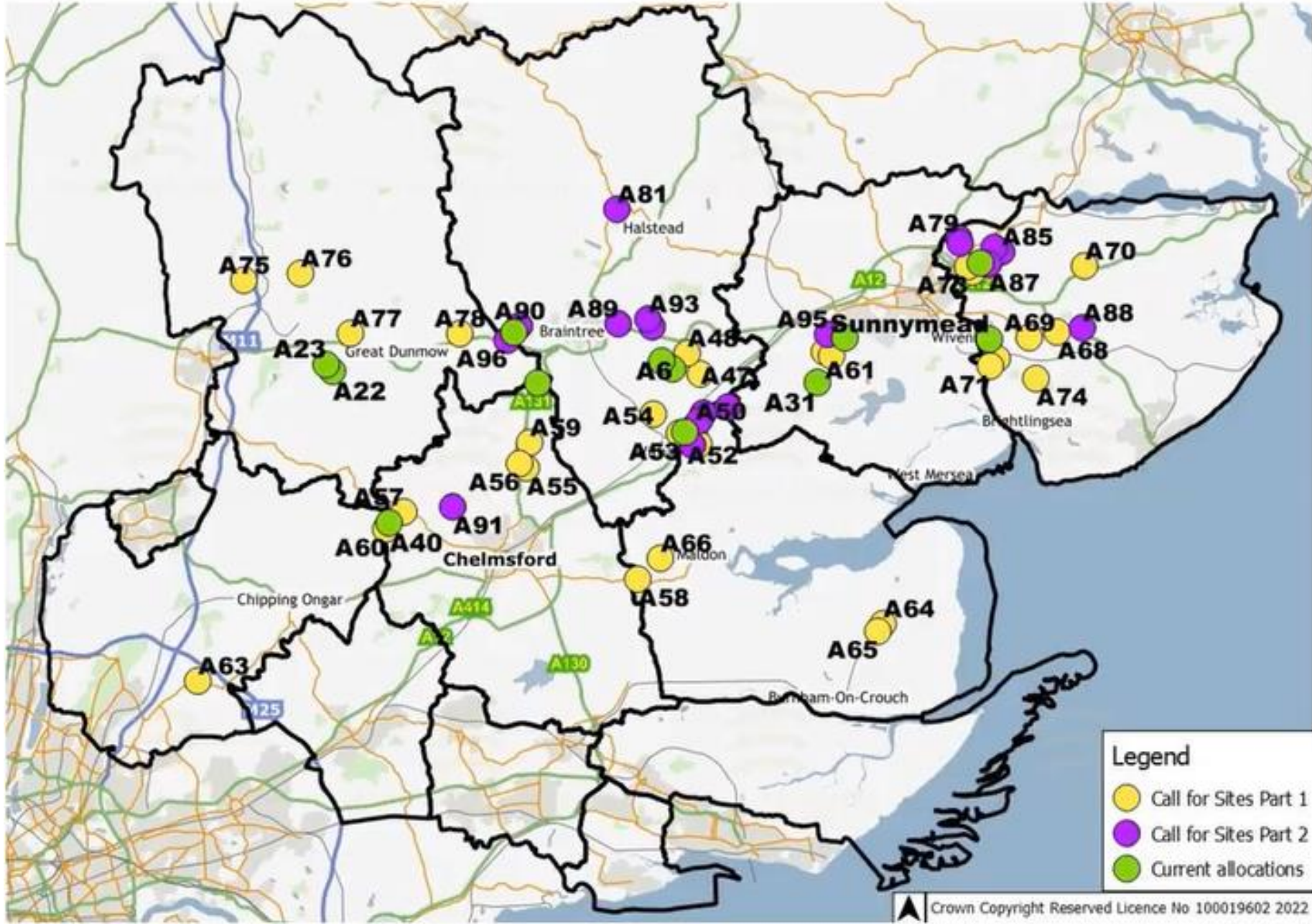


Why does Essex need More Mineral Extraction Sites?

- Essex has large deposits of sand and gravel which is essential for the construction and other industries.
- Essex has a Minerals Local Plan which was adopted in July 2014 providing policies for mineral development until 2029.
- After a review it was decided to extend the plan to 2040 to provide a steady and adequate supply of aggregates for at least 15 years.
- Forecasting showed that there would not be enough sites to meet the demand and therefore more sites needed to be found.
- In 2022, 2 calls for sites were made and as a result 56 sites were submitted of which 52 were selected for assessment.



Legend

- Call for Sites Part 1
- Call for Sites Part 2
- Current allocations

Consultation process

- The suitability of the 52 submitted sites have been assessed by independent consultants and a report of the findings prepared.
- A revised plan has been drafted titled “Essex Minerals Local Plan, 2025 – 2040.
- A public consultation is now taking place on both the above documents which include the 52 sites and the assessment findings of each one.
- Following the consultation all comments received will be assessed. Evidence may presented which justifies additional amendments.
- The sites at this stage have not been presented as preferred.


<https://www.essex.gov.uk/replacement-essex-minerals-local-plan-review-2025-2040>

Table of sites submitted for each District – Tendring has the second highest number in Essex with 13, 7 of which are in the Parish of Ardleigh plus 4 currently active sites.

District	Site ID	Site ID	District	Site ID	District	Site ID	District	Site ID	District	Site ID
Braintree	A6	A40	Chelmsford	A31	Epping	A49	Tendring	A22	Uttlesford	A23
	A47	A55		A61		A51		A75		
	A48	A56		A62		A58		A76		
	A50	A57		A63	A64	A77				
	A52	A58		3 Sites		A65		A78		
	A53	A59		5 Sites		A66		A96		
	A54	A60a				A82				
	A81	A60b				A94				
	A83	A91			8 Sites			A70		
	A84	8 Sites				A71				
	A89					A72				
	A90					A73				
	A92					A74				
	A93					A79				
	A94					A80				
A96					A85					
D7					A86					
15 Sites						A87				
						A88				
						13 Sites		6 Sites		

Key
 Undelivered Allocations
 Call for Sites 1
 Call for Sites 2

NOTE - Sites A40, A53, A70, A78 and A81 have been withdrawn from the site assessment process



Site Assessment Process

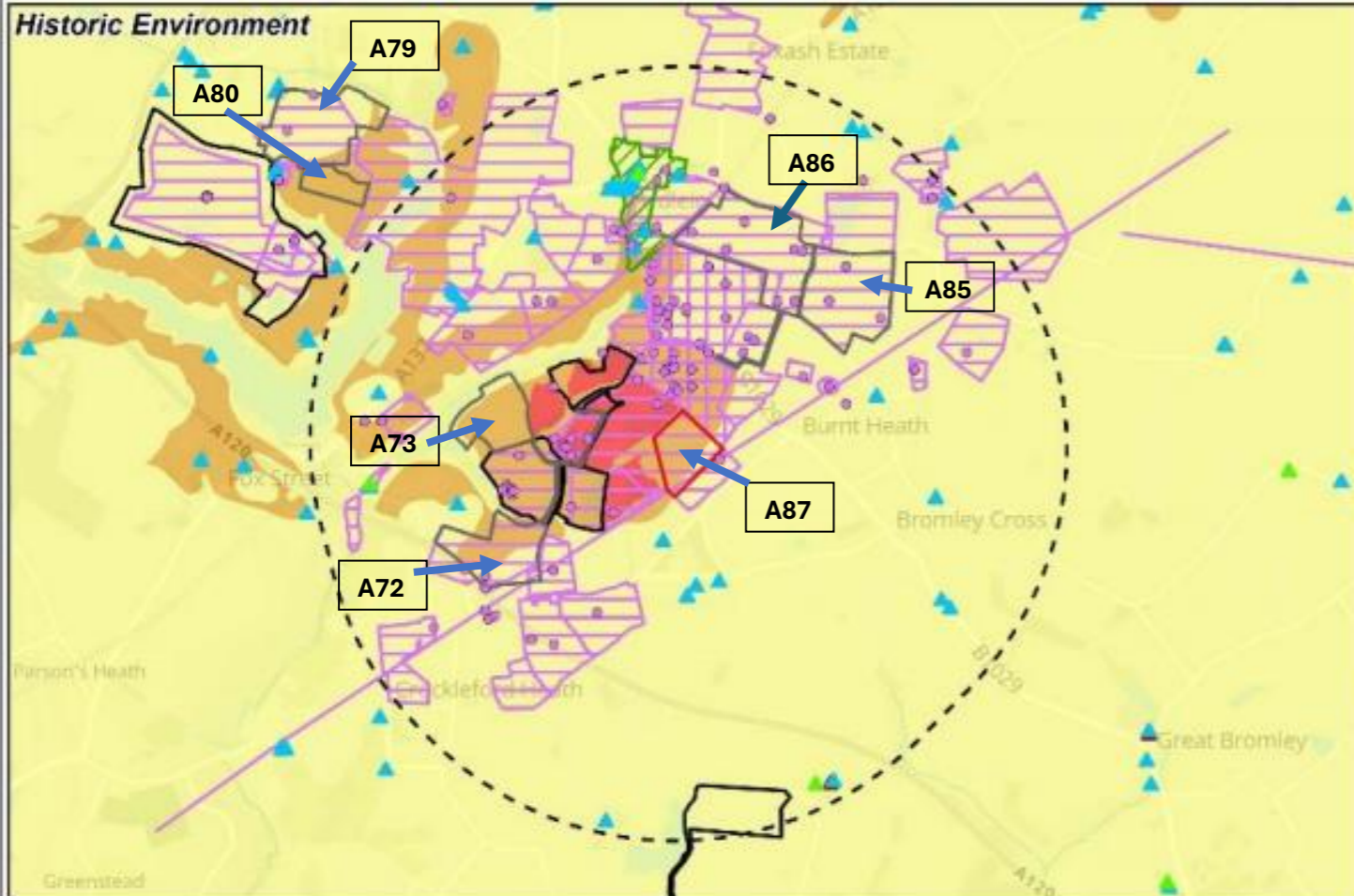
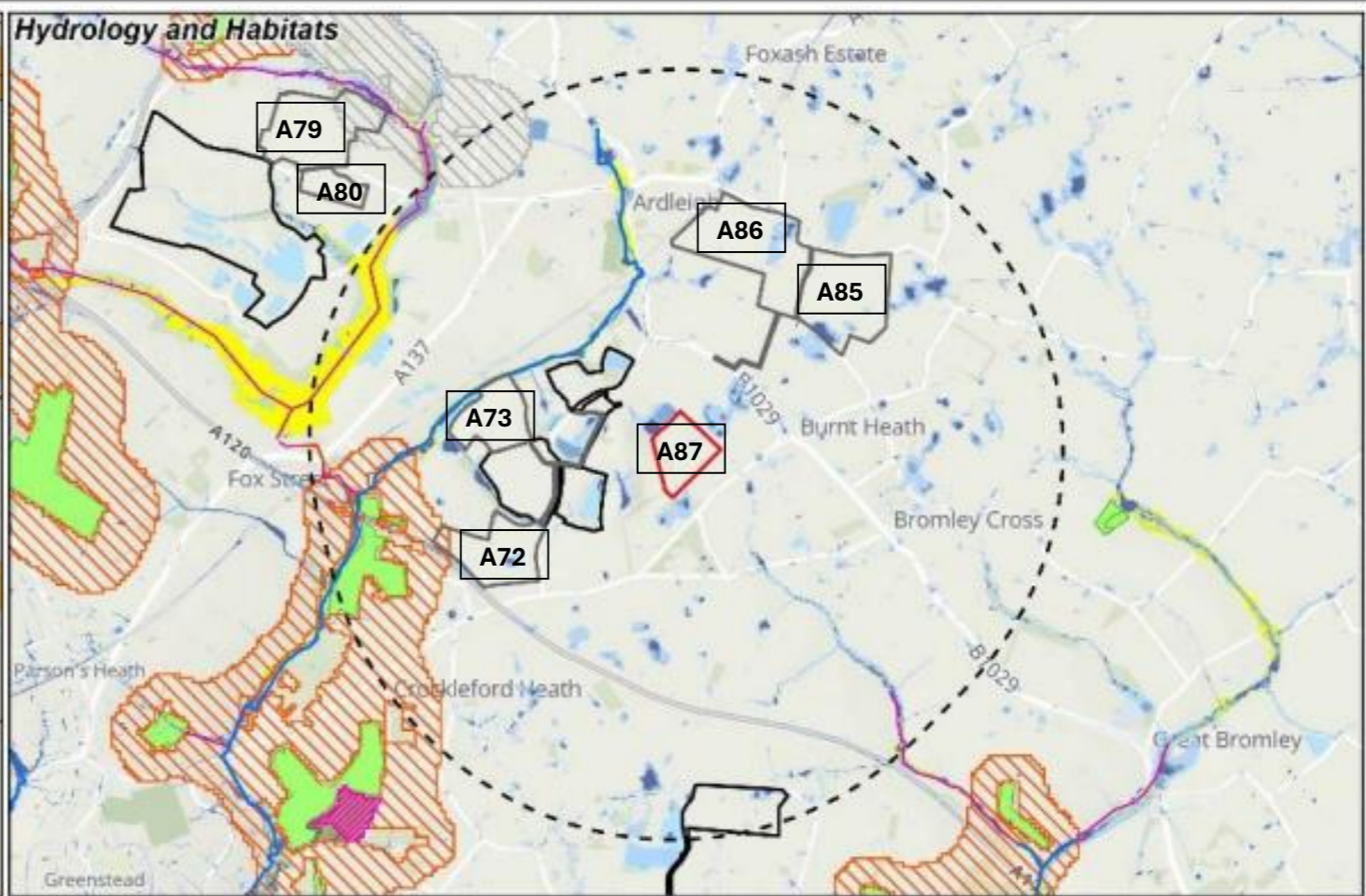
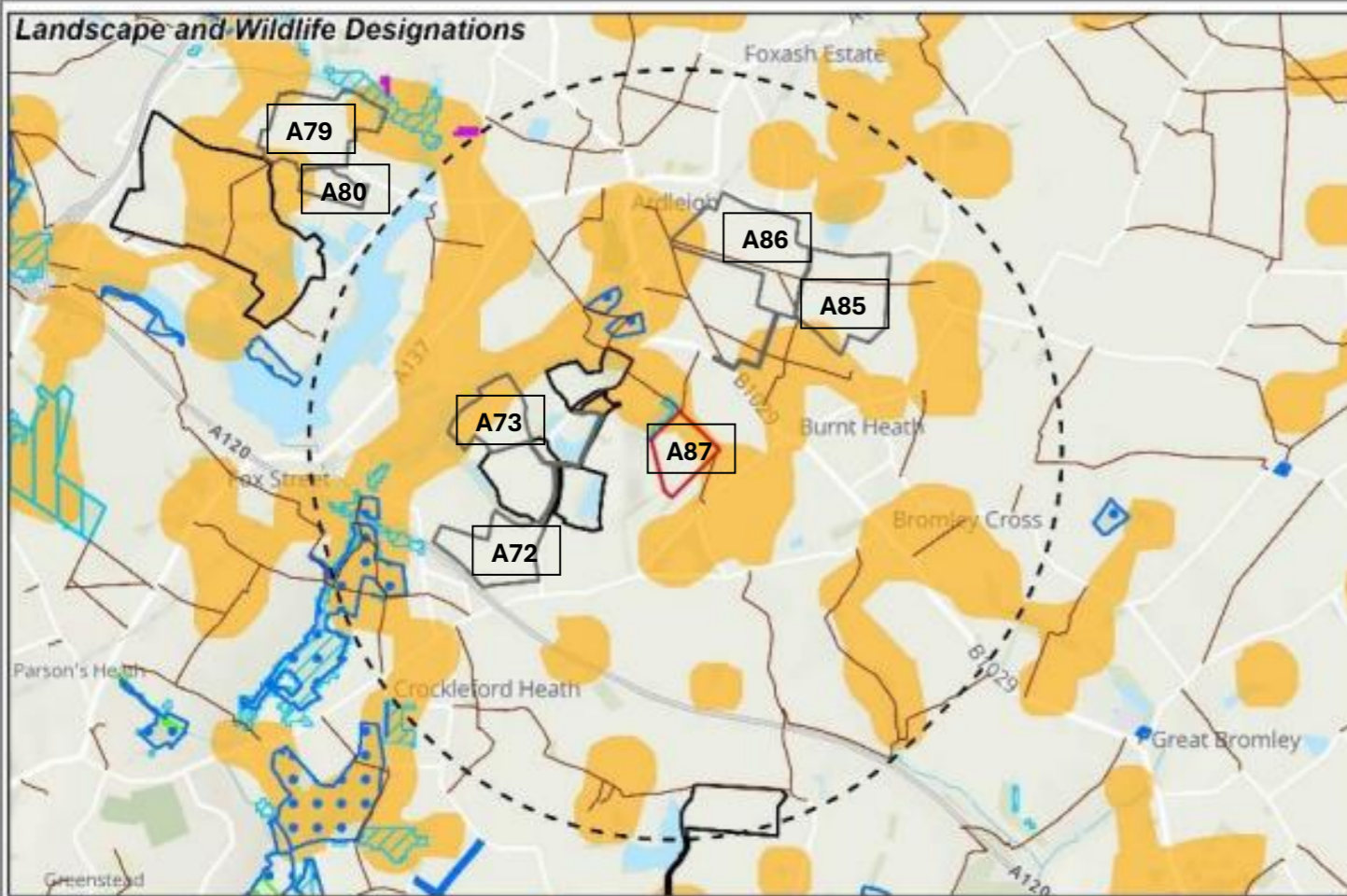
- The 52 sites have been assessed using independent consultants BPP Consulting and Stantec UK
- Assessment establishes the likelihood of planning permission being granted and whether acceptable in principle.
- Consistent fair methodology using 16 established assessment criteria.
- Uses a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer system that maps sites against relevant features. Such as landscape and wildlife, hydrology, conservation and heritage.
- Aerial photographs
- Primarily a desktop exercise backed up with a review of previous assessments and site visits

RAG Rating

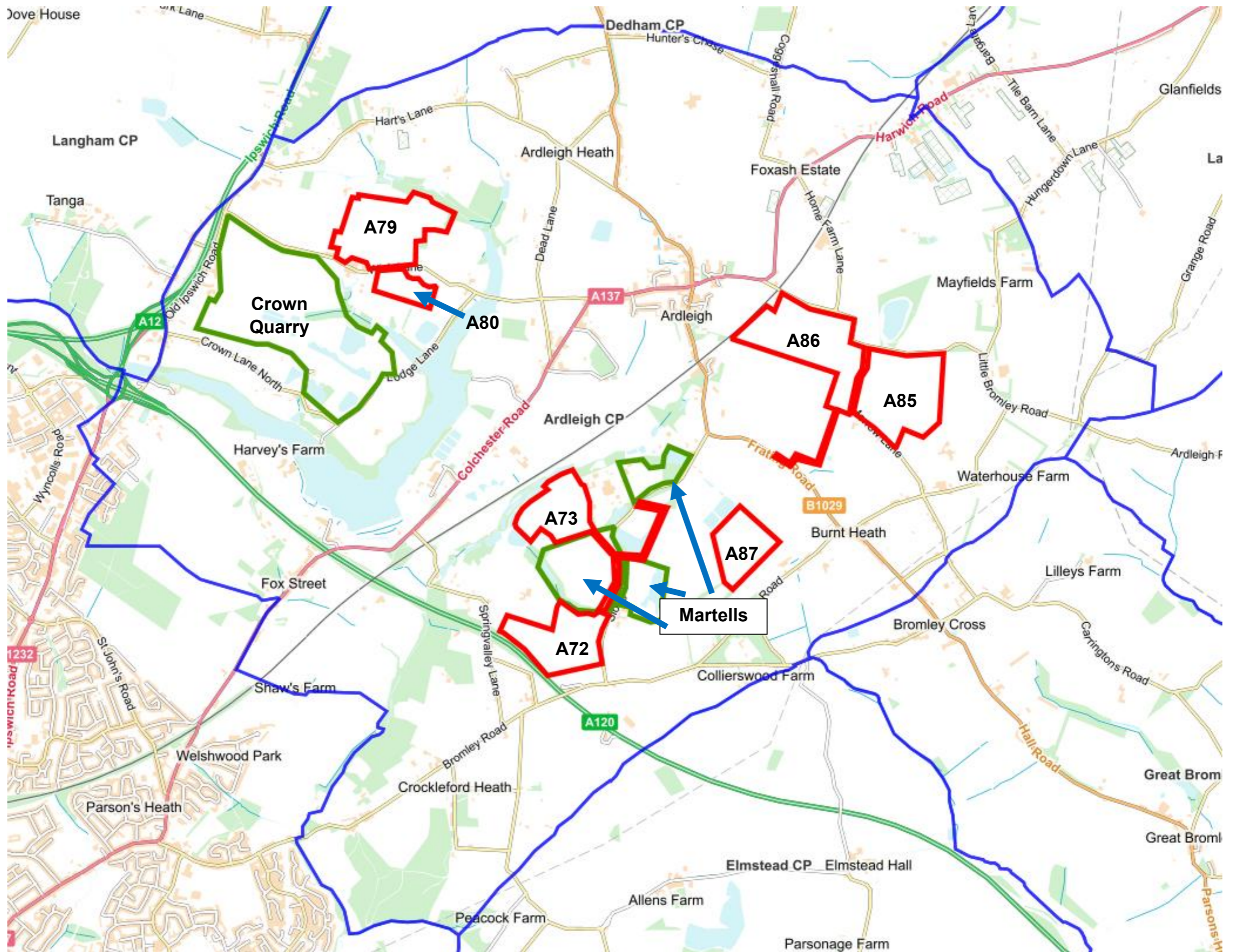
The RAG grading provides an indication of a site's performance against different assessment criteria and helps highlight where there may be significant issue(s) associated with developing a particular site.

Outline of RAG grading approach

Sensitivity Grade	Description
Red	The impact is likely to be serious and mitigation to make the Site acceptable would be difficult.
Red-Amber	The impact is likely to be major and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable.
Amber	The impact is likely to be moderate and is likely to require medium levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable.
Amber-Green	The impact is likely to be minor and may require low levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable.
Green	There is likely to be no impact that requires mitigation



<p>Boundaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Boundary Other Candidate Sites Existing Quarry Boundaries 2km Distance from Site Boundary <p>Landscape and Wildlife Designations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Rights of Way Local Wildlife Site (LoWS) Local Nature Reserve (LNR) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Great Crested Newt - Amber Zone (Natural England District Level Licensing) Irreplaceable and Priority Habitat Traditional Orchard Other Priority Habitat 	<p>Hydrology and Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main River Other Watercourse Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea Flood Zone 2 Flood Zone 3 Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Extent 1 in 30 Flood Events 1 in 100 Flood Events 1 in 1000 Flood Events Habitat Network Fragmentation Action Zone Network Enhancement Zone 1 Network Enhancement Zone 2 Restorable Habitat Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland Ancient Replanted Woodland 	<p>Historic Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade I Listed Building Grade II* Listed Building Grade II Listed Building Conservation Area (CA) Scheduled Monument Historic Environmental Records Heritage Site and Monument Heritage Site and Monument Heritage Site and Monument Palaeolithic Potential High Potential Moderate Potential Low Potential
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Production Process

Construction aggregate is produced in a multi-stage process that involves:

- extraction,
- crushing and milling,
- washing,
- screening and classification.

Sand & gravel

- Sand and gravel quarries are shallower than rock quarries because the mineral deposits are usually around 5 metres deep. No blasting is required as the mineral has already been broken down by the action of ice and water over thousands of years.
- The key processes in most quarries are as follows:
 1. **Remove surface soils** – for new quarry areas, soils are removed and stored in ‘bunds’ around the perimeter.
 - a. This helps to screen quarrying activities and is used in restoration of the land after mineral extraction ends.
 2. **Dig & haul** – large excavators scoop up the raw mineral and load it into dump trucks to take to the processing plant which could be up to a mile away.
 3. **Wash & screen** – the sand and gravel is usually washed to remove silt and unusable finer material, then sieved through a series of giant ‘screens’ to separate the particles out into single sizes, each of which have different uses.

4. **Stockpile & test** – a set of conveyors carries the sorted single-sized aggregates to different stockpiles or storage bays. The products are regularly tested in laboratories to ensure they meet the specification for their use.

5. **Load & transport** – a digger scoops up the single sized aggregates and loads it into waiting tipper lorries which transfer the product to where it is needed in construction or for further processing into other products.

6. **Downstream processing** – many quarries have on-site facilities for making downstream products such as concrete and asphalt. Such plants also exist in other locations and aggregates are delivered by road or rail.

7. **Restore quarry** – once the mineral has been removed a site can be restored in line with an agreed plan. Most former quarries are returned to agriculture, nature conservation, recreation or leisure.



Criteria for the Red Amber Green (RAG) Assessments

Criteria group used:	Criteria & level of mitigation required
Landscape Sensitivity & Visual Sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform & landscape features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complexity ○ Enclosure by Vegetation ○ Historic Character ○ Built development Openness to Public View ○ Openness to Private View ○ Views towards landmark buildings/natural features ○ Perceptual Quality
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The natural environment, ○ Local designations ○ Priority habitats and species
Historic Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on the significance of heritage assets
Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of physical changes to heritage assets including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scheduled monuments ○ Registered parks and gardens ○ Paleolithic & Paleoenvironmental deposits ○ Built heritage structures
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of risks of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surface water flooding ○ Groundwater flooding ○ Fluvial flooding
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the main road network • Suitability for HGV movements • Construction required for access
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of access for: • Visibility splays (including forward splays) • Improvement needed or possible to allow entry and exit of HGVs
Public Rights of Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on Public Rights of Way
Geo-Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to local Geological Sites
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater Source Protection Zone • Groundwater vulnerability • Proximity to watercourses and waterbodies • Drinking Water Safeguard Zone
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Air Quality Management Areas:

Soil Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on agricultural land
Services & Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity of utilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water ○ Gas ○ Electricity ○ Telecommunications
Health & Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proximity of sensitive receptors i.e. ○ Local communities ○ Residents ○ Schools ○ Commercial & agricultural development amenities
Green Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on Green Belt designated land
Airport Safeguarding Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to an Airport Safeguarding Zone

References:



1. [Home](#)
2. [Replacement Essex Minerals Local Plan review 2025 to 2040](#)
3. [Candidate Sites Assessment](#)

[List of candidate sites](#)

- **Appendices to assessment of sites**

Appendices to assessment of sites

[Appendix A – Call for Sites Pro-forma \(PDF, 245.94KB\)](#)

[Consolidated methodologies - appendices B to I \(PDF, 1.33MB\)](#)

[Appendix B - Landscape and Visual Sensitivity \(PDF, 1.86MB\)](#)

[Appendix C - Biodiversity \(PDF, 1.38MB\)](#)

[Appendix D - Historic Buildings \(PDF, 688.21KB\)](#)

[Appendix E - Archaeology \(PDF, 593.62KB\)](#)

[Appendix F - Flooding \(PDF, 569.57KB\)](#)

[Appendix G - Transport \(PDF, 707.24KB\)](#)

[Appendix H – Access \(PDF, 415.51KB\)](#)

[Appendix I - Public Rights of Way, Geo-Environmental, Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage, Air Quality, Soil Quality, Services & Utilities, Health & Amenity, Green Belt, and Airport Safeguarding Zones \(PDF, 707.87KB\)](#)

[Appendix J - Candidate Sites Red Line Boundaries \(PDF, 4.81MB\)](#)

Candidate Site Preference	Candidate Site Name	District	Existing Use	Site Area (ha)	Potential Yield (million tonnes)
A79	Crown Quarry – North of Wick Lane	Tendring	Agricultural	23.19	1

The site is promoted as an extension to Crown Quarry, located north of Wick Lane and West of Ardleigh.

Adjoining uses include agricultural fields, woodland, and residential farm buildings.

The site would be accessed via the use of the existing Crown Quarry access to the highway network by creating a new crossing point across Wick Lane.

Red, Amber Green assessments:

Landscape & Visual Sensitivity	Amber/ Green
Biodiversity	Amber
Historic Buildings	Red/ Amber
Archaeology	Amber
Flooding	Amber
Transport	Amber
Access	Red/ Amber
Public Rights of Way	Green
Geo-Environmental	Green
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	Red/ Amber
Air Quality	Green
Soil Quality	Amber
Services & Utilities	Red
Health & Amenity	Red
Green Belt	Green
Airport Safeguarding Zones	Green

Candidate Site Preference	Candidate Site Name	District	Existing Use	Site Area (ha)	Potential Yield (million tonnes)
A80	Crown Quarry – South of Wick Lane	Tendring	Agricultural	5.88	0.26

The site is promoted as an extension to Crown Quarry, located south of Wick Lane and west of Ardleigh.

Adjoining uses include agricultural fields, woodland, residential and farm buildings and crown Quarry.

The site is promoted as accessible via a new access track to connect to Crown Quarry and to use the existing Crown Quarry site access to the highway network.

Red, Amber Green assessments:

Landscape & Visual Sensitivity	Amber/ Green
Biodiversity	Amber
Historic Buildings	Red/ Amber
Archaeology	Amber/ Green
Flooding	Amber
Transport	Amber
Access	Green
Public Rights of Way	Green
Geo-Environmental	Green
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	Amber
Air Quality	Green
Soil Quality	Amber
Services & Utilities	Green
Health & Amenity	Red
Green Belt	Green
Airport Safeguarding Zones	Green

Candidate Site Preference	Candidate Site Name	District	Existing Use	Site Area (ha)	Potential Yield (million tonnes)
A85	Martells – North of Frating Road (East)	Tendring	Agricultural	26.12	1.9

The site is promoted as an extension to an existing mineral Site (Martells Quarry), north east of of Martells, and adjacent to Site A86.

Adjoining uses include agricultural fields, woodland, Home Farm Reservoir and residential, farm and commercial buildings.

Infrastructure would include crossing points on Morrow Lane and Frating Road. Access would be via internal access tracks to Martells and use of that site access to the highway network.

Red, Amber Green assessments:

Landscape & Visual Sensitivity	Amber/ Green
Biodiversity	Amber/ Green
Historic Buildings	Green
Archaeology	Amber
Flooding	Amber
Transport	Amber
Access	Red/ Amber
Public Rights of Way	Red/ Amber
Geo-Environmental	Green
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	Amber/ Green
Air Quality	Green
Soil Quality	Red
Services & Utilities	Amber
Health & Amenity	Red/ Amber
Green Belt	Green
Airport Safeguarding Zones	Green

Candidate Site Preference	Candidate Site Name	District	Existing Use	Site Area (ha)	Potential Yield (million tonnes)
A86	Martells – North of Frating Road (West)	Tendring	Agricultural	16.98	1.17

The site is promoted as an extension to an existing mineral Site (Martells Quarry), north east of of Martells, and adjacent to Site A85.

Adjoining uses include agricultural fields, a railway line, woodland, residential and commercial buildings.

Infrastructure needed includes crossing points on Frating Road. Access would be via internal access tracks to Martells and use of that site access to the highway network.

Red, Amber Green assessments:

Landscape & Visual Sensitivity	Amber
Biodiversity	Amber
Historic Buildings	Amber
Archaeology	Red
Flooding	Amber
Transport	Amber
Access	Red/ Amber
Public Rights of Way	Red/ Amber
Geo-Environmental	Green
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	Amber
Air Quality	Green
Soil Quality	Red/ Amber
Services & Utilities	Amber
Health & Amenity	Red
Green Belt	Green
Airport Safeguarding Zones	Green

Candidate Site Preference	Candidate Site Name	District	Existing Use	Site Area (ha)	Potential Yield (million tonnes)
A87	Martells – East of Slough Lane	Tendring	Agricultural	16.98	1.17

The site is promoted as an extension to an existing mineral site (Martells Quarry), located east of Martells, west of Park Road.

Adjoining uses include agricultural fields, two waterbodies, Martells Quarry and residential and farm buildings.

Proposed access is via internal access tracks to Martells Quarry and the use of the site access to the highway network.

Red, Amber Green assessments:

Landscape & Visual Sensitivity	Amber
Biodiversity	Amber
Historic Buildings	Red/ Amber
Archaeology	Amber
Flooding	Green
Transport	Amber
Access	Green
Public Rights of Way	Red/ Amber
Geo-Environmental	Green
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	Amber/ Green
Air Quality	Green
Soil Quality	Red/ Amber
Services & Utilities	Amber/ Green
Health & Amenity	Amber
Green Belt	Green
Airport Safeguarding Zones	Green

Candidate Site Preference	Candidate Site Name	District	Existing Use	Site Area (ha)	Potential Yield (million tonnes)
A72	Martells – Southern Extension	Tendring	Agricultural	16.98	1.17

The site is an extension to the existing minerals site, located to the South West of Martells Quarry.

Adjoining uses include the existing Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, woodland, agricultural fields and farm and commercial buildings.

The site would be accessed via A120 using the existing Martells Quarry access.

Red, Amber Green assessments:

Landscape & Visual Sensitivity	Amber/ Green
Biodiversity	Amber
Historic Buildings	Red/ Amber
Archaeology	Amber
Flooding	Amber
Transport	Amber
Access	Green
Public Rights of Way	Green
Geo-Environmental	Green
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	Amber
Air Quality	Green
Soil Quality	Red/ Amber
Services & Utilities	Amber
Health & Amenity	Red/ Amber
Green Belt	Green
Airport Safeguarding Zones	Green

Candidate Site Preference	Candidate Site Name	District	Existing Use	Site Area (ha)	Potential Yield (million tonnes)
A73	Martells – Western Extension	Tendring	Agricultural	13.28	0.25

The site is an extension to the existing minerals site (Martells), located to the west and north west of Martells Quarry.

Adjoining uses include the existing quarry, Slough Lane, eight waterbodies, agricultural fields, woodland, commercial buildings, and a railway line.

The site would be accessed via A120 using the existing Martells Quarry access.

Red, Amber Green assessments:

Landscape & Visual Sensitivity	Amber
Biodiversity	Amber
Historic Buildings	Red/ Amber
Archaeology	Amber/ Green
Flooding	Amber
Transport	Amber
Access	Green
Public Rights of Way	Green
Geo-Environmental	Green
Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Drainage	Amber
Air Quality	Green
Soil Quality	Amber
Services & Utilities	Green
Health & Amenity	Red
Green Belt	Green
Airport Safeguarding Zones	Green

Sites A72 & A73

Site A72

Red/Amber - Historic Buildings

- Represents a high level of 'less than substantial' harm to the setting and significance of the asset.

Red/Amber - Soil Quality

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on soil quality and agricultural land and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable

Red/Amber - Health & Amenity

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on health and amenity and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable

Site A73

Red/Amber – Historic Buildings

- When considered together with the proposed site allocation A72 Martells Southern extension to the south, the development of all the proposed land would represent substantial curtailment of the agrarian landscape and represent a high level of 'less than substantial' harm to the setting and significance of the asset

Red – Health & Amenity

- The Site is likely to have an unacceptable impact on health and amenity and mitigation to make the Site acceptable would likely be difficult to achieve.

Sites A79 & A 80

Site A79

Red/Amber – Historic Buildings

- Cumulative impact with other existing and/or candidate mineral sites.
- When considered together with the proposed site allocation A80 Crown Quarry North of Wick Lane, the development of all the proposed land would represent substantial curtailment of the agrarian landscape and represent a high level of 'less than substantial' harm to the setting and significance of the listed Wicks Farmhouse and Barn.

Red/Amber - Access

- Cumulative impact with other existing and/or candidate mineral sites.
- Site A80 would share the same access as the existing consented operations at Crown Quarry that give rise to HGV movements and site A80.
- Significant levels of commercial and business development have been consented off the Old Ipswich Road in last two to three years

Red/Amber – Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Drainage

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on hydrology, hydrogeology and drainage and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable

Red – Services & Utilities

- The Site is likely to have a serious impact on utilities and mitigation to make the Site acceptable would be difficult.

Sites A79 & A80 (continued)

Red – Health & Amenity

- The Site is likely to have an unacceptable impact on health and amenity and mitigation to make the Site acceptable would likely be difficult to achieve.

Site A80

Red/Amber – Historic Buildings

- Cumulative impact with other existing and/or candidate mineral sites.
- When considered together with the proposed site allocation A79 Crown Quarry North of Wick Lane, the development of all the proposed land would represent substantial curtailment of the agrarian landscape and represent a high level of 'less than substantial' harm to the setting and significance of the listed Wicks Farmhouse and Barn.

Red – Health & Amenity

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on health and amenity and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable.

Sites A85, A86 & A87

Site A85

Red/Amber – Access

- Site A85 would share the same access as the existing consented operations at Martells Quarry that give rise to HGV movement

Red/Amber – Public Rights of Way (PRoWs)

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on PRoWs and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable.

Red – Soil Quality

- The Site contains Grade 1 quality soil (excellent quality agricultural land) which is BMV land.
- The Site is likely to have a serious impact on soil quality and agricultural land and mitigation to make the Site acceptable would be difficult.

Red/Amber – Health & Amenity

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on health and amenity and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable.

Site A86

Red - Archaeology

- The cumulative impact of Sites A85, A86 & A87 on archaeological remains would be the loss of archaeological remains associated with the scheduled monument and the impact on the setting of the scheduled monument

Red/Amber – Access

- Site A86 would share the same access as the existing consented operations at Martells Quarry that give rise to HGV movements

Red/Amber – Public Rights of Way (PRoWs)

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on PRoWs and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable

Red/Amber – Soil Quality

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on soil quality and agricultural land and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable

Red – Health & Amenity

- The Site is likely to have an unacceptable impact on health and amenity and mitigation to make the Site acceptable would likely be difficult to achieve

Site A87

Red/Amber – Historic buildings

- Cumulative impact with other existing and/or candidate mineral sites. There would be a cumulative, negative impact of the development of this Site, along with others proposed at Martells Quarry (including A85 and A86). The result of all the proposed schemes would fundamentally alter the setting of the identified heritage assets.

Red/Amber – Public Rights of Way (PRoWs)

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on PRoWs and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable.

Red/Amber – Soil Quality

- The Site is likely to have a major impact on soil quality and agricultural land and is likely to require high levels of mitigation to make the Site acceptable

What happens when a quarry is finished?

Quarry restoration is a vitally important part of a quarry's long term-planning. Each choice has its own merits, and all should be considered in the long-term planning of these sites. Successful restoration can be more than just an ecological endeavour; it's a commitment to improving the land's usability, integrating it with the community, and leaving a lasting legacy of environmental sustainability.



There are many different options for former quarries and this can depend on what the landowners want to do.

Strategic planting and rewilding of these areas can contribute significantly to the enhancement of biodiversity and the aesthetic appeal of the surrounding environment.

Nature Reserves



Establishing nature reserves is a frequent and well-favoured strategy for the reclamation of former quarry sites. These expansive pieces of land, once depleted of valuable materials, tend to be left undisturbed by human activity, rendering them ideal for nurturing wildlife habitats.

The restoration process typically involves infilling the void created by quarrying activities and introducing native plant species, thereby creating environments that are appealing to local fauna.

It is important to acknowledge that the journey from quarry to nature reserve may necessitate a certain degree of ongoing maintenance. This maintenance is critical to prevent these areas from succumbing to unchecked overgrowth or becoming dominated by plant species that may not necessarily enhance the overall health of the ecosystem.

Careful stewardship ensures that the balance of these restored ecosystems is maintained, fostering an environment where both wildlife and native flora can thrive.

Landscaping & Agriculture



The rejuvenation of the landscape and the creation of agricultural spaces represent a commendable approach to quarry restoration.

A pivotal aspect of this restoration process involves establishing rollover areas, where the terrain seamlessly transitions from surrounding fields.

These area serves as grazing ground for animal and necessitate ongoing maintenance to prevent overgrowth.

Water Storage Reservoirs



Repurposing former quarries as water storage reservoirs is a viable option, considering the existing void space within the quarry can be utilised to contain water. However, it is important to recognise that this solution comes with its own set of challenges.

The previous excavation and mining activities often result in displaced minerals and residual contaminants within the quarry. These issues manifest as chemical leaching, sediment accumulation in the water, fluctuations in pH levels and the potential for stagnant water.

Addressing these concerns requires continuous monitoring of water quality. Chemical treatments may be necessary to eliminate undesirable pollutants, and filtration systems are essential to prevent large sediment from entering the reservoir.

Meaning the operation of water storage reservoirs demands maintenance and frequent monitoring.

HOW DO I RESPOND TO CONSULTATION FOR ARDLEIGH PARISH SITES?

Candidate Sites Assessment Report

- Responses can be submitted through the consultation portal via <https://consultations.essex.gov.uk/planning/rmlpr-2024>.
- However, if you are unable to submit your comments online, or find it difficult, please download the Ardleigh Response form from and attach to an email to: mandwpolicy@essex.gov.uk or post it to:
- [Freepost RTKH-XUBZ-CJZS](#), Essex County Council, Minerals Planning Consultation, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1QH
- If you are unable to download a copy of the form please tell a Steward and they will arrange for a copy to be delivered.
- For your response to be accepted and taken into account, Section 1 of this form must be completed.
- There is no requirement to provide a response to each question in Section 2. If filling in by hand, please attach additional pages as required.

Next Steps

- The assessment of candidate sites report forms part of the evidence base informing a second Regulation 18 consultation on candidate sites and proposed revisions to the Essex Minerals Local Plan (MLP).
- The application of Red grades against certain assessment criteria suggests an unacceptable impact and mitigation may not be achievable.
- Decisions on whether to allocate sites graded Red against any assessment criteria will be taken in the future following further consultation on this report.
- In light of comments received during the consultation, site assessment findings (and associated RAG grades) may be updated.
- An updated version will be used to assist in determining which sites will be proposed for allocation in the revised MLP. The spatial distribution of the Candidate Sites across Essex will be taken into account.
- The results of the site assessment following comments received will then need to be considered in the context of wider strategic planning issues.
- A final draft of the MLP will be published for representations prior to submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination of the MLP's soundness and legality.
- The sites reviewed have also been subject to a separate Sustainability Appraisal. This includes an assessment of how each site performs against a set of social, environmental, and economic objectives informed by the technical assessment of each site.