



*Suffolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan
Submission Draft
Sustainability Appraisal –
Annex A*

**JUNE
2018**



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Suffolk County Council (SCC) commissioned Place Services to undertake an independent Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the Suffolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan.

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

This document is Annex A to the Environmental Report of the SA for the County Council's Minerals & Waste Local Plan. It includes a comprehensive description of relevant plans and programmes to the Minerals & Waste Local Plan.

1.2 Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Local Plans must comply with existing policies, plans and programmes at national and regional levels and strengthen and support other local plans and strategies. It is therefore important to identify and review those policies, plans and programmes and Sustainability Objectives which are likely to influence the Plan at an early stage. The content of these plans and programmes can also assist in the identification of any conflicting content of plans and programmes in accumulation with the Minerals & Waste Local Plan. Local supporting documents have also been included within this list as they will significantly shape policies and decisions in the Plan Area.

It is recognised that no list of plans or programmes can be definitive and as a result this report describes only the key documents which influence the Plan.



2. List of Relevant Plans and Programmes

The following tables offer a reference to the plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and the accompanying SA.

Table 1: List of Plans and Programmes

International Plans and Programmes
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations)
European Union Spatial Development Perspective
European Union Directive on the Landfill of Waste 1999
European Union Directive Concerning Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (2008/1/EC)
European Union Mining Waste Directive (2006/21/EC)
European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (79/409/EEC)
European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992 (92/43/ECC)
European Union Water Framework Directive 2000 (2006/60/EC)
European Union Noise Directive (2000/14/EC)
European Union Air Quality Directive 2008 (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)
European Landscape Convention 2000
United Nations Kyoto Protocol
European Union White Paper: Adapting to Climate Change
Waste Framework Directive
European Union Nitrates Directive 1991



European Directive concerning urban waste-water treatment 1991

European Union Floods Directive 2007

World Commission on Environment and Development 'Our Common Future' 1987

National Plans and Programmes

UK Climate Change Programme

Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy

UK Renewable Energy Strategy

Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)

Climate Change Risk Assessment

The Carbon Plan

Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice

Water Resources Act (WRA) (2003)

Water for People and the Environment – Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales

Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009)

England biodiversity strategy: Climate change and adaptation principles

UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework

Biodiversity 2020

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2013



Flood & Water Management Act 2010

The DCLG Waste Management Plan for England 2013

National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Proposed Changes to the NPPF Consultation (2018)

National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW, 2014)

National Adaptation Programme 2013

The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)

Planning Practice Guidance (2014)

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)

Sub-national Plans and Programmes

Sub-regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020

River Basin Management Plan – Anglian River Basin District

The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans

Local Plans and Programmes

Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2013-2018

Suffolk's Local Economic Assessment 2011

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk 2003

Suffolk Local Authorities – Air Quality Management and New Development 2011



Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2 2012

Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan (updated October 2014)

Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map 2008

Suffolk's Local transport Plan 2011-2031

Suffolk Flood Risk Management Plan 2013

Suffolk Growth Strategy 2013

Suffolk Nature Strategy 2015

Suffolk Minerals Core Strategy (adopted 2008)

Suffolk Minerals Specific Site Allocations (adopted 2009)

Suffolk Waste Core Strategy (adopted 2011)

Suffolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (September 2017)

Suffolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan Strategic Habitats Regulation Assessment (inc. Appendices) (October 2017)

Suffolk Local Aggregates Assessment (2017 data) (April 2018)

Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Suffolk Waste Study (April 2018)

Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (Core Strategy & DM Policies) (adopted 2013)

Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (adopted 2013)

Suffolk Coastal Site Allocations & Area Specific Policies Preferred Options 2015

Suffolk Coastal Area Action Plan for the Felixstowe Peninsula Preferred Options 2015

West Suffolk Environmental Statement 2013-14

St Edmundsbury Core Strategy (adopted 2010)

St Edmundsbury Rural Vision (adopted 2013)



St Edmundsbury Bury St Edmunds Vision (adopted 2013)

St Edmundsbury Haverhill Vision (adopted 2013)

St Edmundsbury & Forest Heath Joint Development Management policies (adopted 2015)

Forest Heath Core Strategy (adopted 2010)

Forest Heath Single Issue Review of Core Strategy Policy CS7 Overall housing Provision and Distribution Submission Version 2017

Forest Heath Site Allocations Local Plan Submission Version 2017

Babergh Core Strategy (Part 1 of new Local Plan) (adopted 2014)

Babergh Local Plan (adopted 2006)

Babergh & Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (objectively assessed need and rural growth policy) Issues and Options 2015

Babergh & Mid Suffolk Strategic Site Allocations & Designations Issues and Options 2015

Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (adopted 2008)

Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (adopted 2012)

Babergh & Mid Suffolk Development Management Policies Issues & Options 2015

Mid Suffolk Local Plan Alteration (affordable housing) (adopted 2006)

Mid Suffolk Stowmarket area Action plan (adopted 2013)

Ipswich Core Strategy (adopted 2011)

Ipswich Core Strategy Review (submitted 2015)

Waveney Sites of Future Development Site Specific Allocations (adopted 2011)

Waveney Development Management Policies (adopted 2011)

Waveney and Lowestoft Lake Lothing & Outer Harbour Area Action Plan (adopted 2010)



Waveney Help Plan our Future: Options for the New Waveney Local Plan Issues and Options 2016



3. Review of Plans and Programmes

3.1 Review of International Plans and Programmes

Table 2: Review of International Plans and Programmes

International Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan / SA
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)	<p>This declaration seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate poverty • Change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and • Protect & manage the natural resource base of economic & social devt. <p>There are key commitments around: Sustainable production and consumption; Renewable energy and energy efficiency; Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment; Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.</p>	The Key Sustainability Issues and the Sustainability Appraisal as the basis for appraising the Plan have taken account of these objectives and policy requirements. This SA Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive
The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC	<p>Requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p> <p>In preparing plans or programmes subject to the Directive authorities must prepare a report on the likely significant environmental effects, consult, and take the report and the consultation results into account during the preparation and adoption process.</p>	Environmental assessment in accordance with the SEA Directive. SEA requirements included in SA.
European Union Spatial Development Perspective	<p>The development of a polycentric and balanced urban system and the strengthening of the relationship between urban and rural areas.</p> <p>The promotion of integrated transport and communications which support integration and the polycentric development of the European Union territory. The development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage contributing both to the preservation and deepening of regional identities and the maintenance of the natural and</p>	Plan will seek sustainable development that balances urban and rural areas, promote integrated transport and communications and to protect and enhance natural and cultural heritage assets, as well as landscapes and townscapes. Ensure that the requirements of the EUSDP



	cultural diversity of the region.	are reflected in the SA framework.
European Union Directive on Landfill 1999/31/EC	<p>The aim of the Directive is, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to provide for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from land filling of waste, during the whole lifecycle of the landfill.</p> <p>All landfill sites are to be classified as hazardous, non-hazardous or inert. Also requires the treatment of wastes before landfilling, for instance to reduce the hazardousness or volume of the waste being landfilled. It will also ban the landfill of certain types of waste, for instance liquid wastes, tyres, and certain hazardous wastes. Reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. Reduce the emission of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, from landfill sites.</p>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Effectively ends the traditional UK practice of co-disposing hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste, and will require the modification of landfill sites and the expansion of alternative means of dealing with hazardous wastes. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework. Sets targets relating to recycling, composting, biogas production or materials/energy recovery. Reduce biodegradable municipal waste to landfills to 75 % of the 1995 total landfilled by 2004, to 50% by 2007 and to 35% by 2014.
Directive Concerning Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control 2008/1/EC	Requires industrial and agricultural activities with high pollution potential to have a permit. This permit can only be issued if certain environmental conditions are met, so that the companies themselves bear responsibility for preventing and reducing any pollution they may cause.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
European Union Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC	Covers the management of waste from land-based extractive industries, including the working of quarries. Included are a number of requirements to ensure protection of the environment and human health, depending on the risks posed by the type of waste. All operators are required to provide a waste management plan of the minimisation, treatment, recovery and disposal of the extractive waste.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	Provides a framework for the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe, including their habitats.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA



		framework.
European Union Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC	Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. Establish a network of protected areas throughout the community designed to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
European Union Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Promote sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources. Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. Ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further pollution.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework. All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological and chemical status by 2015.
European Union Noise Directive 2000/14/EC	Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps. Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise. Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action Plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good. Develop a long term EU strategy.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
European Union Air Quality Directive 2008 including previous versions.	<p>Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management.</p> <p>Council Directive 1999/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air.</p> <p>Directive 2000/69/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air.</p> <p>Directive 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to ozone in ambient air.</p> <p>This new Directive includes the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives* 	Air quality management principles relating to the range of pollutant gases outlines within the EU Air Quality Directive are a required consideration for the Local Plan to counteract emissions within the County. The Local Plan should adopt mitigation approaches to minimise the impact of the construction of new developments, increased energy consumption and road usage in the locality.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. <p>* Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</p>	
European Landscape Convention	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European cooperation on landscape issues.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
United Nations Kyoto Protocol	<p>This protocol aims to Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures for member states in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy; • Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation; • Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations; • Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide 	Sets targets relating to reductions of greenhouse gases. Kyoto Protocol sets a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. UK agreement is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008- 12.



	<p>sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments; • Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; • Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector; • Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy 	
European Union White Paper: Adapting to Climate Change	<p>Presents the framework for adaption measures and policies to reduce the EU's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Outlines the need to create a mechanism by 2011 where information on climate change risks, impacts and best practices would be exchanged between governments, agencies and organisations working on adaptation policies. Since the impacts of climate change will vary by region, many adaptation measures will need to be carried out nationally or regionally. The role of the EU will be to support and complement these efforts through an integrated and co-ordinated approach, particularly in cross-border issues and policies which are highly integrated at EU level. Adapting to climate change will be integrated into all EU policies.</p>	<p>Give due consideration to how the plan can reflect climate change issues.</p>
Waste Framework Directive	<p>The aims of this Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. • To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and 	<p>The SA framework to include objectives to minimise the production of waste and promotion of recycling.</p>



	<p>make Europe a recycling society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. 	
European Union Nitrates Directive 1991	<p>The Nitrates Directive (1991) aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.</p>	<p>Treatment of waste water in this way is a necessity for developments over a population size threshold to adhere to the EU directive. The Local Plan should include Nitrate retention provisions when constructing new developments to align with the approach defined in the directive.</p>
European Directive concerning urban waste-water treatment 1991	<p>The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of more than 2000 population equivalents (p.e.); Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of more than 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations more than 10 000 population equivalents in designated sensitive areas and their catchments; A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems; Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use whenever it is appropriate. 	<p>Treatment and recycling water in this way is a necessity for developments over a population threshold to adhere to the EU directive. The Local Plan should include waste water provisions when constructing new developments to align with the approach defined in the directive.</p>
European Union Floods Directive 2007	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community.</p>	<p>Flood risk policy in the Local Plan should be informed by the approach within the EU Floods Directive in order to align with European practices for flood prevention and management. The Local Plan must contain significant considerations for the impact of flooding on the</p>



		local population and the most effective ways to mitigate against flooding, which can be extrapolated and applied to a local context from the EU directive.
World Commission on Environment and Development 'Our Common Future' 1987	<p>This report aims to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among developing countries and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and • to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 	The Local Plan would have to contribute to the co-operative effort to reduce the environmental impacts of development through policy to promote more efficient and carbon neutral techniques and materials in design and construction.

3.2 Review of National Plans and Programmes

Table 3: Review of National Plans and Programmes

National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan / SA
UK Climate Change Programme	Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy. Limitation or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy. Established to limit emissions of greenhouse gases. 6 gases addressed: Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons, Sulphur hexafluoride.	UK Climate Change Programme national goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.
Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	Sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment. Effective protection of the environment; Prudent use of natural resources. A just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework. Outlines targets for delivering sustainable development, targets are largely delivered via other National Plans and Guidelines.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy	Establishes the methods and reasons for increasing the use of renewable electricity, heat and transport. Models scenarios to show how targets might be met.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework. 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge	Sets out the government's international and domestic energy strategy to tackle climate change and secure clean and affordable energy. Recognises the need to save energy, develop cleaner energy supplies and secure reliable energy supplies at prices set in	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to meeting energy challenges. Ensure that the strategy is



	<p>competitive markets. The key elements of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing an international framework to tackle climate change. • Providing legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy. • More progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets. • Encouraging more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation. • Providing more support for low carbon technologies. • Ensuring the right conditions for investment. 	reflected in the SA framework.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	Ensure a level of ambient air quality in public places, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life, for all to enjoy.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework. Sets national targets for air quality: Sulphur dioxide 20ug/m3, Nitrous oxides 30ug/m3, Particles (PM10) 40UG/m3, Nitrogen dioxide 40ug/m3.
Climate Change Risk Assessment	Outlines some of the most important risks and opportunities that climate change may present to the UK. It provides an overview but also focuses on five complementary themes: Agriculture & Forestry, Business, Health & Wellbeing, Buildings & Infrastructure and the Natural Environment. It provides an indication of the potential magnitude of impacts, when they might become significant and the level of confidence. The CCRA sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK. Forms one of the key components to the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008.	Ensure that the opportunities and risks are taken account of, and that these are addressed at an appropriate level, by the plan policies and SA framework.
The Carbon Plan	The Climate Change Act established a legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% below base year levels by 2050. The plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the energy policy framework: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining	The plans policies and SA framework should reflect the move towards a low carbon economy through measures such as diverting waste from landfill by driving it up the



	energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. Sets out proposals and policies for meeting the first four carbon budgets. Includes sectoral plans that set targets to contribute towards overall carbon budget and reiterates the commitment of working towards a zero waste economy. Targets of relevance are contained in the Low carbon industry sectoral plan (By 2027, emissions from industry should be between 20% and 24% lower than 2009 levels. By 2050, the Government expects industry to have delivered its fair share of emissions cuts, achieving reductions of up to 70% from 2009 levels) and the Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste sectoral plan (overall reduction in methane emissions from landfill.	hierarchy and using alternate or low emission transport options where viable.
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice	Sets out the principles / objectives for protecting and managing groundwater resources and how these can be balanced, and taken into account, with proposed development and land use plans.	The plan's policies and SA framework should reflect the objectives and seek to protect groundwater resources and encourage efficient use of resources.
Water Resources Act (WRA) 2003	This Act removes from exemption dewatering as a licensable activity. This may or may not impact on existing abstractions held by quarries and will be a requirement for any new sites needing abstracted water for their activities.	The plan's policies and SA framework should reflect these principles and seek to protect water resources.
Water for People and the Environment – Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales	Establishes how water resources should be managed to 2050 and beyond to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment.	Plan policies should support the Water Resources Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England	<p>Sets out a vision to improve the sustainable management of soil and tackle degradation within 20 years. Aims to ensure that England's soils are better protected and managed. Four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable use of agricultural soils • Role of soils in mitigating and adapting to climate change • Protecting soil functions during construction and development • Preventing pollution and dealing with historic 	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework.



	contamination. Details 16 key objectives for meeting these themes.	
England biodiversity strategy: Climate change adaptation principles	Sets out principles (and priorities) to guide adaptation to climate change and manage impacts of climate change on biodiversity, principles include: maintain and increase ecological resilience, accommodate change, take practical action now, develop knowledge and plan strategically, and integrate action across all sectors.	The plans policies and SA framework should reflect the principles and seek to contribute towards the adaptation priorities.
UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	The purpose of this UK Biodiversity Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020. It seeks a more joined up strategic approach in relation to planning for biodiversity (i.e. Biodiversity Action Plans). It identifies a set of strategic goals and key actions to achieve these. The framework takes account of international drivers such as the 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' (including the 20 Aichi targets), agreed at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) May 2011.	The plans policies and SA framework should give due consideration to resultant biodiversity strategies, policy and the Northamptonshire BAP (including its priorities and targets).
Biodiversity 2020	Sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. Identifies a vision, mission, outcomes and actions to show what achieving the overarching objective by 2020 will mean in practice. Vision for England - By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone.	The plans policies and SA framework should support the 2020 mission and seek to enhance biodiversity and ecological networks.
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005 - 2020	Sets out national and regional guidelines for aggregates provisions in England for the period 2005-2020 inclusive. It should be noted that the NPPF provides up to- date guidance on minerals planning and provision of aggregates.	Give due consideration to the guidelines in the identification of provision rates for the supply of aggregates and through the SA framework.
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2013	Promotes high-level protection for the environment (taken as a whole) from harmful effects of industrial activities.	Develop plan policies in line with national regulations on industrial emissions by ensuring high environmental standards in relation to



		<p>industrial development</p> <p>Ensure that the requirements of national regulations are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
Flood & Water Management Act 2010	<p>The Act, which applies to England & Wales, aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act also aims to help improve the sustainability of our water resources and protect against potential droughts. The Act has a significant component which addresses groundwater flooding.</p>	<p>Give due consideration to the aims of the Act in the SA framework.</p>
The DCLG Waste Management Plan for England 2013	<p>From 1 January 2015, local authorities will need to collect waste paper, metal, plastic or glass by way of separate collection where this is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the Waste Framework Directive and to facilitate or improve recovery; and where such separate collection is technically, environmentally and economically practicable...Within England, local authorities assess the need for any changes to collection arrangements that best fit their local circumstances and meet the legal obligations to collect waste set out above”.</p>	<p>SA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the Plan objectives.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF,2012)	<p>In delivering sustainable development the key planning objectives should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy. • Supporting a prosperous rural economy. Promoting sustainable transport. • Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. 	<p>SA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the NPPF objectives.</p>
Proposed Changes to the NPPF Consultation (2018)	<p>In 2018, DCLG consulted on a number of proposed changes to the Framework. Of key importance to the Minerals & Waste Local Plan was a proposed change surrounding a standardised methodology for calculating housing needs (Objectively Assessed Needs) at the LPA level. These changes have resulted in significantly higher housing numbers being required at the District / Borough level than previously set out</p>	<p>The implications of the proposed changes are that there would be a resultant increase in minerals demand and a longer-term increase in waste arisings. This document is important to factor into the Plan and the</p>



	using various different OAN methodologies.	SA.
National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW, 2014)	Sets out detailed waste planning policies – using a proportionate evidence base, identifying need for waste management facilities, identifying suitable sites and areas, determining planning applications, monitoring and reporting.	New plan policies need to be developed in line with the NPPW. The SA framework, where applicable, needs to be relevant and include objectives to reflecting overall direction of the NPPW.
National Adaptation Programme, July 2013	<p>The National Adaptation Programme was based on the findings of the Climate Change Risk Assessment, which was produced in response to the Climate Change Act, 2008. The NAP is organised around a series of objectives, together with guidance about how these will be achieved.</p> <p>Objective 1: To work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion, including that resulting from climate change, by understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long term plans to manage these risks and making sure that mother plans take account of them.</p> <p>Objective 2: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p>	Consider objectives on mitigating and adapting to climate change.
The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator, which was developed as a result of a Defra commissioned research project in 2003/4. The indicator developed to measure local authority performance is:</p> <p>‘Progress towards achieving a local authority’s potential for biodiversity’, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to:</p> <p>The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites’ biodiversity potential. The condition of local authority managed SSSIs (e.g. % of SSSI in ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition). The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions).</p>	SA should include objectives relating to biodiversity



Planning Practice Guidance	This web-based resource provides guidance to support the National Planning Policy Framework and its application in practice. It is also easy to link easily between the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant planning practice guidance, as well as between different categories of guidance.	Provides guidance on the preparation of minerals and waste Local Plans and accompanying SEA.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	This document relates to nature conservation, biodiversity, SSSIs and Rights of Way amongst others in regards to a duty to protect, and enforce codes of conduct in relation to these designated and non-designated elements of the environment.	The minerals and waste Local Plan can influence the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environments through policy and appropriate site allocations.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Further information on Rights of Way in relation to nature conservation with wildlife protection, SSSIs and biological diversity amongst other elements of the environment, including regulations to restrict the impacts of vehicles on the environment.	The minerals and waste Local Plan can influence the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environments through policy and appropriate site allocations.
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)	<p>This document strives to safeguard the environment through the promotion of a number of aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; • strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and • showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally. 	The minerals and waste Local Plan would benefit from incorporating the values of this document. The protection of natural assets and the advancement of a green economy within the District would assist in improving the economic, social and environmental situation in the area. The minerals and waste Local Plan should adopt these aims in policy for future development plans.

3.3 Review of Sub-National Plans and Programmes

Table 4: Review of Sub-National Plans and Programmes

Sub-National Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan / SA
Sub-regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005 – 2020	Apportions the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (2005-2020) to Mineral Planning Authority level. Based on average sales 2001-2007 expressed as a percentage of regional sales, with minor adjustments. It should be noted that the adopted MWLP provision rates take precedence over the apportionments set out in the sub-regional guidelines.	Give due consideration to apportionment levels in the identification of provision rates.
River Basin Management Plan – Anglian River Basin District	The plan highlights the pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district and the actions that will address them. The plan describes the river basin district, and the pressures that the water environment faces. It shows what this means for the current state of the water environment, and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2015 and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment – the catchments, the estuaries and coasts, and the groundwater.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the development of the Local Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans	The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans, which cover the area from the town of Felixstowe in the South to Flamborough Head in the North, from mean high water to the edge of UK territorial waters, came into force in April 2014. These Plans, which were produced by the Marine Management Organisation, are relevant to all bodies which make licencing or authorisation decisions affecting the marine area.	Ensure that the Marine Plans' objectives are reflected in the SA framework.

3.4 Review of Local Plans and Programmes

Table 5: Review of Local Plans and Programmes

Local Plans and Programmes	Purpose / Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the Local Plan / SA
Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2013-2018	This Plan sets out the management objectives for the Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) agreed by the local authorities within whose areas the AONB falls, and supported by the organisations that make up the Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB Partnership.	Give due consideration to the aims of this Plan in the SA framework.
Suffolk's Local Economic Assessment 2011	The local economic assessment has provided a mechanism to bring together public sector partners and businesses to enable them to agree on the key issues facing Suffolk's economy and identify how they can work together to support the growth and development of the economy in the future.	SA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the Suffolk's Local Economic Assessment 2011 objectives.
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk – Oct 2003	<p>The document sets out a strategy for dealing with municipal waste over the period 2003-2020. Some of the policies were updated in 2013. Suffolk's Local authorities will work together and in partnership with others to develop a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Strategy will seek to minimise levels of waste generated and to manage waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. The Strategy will seek to influence the wider waste stream, providing waste minimisation and recycling in industry and contribute towards the preparation of a Waste Local Plan for Suffolk. In delivering the strategy, LAs will embrace the principles outlined in the National Waste Strategy and aim to recycle or compost at least 60% of municipal waste.</p> <p>Policy 4 - to promote and encourage waste reduction wherever possible to minimise the amount of waste that is produced.</p> <p>Policy 5 - to promote and encourage waste re-use wherever possible, by supporting community schemes and promoting awareness, and encouraging the re-use of waste collected through the Household Waste and Recycling Centres and bulky waste collections.</p>	SA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the Plan objectives. Include waste minimisation objective in the SA. To reflect if the proposal aims to optimise the number and location of Household Waste and Recycling Centres, and enhance quality of service provision.



	<p>Policy 11 - to increase the number of bring sites for the collection of glass throughout the county. The number of bring sites and range of materials they collect will be increased in areas where it is not planned to introduce separate kerbside collection of dry recyclables.</p> <p>Policy 12 - to optimise the number and location of Household Waste and Recycling Centres, and enhance quality of service provision. Increase the quantity and range of materials recycled, aiming to recycle 55% of waste taken to the sites by 2004/05.</p>	
Suffolk Local Authorities – Air Quality Management and New Development 2011	<p>Air quality is a material planning consideration with the potential to affect and influence planning processes for both proposed developments within designated Air Quality Management Areas. Aims of the guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an and where possible improve air quality; • Ensure a consistent approach to local air quality by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying circumstances where and air quality - assessment would be required to accompany an application; - Providing guidance on the requirements of the air quality assessment - Providing guidance on mitigation and offsetting of impacts. 	SA should include objectives relating to the quality of air quality and improving the environment for all communities.
Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2, 2012	<p>The document does not have any binding targets but does aspire for businesses and households in Suffolk to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce carbon emissions by 60% on 2004 levels by 2025 • Support the development of a green economy, including reducing the CO₂ produced in the production and delivery of products and services • Adapt to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather and resource scarcity 	Include objectives which encourage the reduction of carbon emissions and which seek to enable mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, Updated October 2014	The BAP contains numerous targets for habitats and species.	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that BAP habitats in Suffolk are not adversely



		affected by the Proposal.
Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map 2008	The Map characterised the historic landscape of Suffolk through the identification and mapping of a range of defined Historic Landscape Types, each based on current land use and an assessment of its historical origin.	SA should include objectives relating to the conservation and enhancement of historic and archaeological areas and landscapes.
Suffolk's Local Transport Plan, 2011-2031	<p>The strategy differs for urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Urban:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the demand for car travel more efficient use and better management of the transport network where affordable - infrastructure improvements, particularly for sustainable transport. <p>Rural:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better accessibility to employment, education and services. Encouraging planning policies to reduce the need to travel Maintaining the transport network and improving its connectivity, resilience and reliability Reducing the impact of transport on communities Support the county council's ambition of improving broadband access throughout Suffolk. 	SA should consider objective to promote sustainable transport.
Suffolk Flood Risk Management Plan 2013	Provide a robust local framework that employs a full range of complementary approaches towards managing and communicating the risks and consequences of flooding arising from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses in Suffolk and the surrounding area.	<p>Ensure that the LFRMS objectives reflected in the plan through flood management policies, particularly regarding restoration of mineral extraction sites.</p> <p>Ensure that the requirements of the LFRMS are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
Suffolk Growth Strategy 2013	<p>Our strategy provides the broad framework showing how the county, district and borough councils – working together – intend to do “whatever they can” to enable business to be successful.</p> <p>Collaboration will be key to delivering economic</p>	Ensure that the Suffolk Growth Strategy's objectives reflected in the SA framework.



	<p>growth. District councils have a strategic planning role and collaboration between councils will be instrumental in efforts to increase economic activity.</p> <p>The Suffolk Growth Strategy Delivery Plan sets out, in a separate document, the detailed targets, milestones, actions, timetable, and resources that will be needed to implement it. This will be available by early summer 2013.</p>	
Suffolk Nature Strategy 2015	<p>Suffolk's Nature Strategy describes the challenges and opportunities our natural environment faces. The strategy is set out in three broad sections: natural environment, economic growth and health and wellbeing each containing a number of sub-sections for issues of particular importance to the delivery of our vision.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Suffolk Nature Strategy's objectives are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
Suffolk Minerals Core Strategy adopted 2008	<p>The Core Strategy set out strategic aims, objectives and policies relevant to the Plan area.</p>	<p>This Core Strategy is useful for reference in the SA.</p>
Suffolk Minerals Specific Site Allocations adopted 2009	<p>This document included numerous allocations for minerals extraction within the Plan area. The new Plan includes many extensions to these quarries, and reference to the document is useful for contextual purposes.</p>	<p>The previous Core Strategy is useful for reference in the SA and provides a 'business and usual' scenario for testing purposes where relevant</p>
Suffolk Waste Core Strategy adopted 2011	<p>The Core Strategy set out strategic aims, objectives and policies relevant to the Plan area.</p>	<p>The previous Core Strategy is useful for reference in the SA and provides a 'business and usual' scenario for testing purposes where relevant</p>
Suffolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (September 2017)	<p>The SFRA assesses the flood risk implications of the Plan's allocations and applies the sequential test to determine whether they are appropriate for consideration as allocations in the first instance.</p>	<p>The findings of the SFRA have been factored into the appraisal of sites within the SA and this evidence has been used to validate the Council's site assessment methodology.</p>
Suffolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan Strategic Habitats Regulation Assessment (inc.	<p>The HRA explores the implications of the Plan's policies and site allocations regarding likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within a specific area. The Plan also explores in-combination effects.</p>	<p>The SA draws upon the findings of the HRA in order to identify overall sustainability impacts of the Plan's site allocations and the Plan as a</p>



Appendices) (October 2017)		whole. The recommendations of the HRA are reiterated within the SA.
Suffolk Local Aggregates Assessment (2017 data) (April 2018)	The Suffolk LAA is the principle document in which the Plan determines the level of mineral supply and demand currently and projected over the Plan period.	The LAA is a key document in the preparation of the Plan, and sets the overall Plan target for sand and gravel extraction over the Plan period.
Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Suffolk Waste Study (April 2018)	The Suffolk Waste Study explores the capacity of waste management facilities and assesses this against an established methodology for calculating waste arisings.	The Waste Study is a key document in the preparation of the Plan, and sets the overall level of forecasted waste arisings over the Plan period.
Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (Core Strategy & DM Policies) adopted 2013	The Local Plan sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Suffolk Coastal Local Plan adopted 2013	The Local Plan sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Suffolk Coastal Site Allocations & Area Specific Policies Preferred Options 2015	The Local Plan sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes site allocations for housing and employment development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Suffolk Coastal Area Action Plan for the	This document indicates the specific and detailed	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial &



Felixstowe Peninsula Preferred Options 2015	planning context for the Felixstowe Penninsula.	industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management.
West Suffolk Environmental Statement 2013- 14	<p>A range of priority themes have been identified which the Councils wish to influence through their services at a local level and an action plan has been put in place to work towards achieving this. The issues identified include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating sustainable economic growth • Energy conservation and renewable energy • Affordable warmth • Health and well-being • Housing • Natural and heritage capital • The built environment • Travel • Water resources • Procurement • Waste. 	SA to include objectives relevant to issues identified in the West Suffolk Environmental Statement 2013-2014.
St Edmundsbury Core Strategy adopted 2010	The Local Plan sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
St Edmundsbury Rural Vision adopted 2013	This document sets out what constitutes sustainable development in rural areas within St Edmundsbury and includes various aims and objectives to improve / maintain rural conditions.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
St Edmundsbury & Forest Heath Joint Development Management	This document sets the amount of housing required within the joint-District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals



Policies adopted 2015	the District.	supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Forest Heath Core Strategy adopted 2010	The Core Strategy sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Forest Heath Single Issue Review of Core Strategy Policy CS7 Overall Housing Provision and Distribution Submission Version 2017	The SIR sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Forest Heath Site Allocations Local Plan Submission Version 2017	The SALP indicates the amount of housing required within the District area. This further indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes site allocations for housing and employment development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Babergh Core Strategy (Part 1 of new Local Plan) adopted 2014	The Core Strategy sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Babergh Local Plan adopted 2006	The Local Plan sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include



Babergh & Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (objectively assessed need and rural growth policy) Issue & Options 2015	The Focused Review sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	general development plan policies. Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Babergh & Mid Suffolk Development Management Policies Issues & Options 2015	This document indicates options regarding the amount of housing required within the District area. This further indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes high level options for site allocations for housing and employment development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Babergh & Mid Suffolk Strategic Site Allocations & Designations Issues & Options 2015	This document indicates options regarding the amount of strategic housing sites within the District area. This further indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes options for site allocations for housing and employment development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Mid Suffolk Core Strategy adopted 2008	The Core Strategy sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review adopted 2012	The Core Strategy Review revises the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.



		policies.
Mid Suffolk Local Plan adopted 1998	The Local Plan sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Ipswich Core Strategy adopted 2011	The Core Strategy sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Ipswich Core Strategy Review submitted 2015	The Core Strategy Review revises the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Waveney The Approach to Future Development in Waveney in 2021 Core Strategy adopted 2009	The Core Strategy sets the amount of housing required within the District area. This indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Waveney Sites of Future Development Site Specific Allocations adopted 2011	This document indicates the amount of housing required within the District area. This further indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes site allocations for housing and employment development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.



Waveney Development Management Policies adopted 2011	This document includes policies as to sustainable development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Waveney Lowestoft Lake Lothing & Outer Harbour Area Action Plan adopted 2012	This document indicates the specific and detailed planning context for the Lowestoft Lake Lothing & Outer Harbour Area.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.
Waveney Help Plan our Future: Options for the New Waveney Local Plan Issues and Options 2016.	This document indicates options regarding the amount of strategic housing sites within the District area. This further indicates the amount of waste arisings and minerals demand. The Plan includes options for site allocations for housing and employment development within the District.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also include general development plan policies.

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