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1 Summary

2 Introduction

Minerals planning ensures that the need for minerals is balanced against the impacts of minerals extraction on local communities and the environment.

The Minerals Local Plan sets out the vision and policy governing minerals development in Essex until 2029. It will address the need to contribute towards national and local requirements for minerals together with social, environmental and economic considerations. It will present a clear picture of what minerals activity is acceptable to enable decisions about investment to be made by industry and to provide certainty for local communities about minerals development in their area. It will replace the existing Minerals Local Plan. It will be the basis on which a decision is made to approve or refuse a mineral planning application.

3 National Policy

The government sets out policies and guidance that mineral planning authorities must have regard to in preparing their local planning policy. The Minerals Local Plan has been prepared in accordance with the new National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). It also complies with the legal requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Planning Act 2008, the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Localism Act 2011.

4 Essex Mineral Resource

Essex County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority for Essex (except for the unitary authorities of Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock).

Essex produces 5 main mineral types:

- **Aggregates** – this term includes sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used in the construction industry, only sand and gravel is relevant to Essex. The County is one of the largest producers in the UK. It is especially extensive in the centre and north of Essex, the districts of Uttlesford, Braintree, Chelmsford, Colchester and Tendring. It is used to produce concrete
- **Silica sand** – This is higher value sand which contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is used for a variety of industrial uses, there is one site producing silica sand in north-east Essex. Its uses include glassmaking, foundry casting, ceramics, horticulture and water filtration
- **Brick Clay** - This is sedimentary material used in the industrial manufacture of bricks, roof tiles and clay. There are two brick making sites in Essex, both of which extract brick clay.
- **Brick Earth** – Historically used in making bricks and tiles, it is not currently being worked. Most of this mineral is found in Rochford District.
- **Chalk** - A form of sedimentary limestone rock, produced mainly for agriculture but also used in the pharmaceutical industry. It is only extracted at one site in the form of white chalk in the north-west of the County.

The location of Essex's minerals activity is shown in Figure 1 .

Transport of minerals is probably one of the most noticeable of impacts on local communities. Over 78% of the sand and gravel extracted in Essex is used in Essex, therefore the majority of minerals are transported by lorries. The County also has to import minerals such as hard rock as there are no deposits in Essex. The plan addresses this transport issue as well as ensuring that the impact of minerals development on Essex's citizens and its environment are minimised and that sources of aggregate will be planned, co-ordinated and wherever possible located near to the County's main growth areas.

5 Vision

Vision for Essex for mineral development to 2029

The Vision shows how we would like mineral development to go forward in Essex during the plan period. All the policies and preferred sites are informed by this vision and are intended to deliver it.

(A) Sustainable Development

Minerals development will make a positive contribution to Essex through a plan-led, collaborative approach which promotes the sustainable use, re-use, recycling and extraction of minerals. Sustainable mineral and mineral-related development will be approved without delay when in accordance with this Plan.

(B) Primary Mineral Provision

Essex will continue to be a major producer and user of sand and gravel, with the majority of that produced being used within the County itself. This will enable the planned growth within district/ borough/ city authority plans to occur and facilitate the maintenance of existing infrastructure. A steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel will be provided to meet national and local need, having regard to the Local Aggregate Assessment and the targets agreed with the East of England Aggregates Working Party, whilst not over-supplying in order to protect Essex's environment and our finite mineral resources. Plan provision will also be made for silica sand and brick clay.

(C) Co-ordinating Essex Supply of Minerals

Sources of aggregate, whether primary, secondary or recycled, will be planned to serve the whole of the county and wherever possible located in proximity to the County's main growth centres - Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester, and Harlow, and the South Essex Thames Gateway, Haven Gateway and West Essex Alliance (formerly M11 corridor) growth areas, to maintain an appropriate match between mineral supply and demand. The lack of primary aggregate resources in the south and west of the County will be addressed to ensure that planned urban growth can take place without unnecessarily long transport distances. The existing infrastructure of rail depots and marine landing wharves in Essex and neighbouring Thurrock, in particular, will be important in this regard. The long distance importation of aggregates will be maintained to ensure provision of non-indigenous minerals.

(D) Protecting Amenities and Communities

All minerals development will be well-designed to afford protection to local communities and the built, natural and historic environment. Mineral developers will engage with communities to create the most appropriate local solutions.

(E) Climate Change

Ensuring all minerals development is located, operated and managed whilst having regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation, so the County plays its part in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and is resilient to potentially more extreme future weather conditions.

(F) Reduce, Re-use and Recycling of Minerals

Minerals previously extracted from the ground will be put to better use. The recycling and reuse of construction, demolition and excavation waste will be maximised, by safeguarding existing strategic aggregate recycling sites (SARS) and locating new facilities in proximity

to the key centres of Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester and Harlow. The Council promotes sustainable procurement and construction techniques and the use of alternative building materials in accordance with national and local policies.

(G) Protecting Mineral Resources and Facilities

The needless sterilisation of mineral resources by development will be avoided by designating 'Minerals Safeguarding Areas' (MSA's) for sand and gravel, chalk, brick clay and brickearth. Existing, permitted and preferred mineral sites and mineral supply infrastructure will be safeguarded to ensure the effective operation of these sites is not compromised, and to prevent incompatible development taking place close by to the potential detriment of future occupants.

(H) Restoration and After-use

Mineral workings are temporary in nature. Restoration and after-use schemes will continue to be integral to site selection and the consideration of planning applications, with progressive working and restoration schemes expected. The focus of after-use will shift from purely agricultural use – important though that remains - towards enhancement of the local environment by means of increased provision for biodiversity, geodiversity, climate change adaptation and outdoor recreation, including public rights of way.

(I) Communities

Collaborative working arrangements will forge stronger links with communities, stakeholders and local planning authorities, as well as neighbouring and more distant planning authorities on whom we rely for non-indigenous minerals. Collectively we will address the sustainable long-term supply of primary aggregates and the protection of public amenity.

(J) Economy and Long Term High Quality Environment and Landscape

As well as bringing economic advantage, effective collaborative working will ensure minerals development makes a positive contribution to our environment and biodiversity, through the protection and creation of high quality habitats and landscapes that contribute to a high quality of life for present and future generations.

6 Aims and Objectives

The Vision outlined above will be expressed and delivered through the aims and objectives set out below. Individual objectives are cross-referenced to the three parts of sustainable development – economic, social, and environmental.

Aims:	Strategy Objectives:
1. To promote sustainable development.	1. To ensure sustainable minerals development can be approved without delay in accordance with the presumption in the National Planning Policy Framework.

	<p>2. To ensure minerals development supports the proposals for sustainable economic growth, regeneration, and development outlined in adopted Local Plans/ LDFs prepared by Essex district/ borough/city councils.</p> <p>3. To ensure that minerals development in the County fully promotes sustainable development.</p> <p>4. To ensure certainty for both developers and the public.</p> <p>(economic, social, and environmental)</p>
2. To promote a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions including carbon, and ensure that new development is adaptable to changes in climatic conditions.	<p>5. To ensure that minerals and associated development provides for,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions during the winning, working and handling of minerals. • Sustainable patterns of minerals transportation. • The integration of features which promote climate change mitigation and adaptation into the design of minerals restoration and after-care proposals. <p>(environmental)</p>
3. To promote social inclusion and human health and well being	<p>6. To ensure that the local communities are consulted and their views considered during the development of minerals proposals and in the determination of planning applications for minerals development.</p> <p>7. To ensure that the impacts on amenity of people living in proximity to minerals developments are rigorously controlled, minimised and mitigated.</p> <p>(social)</p>
4. To promote the efficient use of minerals by using them in a sustainable manner and reducing the need for primary mineral extraction	<p>8. To reduce reliance on primary mineral resources in Essex, firstly through reducing the demand for minerals and minimising waste and secondly, by the re-use and using recycled aggregates.</p> <p>(economic, social, and environmental)</p>
5. To protect and safeguard existing mineral reserves, existing permitted mineral sites, and Preferred Sites for mineral extraction, as well as existing and proposed sites for associated mineral development.	<p>9. To identify and safeguard the following mineral resources in Essex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and gravel, silica sand, brick earth, brick clay, and chalk reserves which have potential future economic and/or conservation value (i.e. unnecessary sterilisation should be avoided). • Existing and potential secondary processing and aggregate recycling facilities that are of strategic importance for future mineral supply, to ensure that these are not compromised by other non minerals development. <p>(economic, social, and environmental)</p>
6. To provide for a steady and adequate supply of primary minerals to meet future requirements.	<p>10. To provide for a steady and adequate supply of primary aggregates and industrial minerals by:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding transshipment sites for importing and exporting mineral products. • Meeting the mineral provision targets agreed by the East of England Aggregates Working Party, or as indicated by the Local Aggregate Assessment. • Identifying suitable mineral extraction sites through site allocations in the Plan <p>(economic)</p>
7. To protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environment in relation to mineral extraction and associated development.	<p>11. To provide protection from minerals development to designated areas of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, cultural and heritage importance, in a manner which is commensurate with their importance.</p> <p>12. To secure high quality restoration of extraction sites with appropriate after-care to achieve new after-uses which are beneficial and enhance the local environment.</p> <p>13. To maintain and/or enhance landscape, biodiversity and residential amenity for people living in proximity to minerals development.</p> <p>(environmental, social)</p>
8. To reduce the impact of minerals extraction and associated development on the transport system.	<p>14. To achieve more sustainable patterns of minerals transportation by,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving preference to identifying local sources of aggregate in relative proximity to urban growth areas and growth centres. • Optimising how minerals sites obtain access to the strategic highway network. • Mitigating the adverse traffic impacts of mineral extraction and associated development by appropriate traffic management measures. • Increasing the use and availability of rail and water facilities for the long haul movement of mineral products. <p>(economic, social, and environmental)</p>

7 Strategy

The Strategy of the plan to achieve the Vision and objectives is as follows:

To provide for the best possible geographic dispersal of sand and gravel across the County, accepting that due to geographic factors the majority of sites will be located in the central and north-eastern parts of the County (to support key areas of growth and development and minimise mineral miles) with a focus on extending existing extraction sites with primary processing plant, and reducing reliance on restoration by landfill.

8 Conserving Minerals

The minerals hierarchy sets out the different approaches to the supply of minerals, and orders them in terms of their sustainability. The most sustainable option is to reduce the amount of minerals used, followed by sourcing minerals from alternative sources including secondary and recycled materials, and finally through the primary extraction of minerals.

Alternative sources include:

- recycled aggregates - primary aggregates which have already been used that can be reclaimed and recycled from the material arising from demolition processes
- secondary sources - other materials which can be used in place of primary aggregates in construction processes. These currently include blast furnace slag, power station ash, glass chips and shredded tyres.

The role of the plan is to promote the development of a network of minerals recycling and processing facilities and to also control the amount of land allocated for primary extraction in order to promote the use of secondary materials.

Want to know more?

For more information about this topic please look at Policies S2, S4 and S5

9 Sand and Gravel

Aggregates are the most commonly extracted and used construction materials in the UK. They are an essential part of the economy, used for the maintenance of infrastructure and new development including houses, schools, flood defences and roads.

Minerals can only be worked where they occur. There is usually a mismatch between where aggregates are worked and where they are needed, therefore large quantities of aggregates are moved by road, rail and water locally and around the country.

Managed aggregate supply

The National Planning Policy Framework requires the Council to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. Supply had historically been managed by predicting national need for primary land-won aggregates after taking into account the supply of alternative aggregates, such as recycled demolition waste, and marine dredged supplies. The land-won need was split into sub-national supply quotas and further separated into individual mineral planning authority areas. The Greater Essex land-won sand and gravel plan provision figure is 4.45 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) and has been divided as follows:

4.31 mtpa to Essex

0.14 mtpa to Thurrock

The Council is now required to prepare an annual 'Local Aggregate Assessment' based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options. This will now form the basis on which the plan provision is calculated. The most recent Local Aggregate Assessment records the aggregate sales for the period 2002-2011 as 3.62 mtpa for Essex. This is below the Essex plan provision figure of 4.31 mtpa. Although recent sales figures in Essex/ Thurrock combined are below this sub-national figure, this reflects a recessionary period in the national economy and is untypical in the context of historic performance in recent decades. In addition, taking a longer term view to 2029, it is believed that the UK economy will recover with an expectation for higher sales being the outcome.

Industrial Minerals

Silica sand is extracted at one site in Essex at Martells Quarry. After allowing for what has already been permitted, more resources will need to be identified and an extension to the site has been identified. The Plan needs to provide for an additional 0.39 million tonnes of Silica Sand.

Want to know more?

For more information about this topic please look at Policies S6, S7, P1 and P2

10 Landbank

Because aggregates are so fundamental to our economy and quality of life, national policy requires mineral planning authorities to ensure there are enough reserves to meet the needs of the construction industry. A minimum landbank of 7 years supply for sand and gravel, 10 years for silica sand and 25 years for brick clay is recommended in the National Planning Policy Framework which reflects the time it takes to develop new areas of working.

A 'landbank' is a stock of planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals into the future. The size of a landbank is measured in terms of number of 'years'. The landbank is the total reserves with planning permission that can be worked now.

There are concerns about over-supply leading to wasteful use of a finite resource, and potential environmental impacts of granting permission for reserves to be worked over many decades.

The landbank is a tool to help protect against insufficient supplies. Preventing additions to the landbank can have consequences for individual sites and supply to particular markets, even when there seems to be more than enough. Many factors need to be borne in mind when considering how large the landbank should be and under what circumstances additional reserves should be permitted or resisted.

The landbank is an indicator of when new permissions are likely to be needed and is a tool used to give confidence in future supply. However, unforeseen circumstances can affect the overall landbank provision or production capacity and ability of the industry to respond to market demands including major projects.

National policy requires consideration to be given to the need for minerals that can't be provided by existing permitted reserves. Even if the landbank is greater than the minimum requirement proposals must be considered if they can supply that need.

At a local level policy is written to enable by the County Council on whether a minerals extraction proposal is acceptable and planning permission should be granted.

Preferred Sites for Land Won Sand and Gravel Provision

Sites have been chosen with regard to their environmental and social acceptability by avoiding imposing any unacceptable adverse impacts on public health and safety, amenity, the environment, local community or highways. The following sites have been selected for future sand and gravel extraction:

Table 1

Site No.	Location:	Proposer:	Area: ha.	Approx. tonnage (mt)	MPA comments:
A3	Bradwell Quarry, Rivenhall	Blackwater Aggregates	9	1.0	Extension to existing quarry. Working and restoration to be integrated with A4-A7.
A4	Bradwell Quarry, Rivenhall	Blackwater Aggregates	25.5	3.0	Extension to existing quarry. Working and restoration to be integrated with A3 & A5-A7.
A5	Bradwell Quarry, Rivenhall	Blackwater Aggregates	35	3.0	Extension to existing quarry. Working and restoration to be integrated with A3-A4 / A6-A7.
A6	Bradwell Quarry, Rivenhall	Blackwater Aggregates	37.5	2.5	Extension to existing quarry. Working and restoration to be integrated with A3-A5 / A7.
A7	Bradwell Quarry, Rivenhall	Blackwater Aggregates	95	6.5	Extension to existing quarry. Working and restoration to be integrated with A3-A6.
A9	Broadfield Farm, Rayne	Lafarge Aggregates	90	4.28	New Site

Site No.	Location:	Proposer:	Area: ha.	Approx. tonnage (mt)	MPA comments:
A13	Colchester Quarry, Fiveways	Tarmac	15.5	2.95	Extension to existing quarry.
A20	Sunnymead, Alresford	Lafarge Aggregates	65	4.67	Extension to existing quarry.
A22	Little Bullocks Farm, Little Canfield	Environ	6.9	0.65	Extension to existing quarry.
A23	Little Bullocks Farm, Little Canfield	Environ	5.5	0.06	Extension to existing quarry.
A31	Maldon Road, Birch	Hanson	25	4	Extension to existing quarry.
A38	Blackleys Quarry, Gt Leighs	Frank Lyons Plant Services	22	1.07	Extension to existing quarry.
A39	Blackleys Quarry, Gt Leighs	Frank Lyons Plant Services	21	0.75	Extension to existing quarry.
A46	Colemans Farm	Simon Brice	46	2.5	New Site
A40	Shellows Cross, Roxwell / Willingale	Lafarge Aggregates	105	3.5	New Site
B1	Slough Farm, Ardleigh	Aggregate Industries	11.6	0.39	Extension to existing quarry.
		Total Provision		40.824MT	

1. Approximate tonnages are in millions of tonnes (mt).

The sites are listed above in are in no order of preference.

Maintaining local supply

Reducing supply to only a very few sites can result in adverse environmental and social impacts including loss of jobs when smaller sites close, sterilising viable future reserves, and focusing impacts at a few sites. Additionally a lack of competition is likely to increase prices to consumers, in particular in the local market. However, it may also deliver benefits by concentrating supplies at sites with better access to the main roads and rail-links and completing and restoring sites more promptly.

Want to know more?

For more information about this topic please look at Policies S6, S7, P1 and P2

11 Mineral Safeguarding/Mineral Consultation Areas

Mineral resources are finite and can only be worked where they naturally occur. Sustainable minerals policy requires that we manage these natural resources carefully to ensure there are sufficient supplies for future generations.

One of the purposes of the planning system is to balance the various competing demands on land use. Safeguarding mineral resources simply means that the presence of mineral resources is flagged up when an application for development that could prevent minerals extraction is received. All the usual planning considerations are taken into account, plus the importance of the mineral resource, when deciding whether to grant permission and under what conditions. This does not mean that non-mineral development will not be permitted.

Mineral planning authorities are required to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas in local development documents. The Mineral Safeguarding Areas should contain resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value to warrant protection for future generations. It is very important to note there is no presumption that resources defined in Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be worked.

The NPPF also requires the safeguarding of existing and potential sites for mineral transport and storage such as wharves and railheads and for production facilities for concrete, asphalt and for alternative materials.

Which minerals are to be safeguarded?

Mineral resources of national and local importance need to be protected and safeguarded. In addition it is proposed that certain minerals that have not been worked for a while, but that may become economic again will also be safeguarded, for example brickearth. Therefore in Essex the following minerals are safeguarded: sand and gravel, silica sand, chalk, brickclay and brickearth

Defining the boundary for each mineral to be safeguarded

The starting point is the British Geological Survey resource map for Essex. The Mineral Safeguarding Areas are refined where better geological data is available. Additionally, the minerals industry is consulted on the final resource boundaries for safeguarding since they may have information about the mineral resources and their economic viability that can help to refine the boundaries.

Aspects that need to be considered include whether to exclude urban areas and areas with designations that are not generally compatible with mineral working, such as conservation or landscape designations.

Mineral Consultation Areas

In addition, Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) have been defined around all the Mineral Safeguarding Areas as defined on the Policies Map. They exclude the land contained within the MSA itself, but include all adjoining land extending for a further distance of 250 metres outwards from the outer boundary of the MSA. MCAs protect both mineral resources from sterilisation and future residents from unwanted impacts. MCAs are included within the Minerals Local Plan and district councils' local development frameworks, together with at least one appropriate policy in the core strategy requiring the Minerals Planning Authority to be consulted granting permission for development that could sterilise mineral resource.

Wharves, railheads, production facilities and alternative materials

In addition Mineral Consultation Areas are also to be used to protect non-mineral activities such as wharves, railheads and production facilities.

Within Essex there are currently three railheads, Chelmsford Rail Depot, Harlow Mill Rail Station and Marks Tey Rail Depot. Ballast Quay at Fingringhoe quarry will not be safeguarded once extraction is finished

Production facilities for concrete products and reprocessing alternative materials such as construction and demolition waste may take place alongside minerals extraction as part of a minerals permission. These sites will be safeguarded through the safeguarding minerals process. Where such sites are located independently of a minerals permission they will be safeguarded.

Want to know more?

For more information about this topic please look at Policies S8 and S9

12 Restoration

Minerals development inevitably results in changes to the landscape. Careful site management, restoration and after-use has the potential to deliver social, environmental and economic benefits.

The delivery of habitat focused restoration schemes can play an important role in ecological network reconnection. Creating better and connected habitat is given support in the draft National Planning Policy Framework enabling planning to contribute to the delivery of these aims. To contribute to this, conservation work and biodiversity needs to be extended off site, beyond planning permission boundaries, as wildlife do not recognise these boundaries as well as development of habitat on formerly quarried land that compliments the environment beyond.

Clear prioritisation of ecologically focused mineral site restoration may be unreasonable as the framework of minerals planning policy allows Minerals Development Frameworks to support a broad range of potential after uses: amenity, geodiversity, industrial and other development. Guidance will be provided on preferred after-uses of individual sites isolated from other quarry operations. Depending on a site's scale and location a variety of after-uses may be suitable.

Within Essex the intensity of quarrying, rural nature of the area and presence of a European nature designated site suggests it could be ideal for a landscape scale restoration strategy. Local landowners, conservation organisations and the minerals industry could work towards a single vision to maximise benefits of land-use change in the area.

Want to know more?

For more information about this topic please look at Policy S12

13 Development Management

The Minerals Core Strategy should not repeat national policy and should be locally distinctive. The recent National Planning Policy Framework replaces a raft of national planning policy. It supports sustainable development and continues to highlight key aspects of minerals policy. However, more detailed policy will be required at a local level to assist planning officers in determining planning applications and what is sustainable following the removal of the existing detailed national policy.

The following list outlines the topics that Essex County Council feel requires local policy guidance for minerals in Essex in light of the National Planning Policy Framework:

Transport

Pollutions and Amenity Impacts

Health

Flooding, water resources and water quality

Visual and landscape impact

Biodiversity and geological conservation

Heritage assets

Recreation and rights of way

Land and soil resources

Potential hazard to bird strike

Planning obligations

Primary processing plant

Secondary processing plant

Want to know more?

For more information about this topic please look at Policies S10, S11, DM1, DM2, DM3 and DM4

14 Monitoring

The Plan must be deliverable and flexible to change. Once it is adopted it will be reviewed and monitored on a regular basis to ensure it is efficient and can be successfully delivered. The Plan sets out the targets that will be used to show whether or not policies are being successful. A full plan review will take place within five years of the date of adoption of the plan, and within five years of each previous review, as part of a monitor and manage approach to forward planning. A second trigger is also in place; should annual monitoring show a fall in either the sand and gravel, silica sand or brick clay landbanks to below the national minimum requirement of seven years, ten years and 25 years respectively, a review of the plan will also be initiated.

Want to know more?

For more information about this topic please look at Policy IMR1

15 What Happens Next

Only representations made between 17th January and 28th February 2013 on the Minerals Local Plan will be considered to be duly made. All duly made representations on the Minerals Local Plan will be considered by an independent Planning Inspector at an Examination in Public from October to November 2013.

The purpose of the Examination is to consider whether the Plan complies with legal requirements and is 'sound' against the government's tests of soundness.

Commenting on the Core Strategy- Matters of Soundness and Legal compliance

During the statutory six week publication period all interested parties can raise any issues of 'soundness and legal compliance' that they think should be considered by an independent Planning Inspector. The Planning Inspector is only able by law to consider representations on matters of soundness and legal compliance. The table below sets out what these are

Table 2

The Minerals Plan should be Positively Prepared	The Minerals Plan should be Justified	The Minerals Plan should be Effective	The Minerals Plan should be Consistent with National Policy	Legal Compliance
<p>The Plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements</p> <p>Does the Plan seek to meet unmet requirements of neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development?</p>	<p>The Plan should be founded on a robust and credible evidence base</p> <p>The Plan should be the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives</p>	<p>The Plan should be deliverable</p> <p>The Plan should be flexible</p> <p>The Plan should be able to be monitored</p> <p>The Plan should be based on effective joint working on cross cross-boundary strategic priorities</p>	<p>The Plan should be consistent with national planning policy</p>	<p>The Plan has to have been prepared in accordance with the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and in compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement and the Regulations</p> <p>The Plan has to have been subject to sustainability appraisal;</p> <p>The Plan has regard to regard to the sustainable community strategy and any other local development documents adopted by the council?</p>

Representations on matters of soundness and legal compliance must be submitted by 5pm on 28th February 2013. Any representations received after this date will not be considered duly made. Representations made on any other paragraph not listed above will not be duly made. You are encouraged to use electronic means to send us your comments in order that we can process your views more efficiently and to minimise the use of paper. You may submit a representation via our consultation website, e-mail, fax or in writing to the addresses or number below:

Consultation website: <http://consult.essexcc.gov.uk/portal>

E-mail: mineralsandwastepolicy@essex.gov.uk

Writing: Essex County Council, Minerals and Waste Planning, Environment, Sustainability and Highways, FREEPOST CL3636, E3, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1XZ

16 List of Policies

Policy S1- Presumption in favour of sustainable development

Policy S2- Strategic priorities for minerals development

Policy S3- Climate change

Policy S4- Reducing the use of mineral resources

Policy S5 Creating a network of aggregate recycling facilities

Policy S6 - Provision for sand and gravel extraction

Policy S7 - Provision for industrial minerals

Policy S8 - Safeguarding mineral resources and mineral reserves

Policy S9 - Safeguarding mineral transshipment sites and secondary processing

Facilities

Policy S10- Protecting and enhancing the environment and local amenity

Policy S11 Access and Transportation

Policy S12- Mineral Site Restoration and After-Use

Policy P1 - Preferred Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction

Policy P2 - Preferred Sites for Industrial Minerals

Policy DM1 Development Management Criteria

Policy DM2 Planning Conditions and Legal Agreements

Policy DM3 Primary Processing Plant

Policy DM4 Secondary Processing Plant

Policy IMR1