

Thurrock Local Plan

Sustainability  
Appraisal Scoping  
Report Appendices  
(DRAFT)



February  
2016

## Appendix A. List of relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Topic	Plan, Policy or Programme
<b>International / National</b>	
Planning and Development	National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2012)
	Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG (2012)
	The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
	Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)
	Riga Declaration towards the EU Urban Agenda (2015)
	Åarhus Convention (1998), and amendment (2005)
	Strategic Plan for the Åarhus Convention (2008)
	UK Environmental Information Regulations (2003)
	Consultation Paper on a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural Healthy Environment, DCLG (2010)
	Localism Act (2011)
	Good Practice Guidance Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, DCLG (2007)
Sustainable Development	Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
	The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future, DTI (2005)
	Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy, Defra (2005)
	The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (2002)
	EU Territorial Agenda (2011)
Equalities	Equality Act (2010)
	Homelessness Act (2002)
	Regulatory Framework for Social Housing (2015)
Health	The Human Rights Act
	EU Health 2020
	Health and Social Care Act (2012)
	Healthy lives, healthy people (White Paper) DoH, (2010)
	Fair Society, Healthy Lives (the Marmot Review) (2010)
Environment	Environment Act (1995)
	The Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community (2014)
	Mid-term review of the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme (2007)
Climate Change &	Climate Change Act (2008)

Topic	Plan, Policy or Programme
Energy	The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National strategy for climate and energy (2009)
	UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)
	EU Use of Energy from Renewable Sources Directive (2009)
	Climate Change: the UK Programme (2006)
	Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Doha Amendment (2012)
	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – 1992 (came into force 1994)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 09/147/EC (2009)
	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EC (1992)
	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)
	The Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)
	National Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
	Convention of Biodiversity (1992)
	Protection of Badgers Act (1992)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)
	UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, JnCC and DEFRA (July 2012)
	Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, DEFRA (2002)
Water and Flood Risk	The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC - 'The WFD'
	The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
	Water Act (2003)
	Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)
	UK Water Strategy – Future Water (2008)
	Directing The Flow – A new approach to integrated water resources management (2006)
	A Framework for River Basin Planning in England and Wales - Summary: Water for Life and Livelihoods, EA, (2006)
	Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England. First Government Response, DEFRA (2005)
	Directing the Flow – Priorities for Future Water Policy DEFRA (2002)
Soil	EU Soil Strategy (2006)
	Safeguarding Our Soils - A Strategy for England (2009)
	EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2012)
	EU Environmental Liability Directive (2004)
Landscape, Townscape and	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2008)
	European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000)

Topic	Plan, Policy or Programme
Visual Impacts	Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) (2000)
	Rural Strategy, DEFRA (2004)
Cultural Heritage	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)
	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
	Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2003)
	The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1987)
	The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)
Noise	Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (2002)
	The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2010)
Air Quality	EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
	Air Quality Standards Regulations (England) (2010)
	The Air Quality Strategy for the England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011)
	EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (2005)
	Defra Draft plans to improve air quality in the UK (2015)
Waste	Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and daughter directives e.g. Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)
	Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2012)
	Waste Strategy for England (2007)
	National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)
Transport	Action for roads Command Paper in July 2013
	Local Transport Act (2008)
	Consultation on the Lower Thames Crossing (2016)
Education and Skills	Europe 2020
	UK Skills for Sustainable Growth Strategy (2010)
<b>Regional</b>	
Planning	Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (revoked 2013)
Crime	
Transport	Planning and Transport Strategy for Thames Gateway South Essex (2013)
Recreation and Open Space	Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid Strategy (2005)
Water and Flood Risk	River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for Thames River Basin District (2009)
<b>Local</b>	
Adopted Local Plan	The Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development Focused Review (2015)
	The Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (2011)
	Thurrock Proposed Submission Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development Plan (2010)

Topic	Plan, Policy or Programme
	The Site Specific Allocations and Policies Local Plan (2013)
Emerging Local Plan	Thurrock Borough Local Development Scheme: 2014-2017 (2014)
Equalities	Thurrock Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Children and Young People (2015)
	Thurrock Single Equality Scheme (2012)
Equalities / Health	Thurrock Children and Young People Plan (2015)
	Thurrock School Travel Strategy (SMOTS) 2015-2018 (2015)
Health	Thurrock Health and Well-being Strategy Part 1 and 2 (2013) (under review)
Housing	Thurrock Council's Housing Strategy 2015-2020
	Thurrock Homelessness Review and Prevention Strategy 2015 – 2020 (2015)
	Thurrock Housing Strategy 2015-2020 (2015)
Deprivation	Thurrock Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Demographics and Population Change (2015)
Crime	Thurrock Community Safety Partnership Crime and Safety Assessment (2015)
Economy	Thurrock Economic Development Strategy (2007)
	Draft Economic Development Strategy Refresh (2016)
Transport	Thurrock Transport Strategy (2013)
	Thurrock Traffic Management Plan: 2012-2026 (2012)
	Thurrock Parking Strategy (2007)
Transport / Health / Climate & Energy	Thurrock Cycle Strategy (2007)
Sustainability	Thurrock Community Strategy (2012)
Landscape and Townscape	Landscape Capacity Study (2005)
Air Quality	Thurrock Interim Air Quality Action Plan for Transport 2012/13 - 2014/15 (2012)
Climate Change & Energy	Thurrock Energy Study (2010)
	Local Climate Impacts Profile: Planning for Thurrock's Adaptation to Climate Change (2010)
Materials and Waste	Mineral and Waste Development Plan Document (2009) Issues and Options
	Thurrock Waste Management Capacity Needs Assessment (2010)
Cultural Heritage	Thurrock Unitary Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2009)
Recreation and Open Space	Green Infrastructure Plan for Thurrock 2006-2011 (2007)
	Open Spaces Strategy 2006-2011 (2006)
	Thurrock Green Grid Strategy 2006-2011 (2006)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Thurrock Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2012 (2007)
Water and Flood Risk	Thurrock Surface Water Management Plan (2014)
	Thurrock Draft Local Flood Risk Management Plan (2015)
	Thurrock Water Cycle Study (2010)

## Appendix B. Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b>INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL</b>		
<b><u>Planning and Development</u></b> Århus Convention (1998), and amendment (2005) Environmental Information Regulations (2004) Strategic Plan for the Convention (2008) Riga Declaration towards the EU Urban Agenda (2015) SEA Directive 2001/42/EC Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) Localism Act (2011)	<p>The UK Environmental Information Regulations transpose into law the European Århus Convention, which establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.</p> <p>The Århus Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public access to environmental information;</li> <li>• Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision; and</li> <li>• Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategic Plan for the Convention highlights challenges and reinforces the need to address them. This includes the requirement that public authorities take responsibility for both the quality and level of public participation.</p> <p>The Riga Declaration provides political support for the development of the EU Urban Agenda in full respect of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality and takes account of the intergovernmental work of Member States so far.</p> <p>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 established a system of local development planning in England. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 make provision for the operation of that system. The Act imposes a duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development. The Act makes provision in relation to the local plan and supplementary planning documents. The Regulations prescribe the form and content of local plans and supplementary planning documents (to be prepared by local planning authorities) and prescribes which documents are to be local plans. The Regulations also prescribe the process for preparation of the local plans and supplementary planning documents.</p> <p>The Localism Act abolished Regional Strategy (which previously local plans had to be in general conformity with) and replaced this with a Duty to Co-operate. This requires local authorities and other public bodies to work together in the preparation of development plans.</p>	<p>Public consultation and access to the environmental information used to support decision-making must be provided as part of the Local Plan development process.</p> <p>The SEA Directive and Regulations require that public consultation is carried out on the draft Local Plan and its accompanying SA.</p> <p>The quality and level of participation needs to be sufficient to enable the public and stakeholders to actively take part in development of the Local Plan. The SA report and all accompanying documents should be as transparent, readable and accessible to the full range of stakeholders.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), DCLG 2012	On the 27th March 2012 Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) superseding 44 planning documents- primarily Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning	The SA should look to ensure that the Local Plan guides development to the most



Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG 2012	<p>Policy Guidance (PPGs), which previously formed Government policy towards planning. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following principles outlined in the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system:</li> <li>Building a strong and 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> <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 and historic environment</li> <li>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</li> </ul> <p>The Technical Guidance to the NPPF provides additional guidance to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the NPPF on development in areas at risk of flooding and in relation to mineral extraction.</p>	<p>appropriate locations, maximising the environmental, social and economic benefits in line with NPPF principles.</p> <p>The Local Plan should direct development away from areas of flood risk and seek to reduce the rate of mineral resource consumption. The SA can consider how the Local Plan might reduce the threat of flooding to communities and the impacts of mineral extraction.</p>
<u><b>Equality</b></u> Equality Act (2010) Homelessness Act (2002) Regulatory Framework for Social Housing (2015)	<p>The Equality Act 2010 brought together the following preceding acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Equal Pay Act 1970</li> <li>the Sex Discrimination Act 1975</li> <li>the Race Relations Act 1976</li> <li>the Disability Discrimination Act 1995</li> <li>the Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003</li> <li>the Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003</li> <li>the Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006</li> <li>the Equality Act 2006, Part 2</li> <li>the Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan will be guided by an Equalities Impact Assessment, which will be carried out as part of the SA. Issues relating to age, disability, gender, race, religion/belief and sexual orientation will be accounted for and addressed, as required.</p> <p>The Local Plan should look at ways in which homelessness could be reduced</p>

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>The Equality Act requires public authorities to take a pro-active approach to eliminating discrimination. Specifically, they must promote equality of opportunity, good relations between people of different racial groups and positive attitudes towards those with disabilities, while eliminating unlawful discrimination.</p> <p>The Homelessness Act places a duty on local authorities to formulate a homelessness strategy by carrying out a homelessness review for the district.</p>	
<p><b><u>Health</u></b></p> <p>The Human Rights Act</p> <p>Healthy lives, healthy people (White Paper) DoH, (2010)</p> <p>EU Health 2020</p> <p>Health and Social Care Act (2012)</p> <p>Fair Society, Healthy Lives (the Marmot Review) (2010)</p>	<p>The Human Rights Act makes provision for the protection and improvement of human health.</p> <p>The Health lives paper sets out the Government's intention to improve health and wellbeing and tackle inequalities; highlights the need to put local communities at the heart of public health.</p> <p>The Marmot Review found that individual health is influenced by wider determinants such as income, education, local environmental quality and employment – what Marmot calls the 'social determinants of health'. The review set out six policy objectives for reducing health inequalities including 'to create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities'</p>	<p>The Local Plan will be guided by a Health Impact Assessment, which will be carried out as part of the SA.</p> <p>The Local Plan and SA should seek opportunities to improve access to health services and promote health behaviours, which can contribute to tackling health inequalities.</p>
<p><b><u>Sustainability</u></b></p> <p>The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (2002)</p> <p>Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)</p> <p>Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy, Defra (2005)</p> <p>The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future, DTI (2005)</p>	<p>These documents affirm international and national commitments to sustainable development and set out actions for nations to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21. The principal aim of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy is to ensure environmental protection (including natural resources and quality of the environment, pollution, sustainable consumption and protection), social equity (healthy, just society) and cohesion and economic prosperity.</p> <p>The UK Sustainable Development Strategy outlines objectives for sustainable development. The objectives are driven by environmental improvement, equality and inclusiveness, 'polluter pays' principle and incentives for natural resource efficiency, promoting participation and applying strong scientific evidence with accounting for uncertainty, public attitudes and public values.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support the sustainability aims of Agenda 21 at the local level, and will need to reflect the principles of sustainable development. The SA will, under various topics, consider potential impacts of the Local Plan on sustainability.</p> <p>The SA will address impacts on the climate via greenhouse gases (including CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.</p> <p>The aim of the Local Plan should reflect the first three objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy. All five objectives of the strategy are reflected in the general approach to the appraisal.</p> <p>The SA should examine the cumulative effects that may result from the Local Plan in combination with other housing delivery strategies.</p>



Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b><u>Environment</u></b> The Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community (2014)	The latest Environment Action Programme guides European environmental policy until 2020, giving a long-term direction of vision beyond that of where it wants the Union to be by 2050. It advocates three key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital;</li> <li>• turn the Union into resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; and</li> <li>• safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.</li> </ul>	In developing the Local Plan, the Council should consider how their strategy can positively influence issues such as air quality, the urban environment, natural resource use and waste prevention and recycling. The SA will help to take these issues into account during Local Plan development.
<b><u>Climate Change</u></b> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, (1992 – came into force 1994) Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Doha Amendment (2012) Climate Change Act (2008) Climate Change: the UK Programme (2006) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National strategy for climate and energy (2009) Energy from Renewable Sources Directive (2009/28/EC)	These documents aim to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, and to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Under the Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) committed to individual, legally binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990). The Climate Change Act aims to achieve the 5% Kyoto target, setting out a legally binding framework for the UK to cut carbon emissions. It also paves the way for the UK to adapt to climate change. The Climate Change Programme emphasises the contribution that Local Planning Authorities can make to reducing transport-related emissions of greenhouse gases. The national strategy sets out ambitious targets to reduce harmful carbon emissions over the next 50 years, with major increases in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan sets out how the UK will meet a 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels (or an 18% cut on 2008 levels) by 2020 to deliver the UK's legally binding target to cut emissions by at least 80% by 2050. It will do this through a set of five-year "carbon budgets" to 2022 to keep the UK on track.	The Local Plan should be strongly based on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly by reducing the need to travel and the distances travelled. Development and its management should be energy-efficient. The impact of likely climate change on all types of infrastructure (e.g. future drainage requirements, resilience to extreme temperatures) should also be considered. The SA will consider the effect of the Local Plan on emissions.
<b><u>Conservation and Biodiversity</u></b> Convention on Biodiversity (1992) EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (1992) EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds	The convention requires development of strategies plans and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. These pieces of legislation aim to protect biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. They create a network of 'Natura 2000' sites which include Special Areas of Conservation (SA / IIACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), with they also aim to protect.	The Local Plan and SA should consider effects on all nature conservation, including designated sites and other natural habitats, as well as biodiversity impacts. The SA should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than focusing on 'islands' of protected species. The strategy should be consistent with the objectives of national conservation strategies

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<p>09/147/EC (2009)</p> <p>Amended Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)</p> <p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)</p> <p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, JnCC and DEFRA (July 2012)</p> <p>National Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</p> <p>'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</p>	<p>The Habitats Regulations are the UK legislation transposing The Birds Directive and Habitats Directive into UK law. The Habitats Regulations also include for the protection of priority habitats and species, and SSSIs.</p> <p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act allows for the creation of Marine Conservation Zones, which protect a range of nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology.</p> <p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework replaces the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1992). The purpose of the Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and economic activity and set out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. It is the principal means by which the Government will comply with duties under section 74 of the CRoW Act.</p>	<p>and their local implementation mechanisms - e.g. the Thurrock Greengrid Strategy (2007).</p> <p>The SA will recommend mitigation for any negative nature conservation impacts, considering first avoidance of impacts, and then minimisation and compensation where they cannot be avoided. Mitigation should be proactive through site selection, alternatives and timing. Opportunities to benefit nature conservation and biodiversity will also be sought.</p> <p>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening will be conducted in order to ensure that European sites within and outside of Thurrock are not affected.</p>
<p><b><u>Water</u></b></p> <p>The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC - 'The WFD'</p> <p>Water Act (2003)</p> <p>Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)</p> <p>Directing The Flow – A new approach to integrated water resources management EC, (2006)</p> <p>A Framework for River Basin Planning in England and Wales, EA (2006)</p>	<p>The WFD expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater, and aimed to achieve 'good' status or potential for all waters by 2015, or under certain provisions, 2021 or 2025. The Water Act is national legislation which transposes the WFD, and the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for the Thames River Basin District implements this at a regional level – see regional documents below.</p> <p>The Water Resources Strategy includes various actions to plan for sustainable, reliable water supplies for people and businesses, whilst also protecting the environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA should address climate change, water and flood risk and seek to achieve the protection and improvement of water resources and quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should not lead to a worsening – and where possible should lead to an improvement – in conditions in the water environment.</p> <p>The SA will address the potential for the Local Plan to improve surface runoff quality and look at ways in which the Local Plan could improve the quality of aquatic ecosystems through new development.</p>
<p><b><u>Flood Risk</u></b></p> <p>Flood &amp; Water Management Act (2010)</p>	<p>The Flood &amp; Water Management Act 2010 assigned new responsibilities to local authorities to work in partnership with the Environment Agency (EA), water companies and others to manage various aspects of flood risk. It requires Lead Local Authorities to produce a local strategy setting</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA should take into account priorities and measures included in the Strategy to ensure new development avoids increasing flood risk as fully as</p>

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<p>UK Water Strategy – Future Water (2008)</p> <p>Making Space for Water: A Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England, DEFRA (2005)</p>	<p>out significant flood risks affecting their area, and how they intended to address them.</p> <p>The UK Water Strategy (2008) builds on the principles of the existing Government Strategy or Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management - 'Making Space for Water' (2005) to ensure a fully integrated approach to flood risk and water management up to 2030.</p>	<p>possible, and in situations where it could, adequate mitigation is provided.</p> <p>Development should be located away from areas of flood risk, where possible, and sustainable use of water should be promoted in new development.</p> <p>The SA can consider how the Local Plan can reduce the threat of flooding to communities.</p>
<p><b><u>Soil</u></b></p> <p>EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2006)</p> <p>EU Environmental Liability Directive (99/31/EC) (1999)</p> <p>Safeguarding Our Soils - A Strategy for England (2009)</p>	<p>The EU Soil Strategy (2006) was widely regarded as a precursor to the development of a Soil Framework Directive to protect and ensure the sustainable use of soil. Its aim was to prevent further soil degradation and restore degraded soil in line with its current and intended use.</p> <p>While the European Commission decided in May 2014 to withdraw the proposal for a Soil Framework Directive, the Seventh Environment Action Programme (2014) recognises that soil degradation is a serious challenge.</p> <p>The EU Environmental Liability Directive (99/31/EC) focuses on prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including land contamination, which presents a threat to human health.</p> <p>The England Soil Strategy sets out a vision to improve the management of soil and tackle soil degradation within 20 years in England as part of maintaining sustainable food supplies and developing resilience to climate change.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the need to conserve soil resources, particularly those of high quality, and improve the quality of soils in general. The SA should consider the likely significant effects of the Local Plan on soil resources and quality, and aim to minimise negative effects.</p>
<p><b><u>Land Use</u></b></p> <p>Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020 (2011)</p>	<p>More recently, integrated spatial development has been addressed by the Territorial Agenda of the EU (2011) which focuses on mobilising the potential of European regions and cities for sustainable economic growth and more jobs.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should address the issue of land use and aim to ensure that land is used and managed sustainably. The SA should consider and reflect the need for land to be developed to enable growth; recognising that this can come at a trade-off in terms of environmental priorities.</p>

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b><u>Cultural Heritage</u></b> The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1987) The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1990) Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2003) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	The Conventions and this key historic environment legislation set out a framework for the protection of assets of national value, as well as archaeological assets generally. It includes for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings.  The Hedgerow Regulations set the legislative context for the protection of countryside boundary features.	The Local Plan could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structures and other historic features. The potential contribution of the Local Plan to the historic environment should be taken into account, and the SA should seek to identify opportunities for improvements, ensuring the Local Plan protects historic environmental features as much as possible- offering the highest protection to nationally designated or significant features.
<b><u>Noise</u></b> Environmental Noise Directive – 2002/49/EC (2002) The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2010)	The EU Noise Directive is implemented in the UK by the Environmental Noise Regulations. Amongst their provisions, they require the production of noise mapping to determine exposure to environmental noise, and the adoption of noise action plans which should respond to the identification of noise issues and effects; managing and reducing them where necessary.	The Local Plan should consider the implications of policies and measures on noise levels. The SA should identify potential significant effects of the Local Plan with regard to noise, referring to existing noise mapping or the relevant action plan(s), if available.
<b><u>Air Quality</u></b> Air Quality Framework Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) UK Air Quality Strategy (2007) Air Quality Standards Regulations (England) (2010) Air Quality Regulations (2000) DEFRA draft plans to improve air quality in the UK (2015) EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (2005)	This Directive involves the merging of most existing air quality legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. The Directive seeks to define and establish objectives for ambient air quality to avoid, reduce or prevent harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.  The UK strategy sets out the planning framework for addressing air quality issues and establishes the standards and objectives to be achieved.	Development of the Local Plan and the SA will take into account any emissions caused by new development, including any increase in traffic levels. The SA will address the potential for significant air quality impacts.  The Local Plan should prioritise reducing the need to travel and include general traffic reduction strategies through optimum siting of new development.

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b><u>Waste</u></b> Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and daughter directives e.g. Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 Waste Strategy for England (2007) PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, DCLG (2005)	<p>The EU directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the "polluter pays principle" and the "waste hierarchy".</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into UK law through the Waste Regulations (2012).</p> <p>The National Planning Policy for Waste sets out detailed waste planning policies and places responsibility on waste planning authorities to ensure 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. This includes preparing Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.</p> <p>The Waste Strategy describes a vision for managing waste and resources better and sets out changes needed to deliver more sustainable development in England.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should help to reduce waste through the appropriate location of new development and the promotion of recycling and use of recycled materials. The SA can help to identify any potential effects on waste resulting from new development allocations.</p> <p>The Local Plan and SA should look at ways in which waste can be reduced through new development allocations, including provision of recycling and composting facilities. When siting new development, consideration should also be given to the distance waste will be required to travel.</p>
<b><u>Landscape and Rural Issues</u></b> European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000) Rural Strategy, DEFRA (2004) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2008	<p>The European Landscape Convention defined landscape and highlighted the importance of developing landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and establishing procedures for the general public and other stakeholders to participate in policy creation and implementation.</p> <p>The Rural Strategy (2004) reviews and updates the Rural White Paper (2000) following the creation of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs in 2001. It set out a new devolved and targeted approach to rural policy and development delivery.</p> <p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) addresses the designations of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Open Country and Common Land. It also adds provisions to the consideration and management of the Public Right of Way (PRoW) network.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA should be informed by Thurrock's Landscape Character Assessment(s) and consider the interaction of landscape with other sustainability topics such as biodiversity, flora and fauna access to recreation, and human health and well-being.</p>

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b><u>Transport</u></b> Local Transport Act 2008 Action for roads Command Paper in July 2013 Consultation on the Lower Thames Crossing (2016)	Action for Roads set out the Government's policy for investment in and maintenance of strategic and local roads to 2021.	The SA should consider the potential for effects relating to transport which fall under multiple sustainability topics – i.e. human health resulting from emission levels, and changes in physical activity from promoting non-motorised means of transport.  SA needs to take account of planned investment in the strategic road network in terms of potential phasing, impacts, accessibility and development opportunities.
<b><u>Energy</u></b> Energy Efficiency Directive (2012) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) (2009) Energy White Paper, Meeting the Energy Challenge DTI (2007) Energy Act, DECC 2010	The Energy Efficiency Directive sets out the framework for measures to promote energy efficiency across the EU and help the EU reduce its energy consumption by 20%  The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.  The white paper sets out the international and domestic energy challenge.  The Energy Act includes provisions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introducing a new carbon capture and storage incentive;</li> <li>• tackling fuel poverty by lowering the energy bills of the most vulnerable consumers;</li> <li>• clarifying Ofgem's remit; and</li> <li>• tackling market power exploitation.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan and SA should consider ways in which CO2 emissions could be reduced and how new housing can be heated adequately and affordably.  The Local Plan should address any outstanding issues of fuel poverty and ensure that new development reduces the risk of increasing fuel poverty in the borough.



Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b><u>Education and Skills</u></b> Skills for Sustainable Growth Strategy (2010) Rigour and Responsiveness in Skills document (2013) Europe 2020	<p>The strategy set out the direction for skills policy for the next five years and the shared responsibility of Government, employers and individuals to create a system for skills in which all parties can invest with confidence and benefit with consistency. The aim was to develop the skills needed to support a competitive economy that is environmentally sound and resource efficient.</p> <p>In 2013, the Government built on this work with publication of a document entitled 'Rigour and Responsiveness in Skills', with the objective of setting out the framework to accelerate reforms to the skills system to ensure that the UK's vocational training offer allows its citizens to compete with any in the world.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA should incorporate aspirations set out in these documents and aim to ensure that spatial development facilitates skills development in Thurrock, particularly with regard to the siting and nature of new employment developments.</p>
<b>REGIONAL AND LOCAL</b>		
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for the Thames River Basin District (2009)	<p>This plan focuses on protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Many organisations and individuals help to protect and improve the water environment for the benefit of people and wildlife. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency uses to achieve the improvement needed in the Thames River Basin District.</p>	<p>Data from this plan will be used to inform the evidence base, while aims and objectives will be considered in development of the SA Objectives and Framework.</p>
Planning and Transport Strategy for Thames Gateway South Essex (2013)	<p>The strategy was set up to raise overall prosperity levels of Thames Gateway South Essex to equal the Greater South East, and provide a better quality of life for the population by developing and maintaining a sustainable transport system that promotes growth and strengthens provision for all users, whilst minimising impact on the built and natural environments. It sets out objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitate sustainable employment, economic and housing growth;</li> <li>• minimise the impact of development and transport on the environment;</li> <li>• enhance connectivity internationally, nationally and within Thames Gateway South Essex (TGSE) to jobs, education and services; and</li> <li>• enhance the quality of life across TGSE through sustainable transport system.</li> </ul>	<p>These objectives should be taken into account in development of the Sustainability Objectives that form part of the Sustainability Framework.</p>
Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid Strategy (2005)	<p>The strategy sets out actions for the Green Grid Partnership (Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership, governmental agencies, local/national environmental trusts, non-governmental bodies and the East of England Development Agency) to ensure that infrastructure developments are environmentally sound, and that they protect, enhance and create new areas of outstanding landscape, riverscape and townscape character, biodiversity value, archaeological, cultural and built heritage and settings for development; views and landmarks.</p>	<p>These aims should be taken into account in formulation of the Sustainability Objectives and identification of appropriate indicators/ metrics to be used in the appraisal.</p>

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b><u>Adopted Local Plan</u></b> The Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (2011) The Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development Focused Review (2015) Thurrock Proposed Submission Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development Plan (2010)	<p>The adopted Core Strategy contains objectives and policies covering a range of spatial development issues in relation to education, health, community safety, sustainable development, climate change, energy and flood management, housing, employment, sport and leisure, community facilities and the natural and historic environment.</p> <p>The focus review amends selected number of policies to accord with current Governmental advice and the NPPF.</p> <p>This document reports the findings of a Habitats Regulation Assessment of the potential effects of Thurrock's 2010 LDF Core Strategy (CS) on the Natura 2000 network.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development are being updated as part of the emerging Local Plan. Adopted documents should be reviewed to help inform development of the SA Objectives and Frameworks, with a cross-checking exercise to ensure the new Local Plan does not conflict with previous plans.</p> <p>This document should be used to inform consideration of HRA, as well as development of objectives around biodiversity, flora and fauna for both the SA and Local Plan.</p>
The Site Specific Allocations and Policies Local Plan (2013)	A planning document that set out sites allocation for new development in Thurrock, together with area-based policies. The plan was prepared to support the delivery of the adopted Core Strategy; however, on 12 Feb 2014 Thurrock's cabinet authorised the preparation of a new Local Plan for Thurrock. Work on this plan will instead be incorporated into the new Local Plan.	Work undertaken on the Site Allocations Local Plan should be kept and used to inform the new Local Plan. The new Local Plan should include site-specific detail, which was proposed to be set out in the prepared plan.
<b><u>Emerging Local Plan</u></b> Thurrock Borough Local Development Scheme: 2014-2017 (2014)	The LDS is the Council's project plan for preparing a Local Plan for the Borough, which will eventually replace the Thurrock Core Strategy which was adopted in December 2011.	The LDS should be considered throughout the SA process as the point of reference for Local Plan Development. The staged process to SA should correspond to a similar staged process in the Local Plan's development.
Thurrock Economic Development Strategy (2007) DRAFT Thurrock Economic Development Strategy (2016)	<p>The Economic Development Strategy was created to provide strategic guidance to the Council and its partners in their attempts to create the required economic conditions to achieve the delivery of 18,500 new homes and 26,000 new jobs by 2021.</p> <p>As part of an update to the EDS, which is currently at a draft stage, the council has undertaken work to refresh the economic baseline and understand the extent to which progress has been made against economic challenges in the 2007 EDS. An analysis of key changes brought about since the previous strategy will further help to ensure that the Council and its partners are in the best position to focus attention (and resources) on the most pressing issues.</p>	The Local Plan and SA should make provision for identifying and delivering economic objectives. Updated baseline information contained in the strategy will be used to inform the SA evidence base.

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Thurrock Council's Housing Strategy 2015-2020	The housing strategy sets out the Council's vision for working together with all housing providers to deliver both housing led growth and regeneration in the borough and improve the health, wellbeing and life opportunities for communities.	Provision of housing, particularly housing that is affordable will be considered in the SA through the inclusion of a housing topic. In particular this topic will seek to identify areas of particular housing deprivation.
Thurrock Homelessness Review and Prevention Strategy 2015-2020 (2015)	This strategy document underpins and seeks to address the four main reasons why people are homeless, and sets out action plans to target reduction in the number of homeless people for the next five years.	
Thurrock Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Children and Young People (2015) Thurrock Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Demographics and Population Change (2015)	The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is an assessment of the current and future health and social care needs of the local community that could be met by local authority, NHS England and Commissioning Group (CCGs). The JSNA: Children and Young People looks specifically at the needs of children and young people in the borough, providing a comprehensive picture of the health and wellbeing needs of children and young people, now and in the future. JSNA: Demographics and Population Change looks at the demography of Thurrock's population as a whole and feeds the information to Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Thurrock (currently under production).	Data from these assessments will be incorporated into the Evidence Base, while aims and objectives will help shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.
Thurrock Children and Young People Plan 2015-2016 (2015)	The plan is the overarching strategy for Thurrock's Children and Young people Partnership, setting the direction and priorities for services for children, young people and families over the next year.	Data from these assessments will inform the Evidence Base, while aims and objectives will help shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.
Thurrock Housing Strategy 2015-2020 (2015)	The strategy document set out three core priorities for working together with housing providers to deliver housing-led growth and regeneration in the borough and improve the health, wellbeing and the life opportunities for the communities.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the vision and policies of the Housing Strategy for Thurrock to improve health and wellbeing of the community. The SA should consider the potential cumulative effects of any planned development with this Strategy.
Thurrock School Travel Strategy (SMOTS) 2015-2018 (2015)	The strategy was developed in response to the Education Act 2006 and builds on previous Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategies. It focuses on delivering sustainable, healthy and safe journeys to education facilities for children. The strategy aims to increase the proportion of children and young people who travel by sustainable and active mode to education sites for the next three years.	Aims and objectives should be used to shape development of the SA objectives, particularly around the topic of obesity and physical activity.

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Thurrock Community Safety partnership Crime and Safety Assessment (2015)	The assessment covers the scale and scope of crime, disorder and community safety issues in Thurrock.	The results of this assessment will form part of the baseline of the appraisal, in addition to helping identify the key sustainability issues.
Thurrock Health and Well-being Strategy (2013) (under review)	A two-part document jointly developed by Thurrock Council and Thurrock NHS Clinical Commission Group to deliver improve health and well-being. The objective for this strategy is to ensure people stay healthy longer, reduce inequalities in health and well-being and empower communities to take responsibility for their own health and well-being.	Data from this strategy will be incorporated into the evidence base, while aims and objectives will help shape development of SA Objectives and Framework, particularly for health topics.
Thurrock Transport Strategy (2013)	<p>The strategy sets out the aims, objectives and a series of policies to help deliver and enhance an accessible and sustainable transport network which will enable users to access education, healthcare and employment opportunities in Thurrock. It pays particular attention to major development projects, including Tilbury Port, London Gateway and Lakeside, which are vital to the economic prosperity of Thurrock.</p> <p>Tackling congestion, delivering accessibility, improving air quality and making Thurrock's roads safer are core elements of the Transport Strategy which support economic growth and will help facilitate regeneration throughout the borough for years to come.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies which help to deliver a reliable, well maintained transport system, promoting measures aimed at reducing congestion, improving health (walking and cycling measures), air quality and road safety.</p> <p>The SA should consider transport-related effects which fall under multiple topics – i.e. human health resulting from emissions, and changes in physical activity from promoting non-motorised means of transport.</p>
Thurrock Community Strategy (2012)	<p>This Strategy identifies a long-term vision for improvements across Thurrock and its communities to create a place of opportunity, enterprise and excellence, where individuals, communities and businesses flourish. The five priorities it supports are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create a great place for learning and opportunity;</li> <li>• encourage and promote job creation and economic prosperity;</li> <li>• build pride, responsibility and respect;</li> <li>• improve health and wellbeing; and</li> <li>• promote and protect our clean and green environment.</li> </ul>	These priorities should be taken into account in development of the Sustainability Objectives that form part of the Sustainability Framework.
Thurrock Interim Air Quality Action Plan for Transport 2012/13-2014/15 (2012)	An action plan to improve air quality in Thurrock focusing purely on reducing emissions of pollutants from Transport sources.	Data from this Plan will inform the Evidence Base. Aims and objectives will help shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Thurrock Traffic Management Plan: 2012-2026 (2012)	A plan to help manage congestion and comply with the Traffic Management Act 2004; setting out the traffic management issue the Borough faces and what the Council plans to do to address those issues.	Data from this plan will be incorporated into the Evidence Base, while aims and objectives will help shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.
Thurrock Energy Study (2010) The Local Climate Impacts Profile Report: Planning for Thurrock's Adaptation to Impacts of Climate Change (2010)	The study assesses renewable and low-carbon energy generation opportunities for Thurrock Council, providing an evidence base to support proposed planning policies and evaluate the feasibility of renewable energy targets in new residential and non-residential buildings. The Local Climate Impacts Profile Report was developed to assist the Council and its partners in developing a comprehensive risk-based, site and service-specific action plan to ensure that Thurrock's infrastructure, services and communities are resilient to impacts of climate change.	Data from this study will be incorporated into the SA Evidence Base, while aims and objectives will help shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.
Thurrock Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Draft (2015)	In June 2015, Thurrock published a Draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2016-2021 to provide a framework for how the council, as the Lead Local Flood Authority, will work alongside other Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to manage and respond to local flood risk identified in Thurrock. The Strategy was consulted on between June and September 2015 and on 13th January 2016 the council recommended that the final Strategy be approved.	Data from this Strategy will be incorporated into the SA Evidence Base, while aims and objectives will help shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.
Thurrock Surface Water Management Plan (2014)	The document describes the Thurrock Council's preferred surface water management strategy including consideration of flooding from sewers, drains groundwater and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall.	Data from this study will be incorporated into the SA Evidence Base, while aims and objectives from the management plan will help shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.
Thurrock Water Cycle Study (2010)	The study assessed the impact of proposed growth targets for Thurrock on its water cycle infrastructure and water environment, in order to determine where additional investment was required to build new infrastructure or implement management measures.	
Mineral and Waste Development Plan Document (2009) Issues and Options Thurrock Waste Management Capacity Needs Assessment (2010)	The aim of this document was to implement the vision and policies for minerals and waste planning set out in the Core Strategy through the provision of appropriately located and sized sites, in order to meet the regional need for primary mineral extraction, secondary/recycled aggregates processing and the management of waste originating within the borough up to 2021. It will be superseded by the new Local Plan.	Aims and objectives should be used to shape development of the SA material and waste objective and appraisal guiding questions.
Thurrock Unitary Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2009)	This report considers the sensitivity, diversity and value of the historic environment resources within Thurrock and aims to facilitate development of positive approaches to the integration of historic environment objectives into spatial planning.	Aims and objectives should be used to shape development of the SA objectives, particularly around the topic of cultural heritage.

Document	Objectives and Requirements Relevant to the Local Plan	Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<p>Green Infrastructure Plan for Thurrock 2006-2011 (2007)</p> <p>Open Spaces Strategy 2006-2011 (2006)</p> <p>Thurrock Biodiversity Study 2006-2011 (2006)</p>	<p>These documents together form a Green Grid Strategy for Thurrock; providing comprehensive knowledge of the existing and potential assets and needs of the borough. The strategy identifies maps and evaluates existing and potential elements within Thurrock that contribute to the local Green Grid and broader green infrastructure network in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>The biodiversity study identifies open spaces, recreational routes and landscape features within the borough recognised for their biological/ ascetic value.</p> <p>One of the overarching principles of the Thurrock Greengrid Strategy is to protect the integrity and functioning of natural systems (hydrology, soils, bio and geo-diversity) and see to improve it wherever possible through development and sustainable management systems.</p>	<p>Aims and objectives should be used to shape development of the SA objectives, particularly around the topics of biodiversity, flora and fauna and access to services and facilities.</p>
Thurrock Cycle Strategy (2007)	<p>The strategy was produced in response to the Government's requirement for each local transport authority to produce a cycling strategy as part of their Local Transport Plan (LTP). The Cycle Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set a clear vision for cycling through Thurrock;</li> <li>• provide links between cycle and other rated policy initiatives; and</li> <li>• influence the content of Local Plans and other key policy documents.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies which help deliver a reliable, well maintained transport system, promoting measures aimed at reducing congestion, improving health (walking and cycling), road safety and air quality and reducing transport-related emissions. The Local Plan should promote equality of transport opportunity.</p>
Thurrock Parking Strategy (2007)	<p>The strategy sets out the council's policies strategies and policies for parking within the borough. Parking reports are now produced annually, with the latest report produced in 2015.</p>	
Thurrock Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2012 (2007)	<p>The plan identifies Thurrock's most important species and habitats; it includes a short term action plan for the conservation of each priority species or habitat identified.</p>	<p>Data from this plan will inform the baseline. Aims and objectives will shape development of the SA Objectives and Framework.</p>
Thurrock Single Equality Scheme (2012)	<p>The scheme aims to ensure Thurrock services are provided fair and equal to the communities. Provide equal access to jobs, promote diversity and tolerance and prevent harassment and victimisation of residents, service users and employees.</p>	<p>This scheme and its aims will be considered as part of the equalities SA topic.</p>



**Growth & Strategy Team**

[growth&strategy@thurrock.gov.uk](mailto:growth&strategy@thurrock.gov.uk)

Planning and Growth

Planning and Transportation

Civic Offices, New Road

Grays, Essex RM17 6SL

**The consultation on this document runs from  
Friday 26 February to 5pm Monday 11 April 2016**

