point Local Plan can create a healthier, more sustainable borough, aligning with national objectives and ensuring long-term benefits for its residents and environment.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	8. Ensure effective monitoring and data use to measure progress on air quality.	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, DEFRA (2023)	The strategy aims to provide a comprehensive framework enabling local authorities to effectively utilize their powers to enhance air quality within their communities. It emphasises the critical role of local governments in addressing air pollution and sets expectations for their involvement in achieving national air quality objectives.	The Air Quality Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2023) provides a robust framework for improving air quality at the local level, which will directly influence the Castle Point Plan. Its emphasis on empowering local authorities, reducing emissions, and aligning with national environmental objectives will shape the policies and actions Castle Point adopts to manage air quality effectively.
National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW), DCLG (2014)	<p>The NPPW is critical for achieving a more sustainable and efficient approach to waste management, reducing environmental impacts, and supporting economic and social well-being. It complements broader environmental policies and provides clarity for local authorities in preparing their waste local plans. The policy identifies that planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify suitable sites and areas for waste management facilities.</li> <li>• Consider the locational needs of existing and future waste management facilities.</li> <li>• Ensure developments minimize waste production and provide on-site management where possible.</li> </ul>	This document will directly influence the Castle Point Plan by shaping how waste management is addressed within the borough's broader development framework. Incorporating the principles of the NPPW ensures that Castle Point aligns with national policy objectives for sustainable waste management, environmental protection, and community well-being.
The Waste Prevention programme for England: Maximising Resources, Minimising Waste, DEFRA (2023)	This programme outlines the government's strategy to transition towards a circular economy. The programme emphasizes keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible at their highest value, thereby reducing waste generation and environmental impact.	By aligning with the Waste Prevention Programme, the Castle Point Plan can ensure that waste reduction and resource efficiency become key components of the borough's long-term

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		sustainability, benefiting both the environment and local communities.
Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA (2021)	<p>A comprehensive framework is provided within the plan to guide waste management practices across England. It outlines the government's strategy for achieving sustainable waste management, reducing environmental impact, and supporting a circular economy. The plan aims to fulfil the legal requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive (transposed into UK law) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing an overview of waste management policies and strategies in England.</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with legal obligations for waste management planning.</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable development and protecting human health and the environment.</li> </ul>	The Waste Management Plan for England (2021) will influence the Castle Point Local Plan by encouraging sustainable waste management practices that align with national objectives. Through policies promoting waste prevention, recycling, and the circular economy, Castle Point can reduce environmental impact, enhance resource efficiency, and contribute to achieving long-term sustainability goals. These measures will also improve local resilience to climate change and create economic opportunities for green growth.
The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations, HM Government (2020)	The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 were introduced by the UK government to align with the principles of the circular economy and ensure sustainable waste management practices. These regulations primarily amend existing waste legislation to reflect the UK's commitment to reducing waste, increasing recycling, and improving resource efficiency following its departure from the European Union.	By integrating the objectives of the Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 into the Castle Point Plan, the borough can position itself as a leader in sustainable waste management, resource efficiency, and environmental stewardship.
The Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, Department for Business, Energy and Industry Strategy (2021)	the government's approach to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. This comprehensive strategy aims to decarbonize all sectors of the UK economy, fostering a green industrial revolution and positioning the UK as a leader in the global green economy. By pursuing these objectives, the UK aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, aligning with international climate commitments and fostering a sustainable, resilient, and prosperous economy.	By incorporating the principles of the Net Zero Strategy, the Castle Point Plan can play a pivotal role in creating a sustainable, prosperous, and resilient community that contributes to the UK's climate goals.

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The Energy Performance of Building Regulations, HM Government (2021)	The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2021), introduced by HM Government, aim to improve the energy efficiency and sustainability of buildings in the UK. These regulations are part of the government's broader strategy to meet carbon reduction targets and transition to a low-carbon economy. They include requirements for assessing, reporting, and improving the energy performance of buildings across residential, commercial, and public sectors.	The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2021) will have a significant influence on the Castle Point Plan, especially in terms of sustainability, climate resilience, and the energy efficiency of the borough's built environment. The regulations provide a framework that local planning policies must integrate to meet national energy and carbon reduction goals.
The 25 Year Environment Plan, HM Government (2018), updated February 2023	<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats.</p> <p>The 25 Year Plan is a complex piece of environmental forward planning with a considerable breadth of coverage over a long timescale. It sets out a wide range of actions designed, over the course of the Plan, to result in cleaner air and water, richer habitats for more wildlife and an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fisheries that puts the environment first. It also frames proposals to tackle waste, soil degradation, and the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>The principles that underlie the 25 Year Environment Plan are ones which align with the wider principles previously embodied in Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) legislation, and as such have a direct and indirect influence on the context of planning and the SA process in the UK.</p> <p>In particular, under actions for Housing and Planning, it states commitments to high environmental standards for all new builds; to protect the high flood risk areas and our best agricultural land. It commits to protecting and enhancing the Green Belt to make this land 'breathing space' for our urban populations to enjoy, and our diverse wildlife to flourish, while delivering the homes this country needs.</p>

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Green Infrastructure Framework, Natural England (2023)	The Green Infrastructure Framework is a commitment in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. It supports the greening of our towns and cities and connections with the surrounding landscape as part of the Nature Recovery Network. Networks of green and blue spaces and other natural features can bring big benefits for nature and climate, health and prosperity. At present access to green and blue spaces varies considerably across the country, and there are opportunities for these important assets to be better managed for the environment and to deliver a wider range of multifunctional benefits. The 2023 Framework comprises principles, standards (including urban greening standards), tools guides and maps.	The Framework has influenced the plan directly and indirectly in a number of ways. The importance and value of green infrastructure is recognised throughout the plan. This is in the context of an urbanised Borough of just 17 miles where GI plays a particularly valuable role preventing settlement coalescence, protecting valuable habitats, mitigating the effects of climate change, providing agricultural and local amenity land. More directly, the urban greening targets within the plan stem from the NE GI framework.
Flood and Water Management Act, HM Government (2010) The review to implementation of Schedule 3 to The Flood and Water Management Act 2010	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (c.29) is a UK Act of Parliament relating to the management of the risk concerning flooding and coastal erosion. The Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather, compounded by climate change. It created the role of Lead Local Flood Authority, which is the local government authority responsible for managing flood risk in the local government area. The Act gave new powers to local authorities, the Environment Agency, The Welsh Ministers and water companies. Schedule 3 provides a framework for the approval and adoption of drainage systems, an approving body (SAB), and national standards on the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of SuDS.	Context to CPBC Plan policies, including SD1, SD2 and SD3.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, HM Government (2009)	A Strategy with the aim of addressing climate change, reducing the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide and promote the security of energy supply, reducing overall fossil fuel demand and providing opportunities for the UK economy.	Context for the Sustainable Development chapter.

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The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019	The Climate Change Act was amended in 2019 to legislate a long-term, economy-wide target to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions, including methane, by 2050. Prior to this amendment, the Act had set a target of at least 80% reduction from 1990 levels by 2050.	Particularly relevant to emerging policies SD3 and SD4 and plan objective 6.
Planning and Energy Act 2008	<p>Established that a local planning authority in England may in their development plan documents, and a local planning authority in Wales may in their local development plan, include policies imposing reasonable requirements for -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;</li> <li>(b) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;</li> <li>(c) development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.</li> </ul>	Particularly relevant to emerging policies SD3 and SD4 and plan objective 6.
Digital Communications Infrastructure Strategy (2015)	The government's long term digital communications infrastructure strategy contained commitments to remove barriers to market investment, framed around meeting the government's new headline ambition for the UK's broadband infrastructure: that ultrafast broadband of at least 100 megabits per second should be available to nearly all UK premises.	Context to the Infrastructure section of the Plan.
National Hedgehog Conservation Strategy	<p>The West European hedgehog is classed as Vulnerable to extinction in the UK by the IUCN Red List and was made a priority conservation species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in 2007.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies the threats to address, including 'Decrease in availability and distribution of natural food and associated habitat' and cites a potential action 'Promote positive changes in planning policy to</p>	Informed emerging plan policy ENV5 'Design Features that Encourage Biodiversity'

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	facilitate hedgehog movement and ensure changes are implemented effectively’.	
Institute of Lighting Professionals ‘Bats and Artificial Lighting’	This guidance note is intended to raise awareness of the impacts of artificial lighting on bats but also the potential solutions to avoid and reduce this harm.	Informed emerging plan policy ENV5 ‘Design Features that Encourage Biodiversity’
Community Infrastructure Levy: An Overview, DCLG (9th May 2011)	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development.</p> <p>The Community Infrastructure Levy charging authorities (charging authorities) in England will be district and metropolitan district councils, London borough councils, unitary authorities, national park authorities, The Broads Authority and the Mayor of London. These bodies all prepare development plans for their areas, which are informed by assessments of the infrastructure needs for which the levy may be collected.</p>	The Local Plan will need to set out the districts funding mechanism for new infrastructure and community facilities through the planning process. The Community Infrastructure Levy must be factored into costings of any developments.
Underground, Under Threat – Groundwater protection: policy and practice (GP3)	<p>This document sets out the Environment Agency’s (EA) aims and objectives for groundwater, their technical approach to its management and protection, the tools they use to do their work and the main policies and approach to the application of legislation. The main aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage co-operation between the EA and other bodies with statutory responsibilities for the protection of groundwater;</li> <li>• To promote policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how the EA are likely to respond to a proposal or activity;</li> </ul>	Land use planning can have negative impacts on groundwaters. Relevant to the Local Plan, impacts can occur from urban development and over-abstraction. Groundwaters will have to be a consideration in Local Plan policy.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To influence the decisions of other organisations on issues the EA are concerned about but which they do not regulate;</li> <li>• To ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with EA's Vision for the environment and a sustainable future; and</li> <li>• To provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales.</li> </ul>	
Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM), EA (2020, and subsequent updates)	This sets out how to assess and manage the risks from land contamination. The LCRM can be used in a range of regulatory and management contexts. For example, voluntary remediation, planning, assessing liabilities or under the Part 2A contaminated land regime.	Context for policy SD7 'Development on Contaminated Land'
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	This document relates to nature conservation, biodiversity, SSSIs and Rights of Way amongst others in regard to a duty to protect and enforce codes of conduct in relation to these designated and non-designated elements of the environment.	The Local Plan can influence the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environments through policy and appropriate site allocations.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Further information on Rights of Way in relation to nature conservation with wildlife protection, SSSIs and biological diversity amongst other elements of the environment, including regulations to restrict the impacts of vehicles on the environment.	The Local Plan can influence the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environments through policy and appropriate site allocations.
Environment Agency - Water Stressed Area Classification 2021 – and Defra letter to LPAs	<p>The Secretary of State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accepted the Environment Agency's advice on the water company areas that should be determined to be in areas of serious water stress</li> <li>• determined those areas as areas of serious water stress on 1 July 2021, including Essex</li> </ul>	Context for emerging plan policy SD9 Water Supply and Waste Water.



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DEFRA – Plan for Water (April 2023)	Released by the UK government on the 4th of April 2023, The Defra Plan for Water sets out the actions the government is taking to improve the water quality and resources in England.	Context for emerging plan policy SD9 Water Supply and Waste Water.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations)	Implements the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. The main objective of the Directive is to promote sustainable development.	Key legal background to the SEA/SA process.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	<p>The PCPA requires local authorities to produce a local plan to guide future development and change within its area.</p> <p>The act aims to promote sustainable development by requiring a Sustainability Appraisal to be produced for all local plans, encouraging the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into development documents.</p>	<p>The RPB (in this case the District Council) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in the draft</li> <li>(b) Prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal</li> </ul> <p>This appraisal informs the viability of any developments against economic, social and environmental effects, in order to assess the sustainability of any developments within the locality.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)	<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 is a set of regulations in the UK that aim to protect and conserve natural habitats and species of European importance. The purpose of these regulations is to implement the requirements of the European Union's Habitats Directive and Birds Directive in the UK.</p> <p>Under the regulations, public authorities are required to assess the impact of their plans and projects on protected habitats and species and take appropriate measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impact. The regulations also prohibit the deliberate capture, killing or disturbance of protected species and the damage or destruction of their habitats.</p>	Informs CPBC's own HRA, which in turn informs the plans compliance with the regulations.

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	<p>The requirements of the regulations apply to all public authorities in the UK, as well as any private individuals or organizations who carry out activities that may have an impact on protected habitats and species. This includes developers, landowners, and businesses who must obtain the necessary permits and follow specific guidelines when carrying out activities that may affect protected species and habitats.</p>	
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations, HM Government (2019)</p>	<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (<i>SI 2019/579</i>) were made on 14 March 2019 and come into force on exit day. The Regulations ensure that the habitat and species protection and standards derived from EU law will continue to apply after the UK's exit from the European Union.</p>	<p>Informs CPBC's own HRA, which in turn informs the plans compliance with the regulations.</p>
<p>Natural Environment &amp; Rural Communities Act (NERC Act) 2006</p>	<p>The Act dissolved English Nature, the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service, and established Natural England.</p> <p>Section 40 of the NERC Act places a duty to conserve biodiversity on public authorities in England. It requires local authorities and government departments to have regard to the purposes of conserving biodiversity in a manner that is consistent with the exercise of their normal functions such as policy and decision-making. 'Conserving biodiversity' may include enhancing, restoring or protecting a population or a habitat.[4]</p> <p>Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish and maintain lists of species and types of habitats which are regarded by Natural England to be of "principal importance" for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England. These 56 priority habitats and 943 species are drawn from earlier lists of United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and Habitats. The Section 41 lists are needed by decision-makers in local and regional authorities when carrying out their duties under Section 40 of the Act.</p>	<p>The priority habitats protected by the NERC Act are widespread across the Borough. They have informed the 'Protecting our Biodiversity and Landscape' chapter, as well as site evaluation and selection.</p>

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	The Environment Act in 2021 produced an amendment to the 2006 (NERC Act). The requirements relate to the “the general biodiversity objective” set out In Section 40 of the NERC Act, amended by the Environment Act to be: “the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in England through the exercise of functions...”. The amendment to Section 40 includes a new subsection (1) that calls for Local Authorities to “from time to time consider what action the authority can properly take, consistently with the proper exercise of its functions, to further the general biodiversity objective.”	
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles, DEFRA (2008)	This document sets out principles to guide adaptation to climate change. It is aimed at people responsible for planning and delivering actions across all sectors.:	Informs the ‘Protecting our Biodiversity and Landscape’ chapter,
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953	An Act to provide for the preservation and acquisition of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest and their contents and related property, and to amend the law relating to ancient monuments and other objects of archaeological interest.	Helps inform CPBC plan site evaluation and selection.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (c. 46) or AMAAA was a law passed by the UK government, the latest in a series of Ancient Monument Acts legislating to protect the archaeological heritage of England and Wales.	Helps inform CPBC plan site evaluation and selection.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990[1] (c. 9) is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that altered the laws on granting of planning permission for building works, notably including those of the listed building system in England and Wales.	Helps inform CPBC plan site evaluation and selection.
The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010, HM Government (2010)	Intended to help government to realise its vision for the historic environment, and to assist government in working jointly with others to achieve its aims. Sets out the value of the historic environment and the many roles that government and others can play.	Context for informing heritage aspects of site selection and plan formulation.
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, Historic England	This Historic England Advice Note seeks to provide advice on historic environment considerations as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process. It is aimed at all	Context for informing heritage aspects of site selection and plan formulation.

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Advice Note 8, Historic England (2016)	relevant local planning authorities, neighbourhood groups, developers, consultants, landowners and other interested parties.	
The Heritage Statement of 2017, HM Government (2017)	This heritage statement sets out how the government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for our heritage and historic environment in the coming years, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it	Context for informing heritage aspects of site selection and plan formulation.
Waste management plan for England 2013	The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Positive planning plays a pivotal role in delivering this country's waste ambitions, including by ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities.	Location of waste management facilities has been a consideration in the SA and site selection.
Developing a sustainable framework for UK aviation – (March 2011)	This document explores the most effective ways of addressing aviation's environmental impacts, both global and local.	Given the context of Southend Airport's proximity.
National Infrastructure Commission Report Reducing the Risks of Surface Water Flooding (Nov 2022)	This report sets out to identify how to better identify the places most at risk and reduce the number of properties at risk there. It includes a series of recommendations in this light.	CPBC has significant areas of surface water flooding that require consideration in the plan-making process.
Defra's Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMP) Guiding Principles for the Water Industry	This guiding principles document sets out the priorities and expectations for drainage and wastewater management plans (DWMPs) of the UK and Welsh Governments' and the environmental and economic regulators' (including Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Environment Agency and Ofwat).	

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	These plans are currently in their first 5-year cycle and are being produced on a non-statutory basis for early 2023 in England and Wales.	
UK Marine Policy Statement 2011	<p>the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The Marine Policy Statement will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom marine area.</p> <p>It has been prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.</p> <p>The Guidance to the UK Marine Policy Statement from 1 January 2020 explains how references to EU law in the UK MPS should be interpreted from 1 January 2021 following the UK's withdrawal from the EU.</p>	CPBC is a coastal authority this is contextual background for the plan formulation.
Environment Agency 'Risk of flooding from coastal, pluvial and surface water'	Publicly available mapping from the Environment Agency, subject to regular updates.	Informs both the SA and the plan sites election process.
Environment Agency 'Water stressed areas – final classification 2021'	This report sets out the results of the Environment Agency's determination of areas of water stress that took place in 2021.	Relevant because Castle Point falls within the definition. This has informed the development of mitigation, expressed via emerging plan policy SD7.
CIRIA SuDS Manual C753	The SuDS Manual (C697), first published by CIRIA in 2007, is the one-stop-shop for delivering SuDS and it is this guidance that has been significantly revised. The updated SuDS Manual (now C753) incorporates the very latest research, industry practice and guidance. In delivering SuDS there is a requirement to meet the framework set out by the Government's 'non statutory technical standards' and the revised	Informs site development, and the development of plan policy, particularly Policy SD3.

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	SuDS Manual complements these but goes further to support the cost effective delivery of multiple benefits.	
Public Health England 'Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments Guidance and supplementary planning document template for local authority public health and planning teams' (2020)'	This guidance supports local authority public health and planning teams to use the powers of the planning system to promote healthy weight environments. It helps to support local authorities taking proportionate actions to protect vulnerable and at-risk groups, such as young children, from less healthy environments. A healthy-weight environment means an environment that fully supports individuals and local communities in maintaining and achieving a healthy weight. Maintaining a healthy weight can be achieved by encouraging access to healthier food and drink options through the local food environment, active travel and physical activity through neighbourhood design, in a range of settings including the high street and areas of new housing and commercial development.	Informs site development, and the development of plan policy, particularly Policy TC5.
Department of Health and Social Care 'Tackling obesity: empowering adults and children to live healthier lives' (2020)	<p>On 27 July 2020, the Department of Health and Social Care published a new strategy on tackling obesity. The strategy described how living with obesity reduced life expectancy and increased the risk of some diseases. It also described how tackling obesity would reduce pressure on NHS services.</p> <p>Government committed to introducing a new public campaign on obesity and expanding weight management services. It also announced plans to consult on the 'traffic light' food label system in place that aimed to help people make more informed choices about their nutrition. A central plank of the strategy was a 'Better Health' information campaign, based around an NHS 12-week weight loss plan app.</p> <p>The strategy also promised regulation to restrict the advertisement of unhealthy foods. This included: restrictions on some products high in fat, salt or sugar (HFSS) being marketed on TV before 9pm and a ban on paid-for advertising online; restrictions on the promotion of some HFSS products in shops; and calorie labelling measures</p>	Context for emerging plan policy TC5 on Hot Food Takeaways.

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Public Health England 'Adult Obesity'	This guide is part of 'All Our Health', a resource which helps health professionals prevent ill health and promote health and wellbeing as part of their everyday practice. The information below will help front-line health and care staff use their trusted relationships with patients, families and communities to promote the benefits of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight.	Contextual background evidence to emerging policy TC5 on Hot Food Takeaways.
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011) and Implementation Updates (2012)	<p>This document strives to safeguard the environment through the promotion of a number of aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature;</li> <li>• creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature;</li> <li>• strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and</li> <li>• showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan would benefit from incorporating the values of this document when planning and constructing new developments. The protection of natural assets and the advancement of a green economy within the district would assist in improving the economic, social and environmental situation in the area. The Local Plan should adopt these aims in policy for future development plans.
Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination – Contaminated Land Report	<p>The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination provides the technical framework for structured decision making about land contamination. They encourage the formalisation of outputs from the process in the form of written records that contain details of specific project objectives, decisions and assumptions, as well as recommendations and other specific outputs.</p> <p>The Model Procedures have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.</p>	Contaminated land can affect Local Plan policy where it may present a risk to a range of receptors including humans, ecosystems, water quality, and property. Not understanding the risks may inhibit the development or redevelopment of land, and in some cases contribute to long-term dereliction and increase pressure to develop Greenfield land. In addition, the Local Plan should endeavour to incorporate best practice principles provided by the Model Procedures to prevent contamination in

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	<p>The technical approach presented in the Model Procedures is designed to be applicable to a range of non-regulatory and regulatory contexts that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development or redevelopment of land under the planning regime</li> <li>• Regulatory intervention under Part IIA of the Environment Protection Act 1990 or Part III of the Waste &amp; Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997</li> <li>• Voluntary investigation and remediation</li> <li>• Managing potential liabilities of those responsible for individual sites or a portfolio of sites</li> </ul>	<p>the borough for the future and align with government policy and legislation.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (2013)</p>	<p>The programme seeks to address risks associated with climate change issues through objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing awareness</li> <li>• Increasing resilience to current extremes</li> <li>• Taking timely action for long-lead time measures</li> <li>• Addressing major evidence gaps.</li> </ul>	<p>At the core of the programme is the notion of pre-emptive action to avoid any severe impacts on the environment. This should be integrated into the Local Plan as a strategy to predict and mitigate impacts of development and reduce the environmental degradation arising from construction and increased pollution production.</p>



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<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2024)</p>	<p>This is an updated version of Planning policy for traveller sites following the government consultation: Proposed reforms to the National Planning Policy Framework and other changes to the planning system.</p> <p>Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites</a>.</p> <p>The government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p> <p>The planning policy for traveller sites should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>	<p>Context for emerging plan policy Hou6 It sets out the need to include information on the requirements of land and provision for Gypsy and Traveller communities within the District.</p>
<p>Department for Digital, Culture, Media &amp; Sport 'Code of Practice for Wireless Development in England'</p>	<p>Provides guidance to Code Operators (referred to as 'operators' throughout the Code of Practice), including local planning authorities, and all other relevant stakeholders in England on how to carry out their roles and responsibilities when installing wireless network infrastructure.</p>	<p>The Code of Practice is relevant to CPBC local planning authority as an operator with a role and responsibility for wireless network infrastructure. The Code has informed plan policy Infra6, In particular, citing that the name and address of the lead operator must be included on the declaration. The Code also establishes importance of exclusion zones for antennas</p>

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
		(particularly 5G antennas which operate at higher frequencies) which need to be elevated higher off building rooftops to ensure that exclusion zones can be maintained,
UK Health Security Agency ‘Mobile phone base stations: radio waves and health’	Sets out that control of exposures occurs through product safety legislation, health and safety legislation and planning policy. These regulatory areas all consider the international guidelines.	Informs plan policy Infra6. Paragraph 4 stipulates that control of exposure is resolved through planning policy Paragraph 5 stipulates ‘With some of the larger and more powerful base stations, there can be regions around the antennas within which the guideline levels can be exceeded. Operators identify the extent of any such regions and prevent access to them by the public’. (Note the Wireless Code of Practice establishes that Local Planning Authorities are ‘Operators’)
Electronic Communications Code	<p>The Electronic Communications Code is a set of rights that are designed to facilitate the installation and maintenance of electronic communications networks.</p> <p>The Code is set out in Schedule 3A of the Communications Act 2003. It confers rights on providers of such networks and on providers of systems of infrastructure to install and maintain apparatus on, under and over land and results in considerably simplified planning procedures.</p>	Informs plan policy Infra6.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	The Code only has effect in the case of a person to whom it is applied by a direction given by Ofcom (or, in the case of the Secretary of State or any Northern Ireland department, where the Secretary of State or that department is providing or proposing to provide an electronic communications network)	
OFCOM Register of persons with powers under the Electronic Communications Code	The register lists companies that have been granted powers under the Electronic Communications Code.	Informs plan policy Infra6.
Active Design – Planning for Health & Wellbeing through Sport and Physical Activity	Active Design sets out how the design of our environments can help people to lead more physically active and healthy lives - it's about helping to create 'active environments'. Application of Active Design's 10 principles to our built and natural environments can help create active environments that encourage people to be active through their everyday lives.	Background contextual evidence to Design and Infrastructure sections.
Building for Life	Building for Life is a government-endorsed industry standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. Local communities, local authorities and developers are encouraged to use it to guide discussions about creating good places to live.	Background contextual evidence to Design and Infrastructure sections.
Impact of climate change and biodiversity loss on food security (2022)	On 8 September 2022, the House of Lords considered a motion noting the impact of climate change and biodiversity loss on UK food security. In 2019, the Climate Change Committee (CCC) said climate change would make it harder for the government to ensure the resilience of the UK's food supply.	Informs emerging policy ENV6.
Woodland Trust 'Planners' Manual for Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees' (2019)	This practical guide covers a comprehensive range of issues relating to ancient woodland, veteran trees and planning in England.	Informs environmental chapter and site consideration.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<p>It reflects changes made to the National Planning Policy Framework in 2018 and 2019 and includes the latest workable and accepted definitions of ancient woodland and veteran trees.</p> <p>The Woodland Trust state in relation to providing adequate buffers, “Although there is no ‘one size fits all’ with buffer design, each one should be designed to fulfil the specific requirements of its location and the type of proposed development... As a precautionary principle, a minimum 50 metre buffer should be maintained between a development and the ancient woodland, including through the construction phase, unless the applicant can demonstrate very clearly how a smaller buffer would suffice.’</p> <p>Whilst the PPG says ancient woodland should have a buffer of at least 15m, this document takes a more precautionary approach. In the ‘Planners’ Manual for Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees’ (2019) the Woodland Trust state in relation to providing adequate buffers, <i>“Although there is no ‘one size fits all’ with buffer design, each one should be designed to fulfil the specific requirements of its location and the type of proposed development... As a precautionary principle, a minimum 50 metre buffer should be maintained between a development and the ancient woodland, including through the construction phase, unless the applicant can demonstrate very clearly how a smaller buffer would suffice.</i></p>	<p>The more precautionary approach of this document regarding appropriate root protection area buffers has informed the SA indicators 1.4 ‘Ancient Woodland in terms of highlighting possible negative effects of developing to close to valuable woodland and trees.</p> <p>SA Indicator 1,4 has applied this manual to defining buffer distances.</p>
Future Homes Hub Water Efficiency Report (April 2024),	inform HM Government's roadmap for water efficient new homes goes further and sets recommended water efficiency targets for 2025 and 2035 for seriously water stressed areas including Essex from 90-80 l/p/d.as follow:	

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2025 105 Litres Per Person Per Day (LPPPD) achieved through fittings approach and 90 LPPPD in seriously water stressed areas to enable sustainable growth, and</li> <li>• a Target 2035 90 LPPPD achieved through fittings approach and further innovation 80 LPPPD in water stressed areas. To be determined in seriously water stressed areas to enable sustainable growth."</li> </ul>	
Natural England 'Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard'	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace: -of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes' walk) from home;</p> <p>-at least 1 accessible 20ha site within 2km of home;</p> <p>-1 accessible 100ha site within 5km of home;</p> <p>And 1 accessible 500ha site within 10 minutes of home</p>	Applied in SA indicator 13.1
British Parking Association	<p>A 400m buffer around town centres is given as this aligns with a thesis available via the British Parking Association's website.</p> <p>The study concluded that while people prefer parking close to their destination, many are willing to accept a moderate walking distance (around 300-500 meters) if other factors, such as cost or availability, make it worthwhile.</p> <p>The assessment accounts for public parking facilities, as parking facilities that are limited to serving singular business promote visitation to that business but not the wider town centre.</p>	Applied to SA indicator 18.3
Homes England's Strategic Plan 2023-2028	The government's plan to drive regeneration and housing delivery to create high-quality homes and thriving places. It seeks to prioritise brownfield development to better utilise existing land in built-up areas and to preserve undeveloped land.	Key context for SA indicator 5.1 and the overall Plan strategy.

Nation Plans, Policies and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aim and Objectives	Relevance to the Castle Point Plan / SA
Historic England 'The Setting of Heritage Assets'	<p>Provided good practice advice for the historic environment. This document sets out guidance, against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG), on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It gives general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views contribute to setting. The suggested staged approach to taking decisions on setting can also be used to assess the contribution of views to the significance of heritage assets. The guidance has been written for local planning authorities and those proposing change to heritage assets.</p>	Relevant to objective 6 of the SA and emerging plan policy,
DEFRA - A Green Future 'Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment	<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan set out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aimed to deliver cleaner air and water, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It called for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.</p> <p>Notable aims included to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect the best agricultural land</li> <li>• put a value on soils as part of our natural capital</li> <li>• manage soils in a sustainable way by 2030</li> <li>• restore and protect peatland</li> </ul>	Relevant to the SA and Plan as a whole, notably the importance of protecting soils and the best agricultural land.

### 3. Sub-National and Local Community Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Local Plans must have regard to existing policies, plans and programmes at national and regional levels. It is therefore important to identify and review those policies, plans and programmes which are likely to influence the Plan.

The following lists offer a reference to the plans and programmes relevant to the Castle Point Plan and the accompanying SA.

#### 3.1. Sub-National (Regional, Sub-Regional, Essex and South-Essex) Plans, Policies, Programmes, Reports and Assessments

Items have been assigned to the Local Plan chapter title subject that their content most closely aligns with and has predominantly informed, However, it should be noted that in most cases, they will also have some relevance directly or indirectly to, and informed the development of, multiple chapter sections.

##### 3.1.1 Providing the Right Types of New Homes

- Essex Housing Strategy 2021-2025
- Essex Gypsy and Traveller Showpeople Accommodation Assessment 2016-2033, ORS (Update 2018)
- South Essex Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment Update 2016-2038, ORS, (2019)

##### 3.1.2 Supporting Employment and Tourism

- South Essex Employment Land Availability Assessment Site Assessment Report (2022)
- Essex Sector Development Strategy (Essex County Council 2022)
- Essex Sector Development Report: Autumn 2023, ECC (2023)
- New Development Model for Essex
- Skills for Growth Strategy (April 2019)
- Essex Green Skills Infrastructure Review (March 2022)

- Essex Skills Plan 2022-2023
- Success Essex Board / Essex County Council (2020) Prosperity and Productivity Plan
- Essex Rural Strategy: 2020 Vision for Rural Essex, Essex Rural Partnership
- Everyone's Essex: Our Plan for levelling up the county 2021-2025 (ECC)
- Levelling Up – An Essex White Paper (January 2022) and Levelling Up Year Two Impact Report 2023/24
- Essex Partnership 'The Future of Essex'
- Essex, Southend-on-Sea & Thurrock Local Skills Improvement Plan
- South Essex Economic Development Needs Assessment (November 2017)
- Estuary 2021 report on Activity and Reach, Estuary-based arts organisations (2022)

#### 3.1.3 Supporting Local Retail Services

- South Essex Retail Study (2017) Peter Breet Associates on behalf of Basildon Borough Council Castle Point Borough Council Rochford District Council Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Thurrock Council

#### 3.1.4 Achieving Well Designed Places

- Essex Design Guide (2024) Live Document
- The Essex Design Guide – Ecology and Biodiversity (updated 2023) Live Document
- The Essex Design Guide – Health and Wellbeing (updated 2021) Live Document
- Essex Design Guide – Parking Design (live document)
- Essex Design Guide – Health Impact Assessments (Live Document)
- Heritage at Risk, East of England register 2022, Historic England
- Essex Historic Environment Record – Castle Point Records (2013)
- Cultural Strategy for Essex 2023

#### 3.1.5 Protecting our Biodiversity, Landscape and Green Belt

- Essex Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) Essex County Council -
- Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscape Statements / Plans
- Essex Wildlife Trust Living Landscapes A vision for the future of Essex



- Essex Thames Gateway Historic Landscape Characterisation (2007)
- Essex Thames Gateway Historic Characterisation 2005
- Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid Strategy
- Essex Green Infrastructure Strategy (2020)
- Essex Green Infrastructure Standards
- South Essex Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy and Appendices (2020)
- River Basin Management Plan Thames River Basin District 2022
- Essex Biodiversity Action Plans 2010-2020
- Essex Thames Gateway Historic Landscape Characterisation, ECC, 2007
- Essex Coast Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) (2018)
- Essex Coast Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation (RAMS) SPD (2020) Adopted
- Water for life and livelihoods River Basin Management Plan Thames River Basin District
- Essex Wildlife Trust – Hadleigh and Daws Heath Living Landscape Vision, 2010
- Essex Wildlife Trust – South Essex Marshes Living Landscape Vision, 2010
- Essex Thames Gateway Historic Environment Characterisation 2007
- Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan
- South Essex Estuary Park (SEE Park) initiative

### 3.1.6 Providing the Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

- Network Development Plan for Eastern Power Networks, UK Power Networks, 2023
- Long Term Development Statement for Eastern Power Networks, UK Power Networks, 2023
- Essex County Council 10 Year Plan Meeting the Demand For School Places in Essex 2021-2030 (ECC)
- The Essex County Council Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions (2024)
- Essex School Organisation ECC 10 Year Plan for Essex School Places (2024-2033)
- ECC Local and Neighbourhood Planners' Guide to School Organisation
- Garden Communities and Planning School Places Guide (January 2021)
- Essex Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2022-2027
- Essex Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2023

- Essex SEND Strategy 2022-2027<sup>3</sup>
- Adult Community Learning (ACL) Essex Strategic Plan 2022-2025
- Everyone's Library Service (2022-2026)
- The Essex County Council Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions (Revised Edition 2023)
- Safer, Greener, Healthier Communities
- Essex Healthy Places – Advice Notes for Planners, Developers and Designers (EPOA)
- Essex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2026
- Essex Healthy Weight Strategy (2024-2034)
- Mid & South Essex Sustainability & Transformation Partnership 2018
- NHS Mid & South Essex Joint Forward Plan
- Essex Health and Wellbeing Board 'Essex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment', 2022
- Essex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Digital Strategy for Essex (2022)
- ECC Nationally Significant Infrastructure (NSIP) Policy
- South Essex Strategic Infrastructure Position Statement Stage A Report: Baseline Study, ASELA (2019)
- Greater Essex Growth and Infrastructure Framework 2016 – 2036 (2016)
- South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Part 1) (2018)
- Our shared vision for the future, Business Plan 2025-30, Essex & Suffolk Water, 2024
- Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan, Essex & Suffolk Water, 2024
- Water Resource Planning Tables 2022. Resource Zone Name: Essex, Essex & Suffolk Water, 2022

### 3.1.7 Promoting Sustainable Transport

- Essex Local Transport Plan 4 (Policies and Implementation Plans) - Emerging
- Essex Local Transport Plan 2011 (LTP3)
- Canvey Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan - Emerging
- ECC Parking Standards: Design and Good Practice

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<sup>3</sup> ECC is preparing a new SEND strategy.

- Castle Point Bus Network Review
- Essex Cycling Strategy (2016), Essex Cycle Action Programme, Castle Point Borough Cycling Action Plan (2018)
- Essex Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy 2024
- Essex Transport Strategy, the Local Transport Plan for Essex (June 2011)<sup>4</sup>
- Transport East – Transport Strategy 2023-2050
- ECC Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy (August 2020)
- Essex Walking Strategy (2021)
- Bus Strategy (2015)
- Essex Bus Service Improvement Plan 2021-26
- 2024 Essex Parking Guidance | Essex Design Guide)
- Essex Countywide Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan - Emerging
- EPOA Parking Standards (Part 1 and 2) - Emerging
- Revised Essex Cycling Strategy - Emerging
- Mobility Hubs guidance - Emerging
- Transport Assessment Guide for Large-Scale Developments and Garden Communities: A Guide for Developers’ - Emerging
- Travel Plan Guide for Large-Scale Developments and Garden Communities: A Guide for Developers’ – Emerging
- Essex County Council ‘Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan’
- Essex Bus Strategy 2015

### 3.1.8 Sustainable Development

- Water Strategy for Essex, 2024, ECC
- Regional Water Resources Plan (Dec 2023) (Water Resources East)
- ECC The Sustainable Drainage Systems Design Guide for Essex (2020)<sup>5</sup>
- Aecom ‘Water. People. Places -A guide for master planning sustainable drainage into developments’
- Essex County Council Interactive Flood Risk Map

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<sup>4</sup> ECC are in the process of producing its next iteration of the Local Transport Plan Essex Transport Strategy LTP Consultation Part One August 2024.

<sup>5</sup> See web version for SE SWMP Critical Drainage Area update.

- Flood Resilience – Capital Flood Programme – Two Rain Garden Schemes on Canvey Island: Rain Garden Park Avenue Canvey and Springfield Canvey Rain Gardens Schemes
- Flood Resilience – Community Climate Resilience Plans – Thames21 BRIC Project
- South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Part 1) (2018)
- South Essex SWMP 2011 and the SE SWMP Critical Drainage Areas (2020)
- The CDA element has been updated to align with the EA’s Climate Change Allowances and is available in the SuDS Design Guide for Essex
- South Essex SWMP Action Plan 2020
- Sustainable Drainage Systems Design Guide for Essex
- Essex Design Guide – South Essex Surface Water Management Plan (2022)
- MEDiate (Multi-hazard and risk informed system for Enhanced local and regional Disaster risk management)<sup>6</sup>
- The EA’s Canvey Island Southern Shoreline Revetment Project
- Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans for 2025-2050 – the Anglian Water DWMP
- Draft Water Resources Management Plan, Anglian Water, 2024
- Thames Estuary 2100, Marine Management Organisation – Inshore Marine Plan (2021)
- Essex Climate Action Plan (2021-2025, ECC (2023)
- Essex County Council Environmental Statement – Net Zero: Making Essex Carbon Neutral Essex Climate Action Commission (2023)
- The Sustainable Drainage Systems Design Guide for Essex 2020
- Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014)
- Essex Minerals Local Plan Review 2025-2040
- Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan 2017
- ECC Joint Municipal Water Management Strategy 2007-2032
- ECC Draft Waste Strategy for Essex 2024-2054
- Essex Design Guide – Minerals and Waste Policy S8 – Safeguarding Mineral Resources (live document)
- Southend City Airport (Logika Group) – Noise Action Plan Report 2024
- Climate Action – Essex Climate Action Commission Plan – Net-Zero: Making Essex Carbon Neutral (July 2021)
- Planning Policy Position for Net Zero Carbon Homes and Buildings in Greater Essex (November 2023)<sup>7</sup>
- Essex Embodied Carbon Policy Study

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<sup>6</sup> A European funded project where Canvey Island has been selected to support Decision Support System (DSS)

<sup>7</sup> Greater Essex includes 12 Borough District and City Councils in Essex and the two Unitary Authorities of Southend and Thurrock.

- Essex Net Zero Policy Study (July 2023)
- Essex Net Zero Policy – Technical Evidence Base by Introba, Etude, Currie & Brown, July 2023 and Report 2: Essex Net Zero Policy – Policy Summary, Evidence, and Validation Requirements by Introba, Etude, Currie & Brown July 2023);
- Financially viable (Net Zero Carbon Viability Study for Essex by Three Dragons, August 2022); and
- Legally justified (Essex Open Legal Advice – Energy policy and Building Regulations by Estelle Dehon KC, Cornerstone Barristers, April 2023)
- Essex Air Quality Live Map (for Castle Point)

#### 3.1.9 General PPPs, Reports and Data

- Essex Area Profile – Essex Open Data
- Essex Open Data Census 2021 – initial release (Castle Point Population Data)
- Essex & District Population Projections
- ECC Development Management Policies (February 2011)
- South Essex Joint Strategic Plan Statement of Common Ground (June 2018)

## 3.2. Community and Local (Borough-level) Plans, Policies and Programmes

### 3.2.1 Providing the Right Types of New Homes

- Castle Point Employment Site Review 2024
- Castle Point Borough Wide Development Options Technical Paper (2024)
- Urban Capacity Assessment Stage 1 / Stage 2
- Castle Point Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment
- Castle Point Plan Viability Assessment
- Castle Point Local Housing Needs Assessment (2023) and Update (2025)
- Subnational estimates of dwellings and household by tenure, England:2021 (Castle Point data)
- Land Registry Data: UK House Price Index (Castle Point data)
- ONS Data: Housing affordability in England and Wales: 2022 (Castle Point data)
- Castle Point Borough Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (2025)
- Castle Point Borough Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (2017)
- Castle Point Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy 2019-2024
- Subnational estimates of dwellings and household by tenure, England:2021 (Castle Point data)
- Capacity Topic Paper (July 2025)
- Housing Topic Paper (July 2025)

### 3.2.2 Supporting Employment, Tourism and Retail

- Castle Point Economic Development Site Review (2024)
- Castle Point Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment
- Castle Point Town Centre Shopping Frontages Assessment (2019)
- Coastal Communities Initiative Canvey Island Economic Plan 2017
- Retail & Leisure Study (2017)
- Town Centres, Primary Shopping Areas and Local Shopping Parades Health Check (2025)
- Development Options Technical Paper (2024)
- Employment Topic Paper (July 2025)

### 3.2.3 Achieving Well Designed Places

- Castle Point Borough Urban Design Characterisation Report (2013)
- Castle Point Design Code (in progress)
- Local List of Heritage Assets (2024)
- Heritage Impact Statements )
- Castle Point Engagement Through Art (underway)
- Estuary 2021 report on Activity and Reach, Estuary -based arts organisations (2022)
- ECC Hot Food Takeaways Note 2019
- South Benfleet Conservation Area Management Plan and Design Code

### 3.2.4 Protecting our Green Belt

- Green Belt Review – Part 1 (2018)
- Green Belt Review 2025

### 3.2.5 Protecting our Biodiversity and Landscape

- The Castle Point Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Study (2025)
- Castle Point Local Wildlife Site Review 2023
- Castle Point Borough Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) Register 2023
- Essex Thames Gateway Historic Landscape Characterisation (2007)
- Hadleigh and Daws Heath Living Landscape
- Central South Essex Marshes Living Landscape
- Castle Point Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Supplementary Planning Document, January 2024, Version for Consultation
- Castle Point Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Report 2023 – for the Biodiversity Net Gain Supplementary Planning Document
- Castle Point Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment, November 2021 (from withdrawn plan)
- Place Services 'Landscape Sensitivity Assessment and Landscape Appraisal' November 2024
- Habitats Regulations Assessment Scoping for Castle Point Plan (2024)
- Habitats Regulations Assessment 2025
- Castle Point Biodiversity Report Jun 2025

- Castle Point Biodiversity Strategy 2019

### 3.2.6 Providing the Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

- Castle Point Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2025)
- Castle Point Infrastructure Delivery Plan Baseline Review 2024
- Castle Point Open Space Assessment (2023)
- Castle Point Borough Council Indoor Built Facilities Strategy Update 2023
- Playing Pitch Strategy 2018 (Updated 2022)
- Sport England Active Lives Surveys (Castle Point data)
- Castle Point Developers Contributions Guidance Supplementary Planning Document, March 2023
- Castle Point Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule, May 2023
- Castle Point Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Castle Point and Rochford Locality Estates Strategy 2018
- Castle Point Leisure and Recreation Strategy
- Castle Point Local Football Facility Plan 2018

### 3.2.7 Promoting Sustainable Transport

- Castle Point Transport Evidence Refresh, Mott Macdonald (2018)
- Transport Assessment 2025
- Transport Modelling
- Sustainable and Suitable access Assessment for Gren Belt Sites 2025
- Castle Point Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan Stage 1 and Stage 2 Analysis (2023)
- Castle Point Bus Network Review (2023)
- Castle Point Borough Cycle Action Plan (2018)

### 3.2.8 Sustainable Development

- Castle Point Settlement Hierarchy June 2025
- Castle Point Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Part 1)
- Castle Point Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Part 2)



- Castle Point Air Quality Annual Status Report (2023)
- EA, ECC, CPBC, Anglian Water 'Canvey Island 6 Point Plan' (2015)
- Canvey Island Integrated Urban Drainage Model (IUD) (2015)
- Castle Point Equality Impact Assessment June 2025
- Castle Point Health Impact Assessment June 2025
- The Castle Point and Rochford Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Agricultural Land in Castle Point (June 2025)

## Appendix 3: SA Scoping Report Consultation Comments and Actions

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
<b>Michelle Fix</b>	Concerns about lack of access to healthcare without an increase in investment in this area.	<p>SA Framework Objective 13 is <i>'To improve the population's health and reduce health inequalities'</i>.</p> <p>In SA Annex A, each site option has been considered against a number of relevant health related indicators, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance to GP</li> <li>• Capacity of GP</li> <li>• Distance to Dentist</li> <li>• Distance to Pharmacy</li> <li>• Distance to Leisure Centre/Gym</li> <li>• Proximity to a range of accessible natural green space in accordance with Natural England standards (for health benefits. This is sometimes referred to as the ANGSt standard)</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, access to healthcare will be considered as part of the SA and is implicit in related objectives. Sites performing well against the objectives are considered more favourably.</p> <p>The SA appraises the relative sustainability of the options and policies to inform the Plan. It supports the Plan, but the Plan itself is where land is allocated in liaison and coordination with healthcare providers</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
<b>Michelle Fix</b>	Continuous traffic congestion within Hadleigh already being an issue	<p>SA Framework Objective 10 is <i>'To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution'</i></p> <p>In SA Annex A, each site option has been considered against a number of relevant indicators, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility Zones</li> <li>• Access to Bus services</li> <li>• Access to Train Stations</li> <li>• Proximity to key services (shops, schools, post-offices, GP, pubs, etc) within walking distance</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, reducing traffic congestion will be considered as part of the SA and is implicit in related objectives. Sites performing well against the objectives are considered more favourably.</p> <p>The SA appraises the relative sustainability of the options and policies to inform the Plan. It supports the Plan, but the Plan itself is where land is allocated in liaison and coordination with the Highways and Transport authorities.</p>
	The total destruction of the community shops with the proposed building of residential property in the centre of the town. Without sufficient parking	<p>Noted</p> <p>SA Framework Objective 11 is <i>'To improve the quality, range, and accessibility to essential services, facilities, green infrastructure and open space'</i></p> <p>SA Framework Objective 12 is <i>'To reduce levels of deprivation and social exclusion'</i></p> <p>SA Objective 17 is <i>'To ensure sustainable employment provision and economic growth by improving efficiency, competitiveness and</i></p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
		<p><i>adaptability of the local economy and help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence'</i></p> <p>SA Framework Objective 18 is '<i>To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres'</i></p> <p>In SA Annex A, each site option has been considered against a number of relevant indicators, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to shops, post offices, pubs, etc</li> <li>• Access to services (shops, schools, post-offices, GP, pubs, etc) within walking distance</li> <li>• Scope for a mix of uses to sustainably co-locate homes, jobs, community or services.</li> <li>• Amount of retail, leisure, and office floorspace in town centres</li> <li>• Pedestrian footfall count</li> <li>• % of A1 use class and vacant units in town centres</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the vibrancy of the town centres will be considered and promoted via SA objectives and indicators</p> <p>Retaining community shops will be considered as part of the SA and is implicit in related objectives. Sites performing well against the objectives are considered more favourably.</p> <p>The SA appraises the relative sustainability of the options and policies to inform the Plan. It supports the Plan, but the Plan itself is where land is allocated in liaison and coordination with the Highways and Transport authorities.</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
Janice Hawes	<b>1. Comments on the Scoping Report</b> We are objecting to the proposal for the planning of houses on the land on farmland in Hadleigh. And any roads that you intend to build on this land.	<p>Noted.</p> <p>In SA Annex A, each site option has been considered against a number of relevant indicators</p> <p>The SA appraises the relative sustainability of the options and policies to inform the Plan. It supports the Plan, but the Plan itself is where land is allocated in liaison and coordination with the Highways and Transport authorities.</p>
	<b>3. Comments on Annex A – Plans and Programmes</b> All these planning should be scrapped as there is not suitable roads for going onto the London Road out of Hadleigh.	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The SA appraises the relative sustainability of the options and policies to inform the Plan. It supports the Plan, but the Plan itself is where land is allocated in liaison and coordination with the Highways and Transport authorities.</p> <p>The Council recognises that new infrastructure is needed alongside new development.</p> <p>Vehicle usage and congestion will be considered under SA objective 10 <i>‘To reduce the need to travel and promote and encourage the use of sustainable and active alternative methods of travel to motorised vehicles to reduce road traffic congestion and mitigate air pollution’</i></p> <p>In the Plan itself, Essex County Council is the Highways Authority and CPBC coordinates with them in process of plan production.</p>
Keith Broadhead	<b>1. Comments on the Scoping Report</b> Affirms that the right information in the review of plans and programmes and in the production of baseline evidence and analysis have been captured. However, a missed area was the no mention of Southend flight path over Hadleigh and planned increase in aircraft traffic frequency.	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Reference has now been made to London Southend Airport ‘Noise Reduction Plan’ June 2024.</p> <p>This indicates there were a number of complaints in relation to aircraft noise from Hadleigh. However, it did not measure decibel readings outside of Southend City Area.</p> <p>Castle Point Borough Council sits on their airport Consultative</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
		<p>Committee and was consulted upon the draft. Requests were made by CBBC to Southend Airport for further information (November 2024)</p> <p>Noise is considered under SA objective 9 <i>'To maintain and enhance air quality in the Borough, and reduce noise pollution'</i></p> <p>In SA Annex A, each site option has been considered against relevant indicators. This has now been added as a noted factor in relation to Hadleigh options.</p>
	Affirms that the economic, social, and environmental issues identified in the report is relevant to the SA of the Castle Point Plan.	Noted.
	However, points out that there are issues that need to have been included. For example, whilst access to the Castle ruins on foot, but parking and turning is extremely difficult and causes danger on Castle Lane and its junction with Castle Road. Traffic speeds down to junction which is 'blind'. Perhaps 15 mph speed limit or other improvement could be devised. But not speed humps which damage vehicles.	<p>Noted.</p> <p>This is a matter for the County Highways Authority at Essex County Council, in coordination with English Heritage who are responsible for the Castle.</p> <p>Highway safety issues are not a Sustainability Appraisal consideration.</p>
	Agrees with the proposed approach to the SA of the Local Plan	Noted
	Acknowledges and agrees that the SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework cover a sufficient range of environmental, social, and economic topic.	Noted
	Does not consider that there are any objectives/guide questions which should be amended.	Noted
<b>Keith Broadhead</b>	<p><b>c. Are there any other objectives/guide questions which we should include?</b></p> <p>SEE ANSWER IN 2 BELOW</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>At the time of writing options 1a, 1b and 1c are indeed the preferred Plan strategy.</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p>States that the Initial Assessment of the Strategic Development Options have been thought through logically and Option 1a, b, &amp; c or mix would satisfy the requirements of the Plan.</p> <p><b>2. Comments on the Initial Assessment of Strategic Options in the Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>I am one out of over 300 members of the local U3A and at a recent meeting I attended, the indication was clearly that NO new development on Green Belt farmland should be allowed (in Hadleigh). The test would be a referendum of all Hadleigh Council Tax paying residents.</p> <p>An understanding of the real fragility of the local geographic landscape dictates that development solutions must be based on 6.1.1 The Reasonable Alternatives consisting of:</p> <p>1a – Limit new development to the brownfield sites within the Urban Area</p> <p>1b – Regenerate Designated Employment Areas within the urban area</p> <p>1c – Increase density in the urban area.</p> <p>Development must be determined by Real Needs and not Fashionable Demand.</p>	<p>This has been supported by the assessment of options within the Sustainability Appraisal, specifically the assessment of options in relation to Policy SP3 is section 4 of the SA</p>
	<p><b>3. Comments on Annex A – Plans and Programmes</b></p> <p>The Plans and Programmes compilations seems comprehensive and satisfactory.</p> <p>However, by their nature they are historic as soon as published. The aim must be to use such documents as</p>	<p>Noted</p>

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	<p>advisory to inform Planners of recent and past opinion, while leaving them free to move forward with a mix of immediate and future REAL NEEDS as they arise. Instant change is not necessarily a good thing, and bad ideas are often difficult or impossible to undo.</p> <p><b>4. Comments on Annex B - Baseline Information</b> The Baseline Information schedules seem comprehensive and satisfactory.</p>	
<p><b>Pamela Gaines</b></p>	<p><b>1. Comments on the Scoping Report set out in the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment</b> Green Belt land should never be built on. Brown field sites should be used only, and infrastructure should be in place before any extra housing places pressure on a system already at breaking point.</p>	<p>At the time of writing, the Plan preference is to focus building on brownfield sites, and not allocate any development sites in the Green Belt.</p> <p>This has been supported by the assessment of options within the Sustainability Appraisal, specifically the assessment of options in relation to Policy SP3 is section 4 of the SA</p> <p>Consistent with national planning policy, the Council has reviewed the capacity of brownfield land in the urban area and tested sites. The Council recognises that new infrastructure is needed before new development is commenced.</p>
<p><b>Essex County Council (ECC)</b></p>	<p><b>Comments on the Scoping Report set out in the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>  Consider integrating a Health Impact Assessment in the sustainability assessment framework- scoping report - this will complement the health and wellbeing baseline considering NPPF requirements and SA objective 13 – to improve the populations’ health and reduce health</p>	<p>CPBC has undertaken a Health Impact Assessment.</p>



Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p>inequalities, 12 – to reduce levels of deprivation and disparity, and social exclusion.</p> <p>ECC recommend CPBC Consider integrating Health Impact Assessment into the SA framework the SA/SEA</p>	
	<p><b>Section 4 Sustainability Context, Baseline and Objectives</b></p> <p><b>Table 1</b></p> <p><b>Key Documents</b></p> <p>There are omissions in Table 1 <i>Key Documents</i> which lists more documents than the equivalent list in <i>Annex A part 2 “List of Relevant Plan and Programmes”</i>, which has further omissions and differences.</p> <p>ECC Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That Table1 in the Scoping Report, Annex A Part 2 and subsequently Annex B should be updated to reflect the full list of documents to inform the SA/SEA Scoping Report and next steps.</li> <li>- CPBC to include ECC’s list of documents, presented in its entirety, as set out below in response to Annex A Part 2, to update the Scoping Report Table 1, Annex A and Annex B</li> </ul> <p>CPBC consider grouping the list of documents presented, for example transport, economy etc to assist review and minimise omissions when reading across the documents.</p>	<p>CPBC will update Table 1 in the Scoping Report, Annex A Part 2 and subsequent Annex B to incorporate relevant documents from the list advised by ECC.</p> <p>All documents and references suggested by ECC have been added to Appendix 2 Plans, Policies and Programmes.</p> <p>As suggested, these have been ordered by subject. The list of documents presented, for example transport, economy etc has been grouped to assist review and minimise omissions when reading across the documents in the iteration of the documents.</p> <p>To avoid confusion and duplication it is agreed that Plans, Policies and Programmes should be repeated just once in the SA scoping Report. Table 1 in the main document will be moved to an Appendix 2.</p>
	<p><b>Section 4.5</b></p> <p><b>Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues and problems, and the state of the environment in the absence of the Castle Point Plan Page 25</b></p>	<p>The Baseline Report (Annex B) includes section 5.1 on Life Expectancy and Health, including small area assessment of healthy life expectancy.</p>

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	<p>The implications of increased life expectancy are considered as a sustainability issue due to increased pressure on services for the elderly, especially regarding care and suitable health services and raises the importance of joined up approaches between development across the borough ensuring sufficient care and health service requirements.</p> <p>ECC recommend CPBC also include Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) which is a measure that looks at the number of years an individual is expected to live in ‘good health’, provided that current mortality and health trends remain fixed over their lifetime. ECC Public Health intelligence team have <a href="#">produced small area estimates of healthy life expectancy</a>. The analysis shows significant inequality in healthy life expectancy and the gap between the areas with the highest and lowest healthy life expectancy is widening over time. This is an important consideration to ensure that a plan-led approach and planning decisions can contribute to reducing inequalities across the borough as part of quality, healthier placemaking agenda within the policies which aligns with spatial objective 12 and 13.</p> <p>ECC recommend that CPBC consider including the Healthy Life Expectancy indicator.</p>	<p>CPBC will also include Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) indicator to ensure that a plan-led approach and planning decisions contribute to reducing inequalities in healthy life expectancy across the borough in consonance with spatial objective 12 and 13.</p>
	<p><b>Section 5 Sustainability Frameworks</b></p> <p><b>Table 8 – The SA Framework (Policy Content)</b></p> <p>Table 8 The SA Framework (Policy Content)</p>	<p>The role of green infrastructure in delivering climate resilience has been recognised throughout the SA.</p> <p>As noted in the conclusions 6.8.2 <i>‘Green and blue infrastructure has a critical role to play in managing climate change by providing space</i></p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p>ECC recommend that CPBC consider including the following additional indicators to include within the SA Framework:</p> <p>Objective 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Suggest consideration of green infrastructure as a tool to deliver climate resilience development. See ECC response to the CPP Issues and Options Consultation – re CPP Vision and GBI</li> </ul>	<p><i>for water, providing shading, ecosystem resilience and acting as a sink for carbon.'</i></p>
	<p>Objective 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Another indicator to include – <a href="#">social isolation health indicator</a></li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The indicator “social isolation health indicator” will be included within Objective 12 indicators Although the data only appears to be available at County level.</p>
	<p>Objective 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Column 2 - expand this to vulnerable population groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Column 3 – additional questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Will it encourage healthy lifestyles – expand to support population to adopt positive health behaviours – enable behaviour change through the built environment</li> <li>○ Additional question – is climate resilient and as sustainable and energy efficient as possible to promote healthy environments</li> <li>○ Healthy aging environment – where people have the resilience to cope with life’s changes across the life course – such as dementia-friendly environment</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Additional indicators to include:</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. Changes made to 3.2.1 Policy Framework</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Healthy life expectancy</li> <li>○ Childhood and adulthood obesity</li> <li>○ Physical activity</li> <li>○ Access to greenspace</li> </ul>	
	<p>Objective 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Column “Key Questions – Strategy and Policy” states: <i>“Does it seek to ensure that new development benefits from super-fast broadband connectivity?”</i></li> </ul> <p>Change to refer to Gigabits to read as follows:  <i>“Does it seek to ensure that new development benefits from <u>gigabit</u> <del>super-fast</del> broadband connectivity?”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reason: With the roll-out of full fibre solutions replacing copper and coax technology across the UK the wording needs to be updated to reflect Gigabit coverage</li> </ul>	Done
	<p><b>Section 5.2 Table 9 – The site SA Pro Forma</b></p> <p><u>SA Objective 3</u> Impacts on Landscape character should be site specific, depending on the sensitivity of the landscape character and the site’s contribution to the landscape character and townscape, regardless of how large the site is.</p>	Noted. Landscape considerations are undertaken regardless of site scale
	<p><u>SA Objective 20 re Fibre broadband (Tables 9 and 11 Pages 83 &amp; 98)</u> – should refer to “gigabit”</p>	Added reference to gigabit.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Column Source –there is a typo in the text states “<i>Superfastesse.org interactive rollout map</i>” and should be changed.</li> <li>Column Significant Positive (++) text states: “<i>Ultrafast in area adjacent to site (&gt;100Mbps); or site greater than 30 units</i>” Change the web link to “<i>Superfastessex.org interactive rollout map</i>” and the text to read: “<i>Gigabit or Ultrafast in area adjacent to site (&gt;100Mbps); or site greater than 30 units</i>.” Reason: With the roll-out of full fibre solutions replacing copper and coax technology across the UK the wording needs to be updated to reflect Gigabit coverage</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. Text under “Potential Indicators” will be amended to reference Gigabit and to read as follows: “<i>Gigabit broadband coverage</i>”</p> <p>Typo corrected Criteria reflects ‘on-site’ or ‘adjacent’ speed status, according to available information.</p> <p>The web link in this Column Source will be changed to read as follows: “<i>Superfastessex.org interactive rollout map</i>” and the text to read: “<i>Gigabit or Ultrafast in area adjacent to site (&gt;100Mbps); or site greater than 30 units</i>.”</p>
	<p><b>Section 5.2 Site Appraisal</b> The approach of Table 10, to additionally address the impacts of site options with the application of standard or bespoke mitigation measures, is welcomed. The approach allows the consideration of ‘policy on’ and ‘policy off’ factors in a clear manner. The approach also enables the clear differentiation and identification of the merits of a site for development e.g. how a current constraint may be turned into a positive eventual outcome through mitigation.</p>	<p>For proportionality in assessments, consideration of mitigations is inbuilt into the wider assessments and discussion.</p>
	<p><b>Section 6 Section 6.1.1</b> <b>The Reasonable Alternatives</b> The six strategic development options identified at this stage and assessed within the SA (initially) are considered sensible and realistic, as is the consideration of possible hybrid options as set out in this section. Nevertheless, it is considered that there could be merit to including in the narrative the further discussion of alternatives (even to</p>	<p>The Council conducts separate ‘Duty to Cooperate’ discussions with its neighbours. It is not considered appropriate for the SA to assess whether such options are reasonable in the absence of agreement in principle being established with a neighbouring authority.</p>

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	<p>discount them) such as whether the Borough's housing needs could be met in neighbouring authority areas.</p> <p>Suggest that further discussion is included in future iterations of the SA to explore whether (or not) housing needs could be met outside of the LPA area.</p> <p>See ECC response to the current Issues and Options Consultation in respect of the 6 Strategy Options</p>	
	<p><b>Section 6.1.3</b>  <b>The Significant Effects of creating environmentally sustainable development and Reasonable Alternatives</b>  The assessment of the strategic development options is considered to have been done on a 'level playing field' and with a comparable level of information, evidence and the consistent use of assumptions. This is important at this initial stage, to aid the identification of more detailed options and alternatives moving forward. It can be expected that reassessment of the options will be needed in latter iterations of the SA, particularly when site options are introduced, and the Plan's evidence base becomes more complete.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it will be important to continue the approach in the SA of assessing sites and strategic options consistently, especially considering that some sites or options may have more information available for detailed assessment than others e.g. sites that were allocations within the previous (withdrawn) Local Plan, or those with a planning history.</p>	<p>Consideration of reasonable alternative strategic options has been embedded into the consideration of reasonable alternatives to the policies in the Reg 19 SA.</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p><b>Section 7</b></p> <p><i>Section 7 Cumulative, Synergistic and Transboundary Effects</i></p> <p>The cumulative, synergistic and transboundary effects identified are considered to cover the main sustainability issues in the Plan area and beyond.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
	<p><b>2. Comments on SA/SEA Annex A – Plans and programmes</b></p> <p>Part 2 – List of relevant Plan and programmes</p> <p>There are further omissions in this list of relevant Plans and Programmes in Annex A, which does not include the full list as presented in Table 1 of the Scoping Report, that are relevant to the preparation of the Castle Point Plan and both lists should be updated and incorporated within SA/SEA including the Annex B Baseline Information</p> <p>Recommend that SA/SEA – Table 1 Scoping Report, Annex A Part 2 list of relevant Plans and Programmes and Annex B are updated to capture a list of documents provided to inform the SA/SEA Scoping Report and Annexes A and B Baseline information, to inform the next iteration of the SA/SEA and the emerging Castle Point Plan.</p> <p>The list includes Policy, Guidance, Standards, plans and programmes supplied by ECC and other organisations and bodies, applicable to Castle Point Plan, including updates from the list supplied in 2023, and other emerging strategies.</p>	<p>The Plans, Policies and Programmes have been updated with the extensive suggestions made by ECC.</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p><b>4. SA/SEA Annex B – Baseline information</b></p> <p><b>Section 2 Economy and Employment</b>  Section 2.5 -  Section 2.5 is incomplete, it concerns Infrastructure, however the only infrastructure identified is Transport and the National Infrastructure Hazardous Installations. Recommend the section is updated and covers a range of infrastructure.</p>	<p>Additional content on ‘Utilities’ infrastructure has been added to the updated baseline in Annex B.</p> <p>Note: Education infrastructure, health infrastructure, flood management infrastructure, green infrastructure and water resources are all covered in separate sections.</p>
	<p><b>4. SA/SEA Annex B – Baseline information</b></p> <p><b>Section 10 Water Environment</b>  Omission - Section should be updated to include the additional National and Sub-national documents listed (list provided)</p> <p>Page 94 – Welcome the reference to the “Essex Water Strategy 2024” however please change to the <i>Water Strategy for Essex 2024</i> – to correctly reference the document</p> <p>Section 10 Water Environment  <i>Water Stress</i>  Page 94</p> <p>10 Water Environment: Water Stress – The LLFA suggests that all development explore the opportunity for rainwater harvesting, in particular developments that are within the Critical Drainage Areas and Flood risk areas.</p>	<p>References have been added to the updated PPPs</p> <p>Requirement for rainwater harvesting incorporated into Policy SD9.</p> <p>Other amendments made</p>



Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p>To reduce the risk of sewage flooding from foul and combined sewers developments should not discharge in to the foul and combined sewers and should seek an alternative solution. Refer to ECC response to the CPP Issues and Options Consultation</p> <p>10.1 Water Courses Update to correctly reflect ECC's Roles and responsibilities as a Flood Risk Management Authority (both as Lead Local Flood Authority and Highways Authority), please refer to ECC 2023 Response to the Initial Stakeholder Engagement 2023</p> <p>Change the coverage of ECC as the LLFA, to cover the whole of the borough – not just Canvey Suggest reference is made to the Essex Flood Partnership</p>	
	<p>10.2 Water Quality Page 96</p> <p>Change to acknowledge that developments should ensure any surface water discharge receive the appropriate level of treatment prior to being discharged into watercourses and rivers, in line with the Ciria SuDS Guide Chapter C753.</p> <p>10.3 Flood Risk It is noted that the South Essex SFRA is being updated in relation to Castle Point only, however reference should also be made to the following documents (list provided) and that they apply to the whole borough:</p>	<p>Noted. The text in this Section will be changed to acknowledge that developments should ensure any surface water discharge receive the appropriate level of treatment prior to being discharged into watercourses and rivers, in line with the Ciria SuDS Guide Chapter C753.</p> <p>It is also noted that the Plan policy SD3 makes reference to the CIRIA SuDS Manual and require SuDS 'to meet the criteria 'Improve the quality of water discharges and be used in conjunction with water efficiency measures' Suggested additional documents added.</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p>The last sentence in Section 10.3 should also be changed, it is incorrect to suggest that the Surface Water Management Plan only applies to the main land.</p> <p>In relation to Canvey – please refer to the list of projects in ECC’s 2023 Response Factsheet 8 Flood and Water Management</p>	
<b>Natural England (NE)</b>	<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report</b> With regard to our review this document, Natural England has been consulted on the following questions:</p> <p><b>1. Have we captured the right information in our review of plans and programmes and production of baseline evidence and analysis?</b>  Natural England has not reviewed the plans listed. However, we advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to your plan area;  2. Green infrastructure strategies 3. Biodiversity plans  4. Rights of Way Improvement Plans  5. Shoreline management plans  6. Coastal access plans  7. River basin management plans 8. AONB and National Park management plans.  9. Relevant landscape plans and strategies  10. Local Nature Recovery Strategies.</p> <p><b>a. Have we missed any areas?</b>  No comment.</p> <p><b>b. Where is information on this/these topics available from?</b> Not applicable</p>	<p>Noted.  The listed types of plans relating to the natural environment are covered in the  Appendix 1 – Plans, Policies &amp; Programmes.</p> <p>NE ANGSt standard considered in the SA.</p> <p>Noted. The word ‘some’ referring to SSSIs in Column 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point will be removed from the SA Framework (Policy Content).  Other recreational assets including the National Trail would be acknowledged under the SA Objective 13 relating to health.</p>

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p><b>2. Are the economic, social, and environmental issues we have identified in this report relevant to the SA of the Castle Point Plan?</b> Yes, with regards to environmental issues only.</p> <p><b>a. Are there any issues you think we need to include?</b> Access to Nature.</p> <p><b>b. Are there any issues you think we need to exclude?</b> No comment.</p> <p><b>3. Do you agree with the proposed approach to the SA of the Local Plan?</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>a. Do the SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework cover a sufficient range of environmental, social, and economic topics?</b> No comment.</p> <p><b>b. Are there any objectives/guide questions which should be amended?</b> It is unclear why condition would only be an issue at 'some' of the SSSIs. Consider removing the word 'some'. Add ecological connectivity to no.1. We welcome recommendation of ANGSt under no.13, relating to health; acknowledgement of other recreational assets including the National Trail would be welcome either here or elsewhere.</p> <p><b>c. Are there any other objectives/guide questions which we should include?</b> Natural England advises that it would be appropriate to include a Sustainability Objective relating to Blue and Green Infrastructure. We note that GI is referenced in a number of other objectives but consider that it should be included in its own right.</p>	

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	<p><b>4. Do you have any comments on the Initial Assessment of the Strategic Development Options?</b></p> <p>Table 9: The Site SA Pro Forma – Impact risk zone indicate where NE needs to be consulted. They are not in and of themselves evidence of a positive or negative impact. It may be of benefit to split those international sites where recreational impacts have already been identified and apply a distance criterion as there is strong evidence that this is of relevance.</p> <p><b>Table 10: Significant effects of Option 1a –</b></p> <p>This should recognise the environmental value of brownfield sites and potential for associated open mosaic habitats.</p> <p>The assessment of impacts on biodiversity seems heavily biased by impacts upon the Green Belt, which may not correlate. Not all Green Belt land is of high biodiversity value, and more constrained development may have a higher impact if it is forced allocations to be located closer to Protected Sites, which are of scientifically proven national and/or international ecological importance.</p> <p>We welcome the mention of LNRS in section 7.2.3. (Biodiversity), but wish to highlight that green belt does not necessarily equate to an area being rich in biodiversity. The habitat value of a site should be evidenced rather than assumed.</p> <p>Natural England has no further comments to make on the document at this time. We will comment in greater detail on the SA as your plan develops. Natural England notes</p>	

Manual	Issue	Castle Point BC Response
	that we are expecting to be consulted on the Spatial Strategy and Draft Site Allocations at the Regulation 19 stage, and look forward to working with CPBC on this.	