

Lower Thames Crossing
6.3 Environmental Statement
Appendices
Appendix 10.1 – Geology and
Soils Legislation and Policy

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications:
Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009

Volume 6

DATE: October 2022

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010032
Application Document Ref: TR010032/APP/6.3

VERSION: 1.0

Lower Thames Crossing

Appendix 10.1 Geology and Soils Legislation and Policy

List of contents

	Page number
1 Geology and soils legislation and policy framework	1
1.1 Legislation and Policy	1

List of tables

	Page number
Table 1.1 Legislative requirements	1
Table 1.2 National policy framework and the Project response	3
Table 1.3 Regional and local policies for <i>Geology and Soils</i>	13

1 Geology and soils legislation and policy framework

1.1 Legislation and Policy

1.1.1 This Geology and Soils assessment has been undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation, together with national, regional and local plans and policies.

Legislation

1.1.2 Relevant legislation that has been considered in the environmental assessment is presented in Table 1.1. The Planning Statement (Application Document 7.2) provides an assessment of the Project’s strategic alignment and conformity with the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN).

1.1.3 A number of the sources of legislation referred to throughout the ES, including this chapter, derive from the law of the European Union (EU). It is noted that the impact of European legislation may need to be revised following the UK’s exit from the EU but much EU-derived domestic legislation continues to have effect in domestic law. Relevant legislation is included in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Legislative requirements

Scale	Description of Legislation
National	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (WFD Regulations), as amended by the Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (EU Exit Regulations) Regulation 20 of the EU Exit Regulations sets out the amendments to the WFD Regulations following the exit from the European Union (EU). The substance of the WFD regime which applied pre-EU exit will continue to apply with only relatively minor amendments. The WFD regime provides for the protection of surface (fresh) water, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater. The objectives of the Directive (and WFD Regulations) are to enhance the status, and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems, promote the sustainable use of water, reduce pollution of water and ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution.
	Environment Act 2021 The Environment Act has two main functions: 1. To give a legal framework for environmental governance in the UK. 2. To bring in measures for improvement of the environment in relation to waste, resource efficiency, air quality, water, nature and biodiversity, and conservation. The majority of the Act does not make any immediate changes for organisations other than regulators. The Environment Act does not currently present specific legislative requirements relevant to Geology and Soils. Further requirements may be implemented through secondary legislation to be made under this Act in the future, and the Project will respond as required.
	Environmental Protection Act 1990 including Part 2A The Environmental Protection Act 1990 is an important piece of legislation that defines, within England, Wales and Scotland, the framework for waste management and the control of emissions released into the environment.

Scale	Description of Legislation
	<p>Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (which was inserted into that Act by section 57 of the Environment Act 1995) contains a regulatory regime for the identification and remediation of contaminated land. In addition to the requirements contained in the primary legislation, operation of the regime is subject to regulations and statutory guidance.</p> <p>The main objective underlying the introduction of the Part 2A contaminated land regime was to provide improved provision for the identification and remediation of land where contamination is causing unacceptable risks to human health or the wider environment, assessed in the context of the current use and circumstances of the land.</p> <p>The identification of contaminated land, as defined in Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, comprises a risk-based approach. For harm to the non-aquatic environment or pollution of controlled waters to occur, there must be a 'pollutant linkage'. This linkage is based on all of the following being present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A source of contamination (hazard) • A pathway for the contaminant to move from source to receptor • A receptor (target), which is affected by the contaminant. This includes humans, ecosystems, controlled waters, physical systems and built structures, which could be affected by the hazard
	<p>The Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (EU Exit Regulations)</p> <p>This Act regulates water resources, water quality and pollution and flood defences. It is a criminal offence to knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or any solid waste matter to enter any controlled waters.</p>
	<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p> <p>Sections 28 to 33 of Part 2 of the Act detail the law regarding Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p> <p>The Act provides for the notification and confirmation of SSSIs. These sites are identified for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features by the country conservation bodies in England (Natural England) and Wales (Natural Resources Wales).</p> <p>A notification to designate a site as an SSSI must be served on the relevant local planning authority, all landowners and occupiers, and the Secretary of State, specifying the time period within which representations and objections may be made. The relevant conservation bodies must consider these responses and may withdraw or confirm the notification, with or without amendment. The Act also contains measures for the protection and management of SSSIs.</p>

Policy

- 1.1.4 National policies are presented in Table 1.2, with the Project response to these requirements. Where there is duplication of requirements presented in the various relevant National Policy Statements, these have been combined and a single Project response to the policy issue is provided in the table.
- 1.1.5 Table 1.3 presents regional and local policies that have been considered during the development of the Project and the DCO application.
- 1.1.6 Further detail on policy compliance can be found in the Planning Statement (Application Document 7.2).

Table 1.2 National policy framework and the Project response

Reference	Requirement	Project response
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) (Department for Transport, 2014)		
Paragraph 4.48 (No additional requirements identified within the NPS ENs)	<i>'Issues relating to discharges or emissions from a proposed project which affect air quality, water quality, land quality and the marine environment, or which include noise and vibration, may be subject to separate regulation under the pollution control framework or other consenting and licensing regimes. Relevant permissions will need to be obtained for any activities within the development that are regulated under those regimes before the activities can be operated.'</i>	Appropriate environmental permits would be obtained through application to the Environment Agency, in consultation with the relevant local authority, where required, for the remediation methodologies implemented by the Contractor during the detailed design.
Paragraph 5.22 and 5.23 Broadly aligned with NPS ENs (NPS EN-1 paragraph 5.3.3 and 5.3.4)	5.22 <i>'Where the project is subject to EIA [Environmental Impact Assessment] the applicant should ensure that the environmental statement clearly sets out any likely significant effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological or geological conservation importance (including those outside England) on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity and that the statement considers the full range of potential impacts on ecosystems.'</i> 5.23 <i>'The applicant should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests.'</i>	An assessment on the likely significant effects was completed and is presented in Section 10.6. There are no internationally, however, there is one nationally designated SSSI of geological conservation within the study area as detailed in Section 10.4 of the ES chapter. A number of potential Local Geological Sites, identified by the Essex Field Club, were identified within the geology and soils study area. However, these do not have a statutory designation. The potential opportunities for enhancement of geological interest is discussed within the assessment presented in Section 10.6 of the ES chapter and includes the remediation of pre-existing contamination during the construction phase.

Reference	Requirement	Project response
<p>Paragraph 5.25 Broadly aligned with NPS ENs (NPS EN-1 paragraph 5.3.7)</p>	<p><i>‘As a general principle, and subject to the specific policies below, development should avoid significant harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests, including through mitigation and consideration of reasonable alternatives. The applicant may also wish to make use of biodiversity offsetting in devising compensation proposals to counteract any impacts on biodiversity which cannot be avoided or mitigated. Where significant harm cannot be avoided or mitigated, as a last resort, appropriate compensation measures should be sought.’</i></p>	<p>A description of the reasonable alternatives considered by the Project was completed and is summarised in Chapter 3: Assessment of Reasonable Alternatives.</p> <p>An assessment of the likely effects to the geological receptors from the Project is presented in Section 10.6 of the ES chapter and confirms that there will be no significant harm to geological conservation interests. Details of the embedded, good practice and essential mitigation measures are provided in Section 10.5.</p>
<p>Paragraph 5.117 (Section 2.23 of NPS EN-4 includes specific requirements in relation to pipeline works)</p>	<p><i>‘Where necessary, land stability should be considered in respect of new development, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and supporting planning guidance. Specifically, proposals should be appropriate for the location, including preventing unacceptable risks from land instability. If land stability could be an issue, applicants should seek appropriate technical and environmental expert advice to assess the likely consequences of proposed developments on sites where subsidence, landslides and ground compression is known or suspected. Applicants should liaise with the Coal Authority if necessary.’</i></p>	<p>The engineering design process has been carried out, and will continue to be carried out, in accordance with DMRB CD 622 Managing geotechnical risk (Highways England, 2020a). This process ensures that design parameters and mitigating techniques are established for the Project, for example, informing the requirements for ground improvement during the tunnelling works at the North and South Portals, the design of structures to cope with the ground conditions within the Order Limits and the proposed construction methodology.</p>
<p>Paragraph 5.118 (Section 2.23 of NPS EN-4 includes specific requirements in relation to pipeline works)</p>	<p><i>‘A preliminary assessment of ground instability should be carried out at the earliest possible stage before a detailed application for development consent is prepared. Applicants should ensure that any necessary investigations are undertaken to ascertain that their sites are and will remain stable or can be made so as part of the development. The site needs to be assessed in context of surrounding areas where subsidence, landslides and land compression could threaten the development during its anticipated life or damage neighbouring land or property. This could be in the form of a land stability or slope stability risk assessment report.’</i></p>	<p>In line with the requirements of the NPS NN and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), a preliminary assessment of potential ground instability was completed at the early design stage and is presented in Appendix 10.2: Stability Report (Application Document 6.3). This reviews</p>

Reference	Requirement	Project response
<p>Paragraph 5.119 (Section 2.23 of NPS EN-4 includes specific requirements in relation to pipeline works)</p>	<p><i>'Applicants have a range of mechanisms available to mitigate and minimise risks of land instability. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishing the principle and layout of new development, for example avoiding mine entries and other hazards.</i> • <i>Ensuring proper design of structures to cope with any movement expected, and other hazards such as mine and/or ground gases; or</i> <p><i>Requiring ground improvement techniques, usually involving the removal of poor material and its replacement with suitable inert and stable material. For development on land previously affected by mining activity, this may mean prior extraction of any remaining mineral resource.'</i></p>	<p>the potential for unacceptable risks from land instability caused by geohazards, adverse ground conditions or by the Project construction within a wide study area around the Project road. This assessment has helped to avoid hazards, where possible, or identify where technical solutions are required within the engineering design presented within the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. The conclusions of the assessment confirm that there are no significant risks identified within the study area and where risk cannot be ruled out, feasible engineering solutions are available to manage the risk.</p> <p>A programme of investigation works was undertaken by the Project, as described in Section 10.3 of Chapter 10: Geology and Soils (Application Document 6.1). The data from these and any future investigations would continue to inform the Project ground model and allow the Project to proactively manage risks. Slope stability assessments have been carried out to inform the design presented at the DCO application. This has confirmed the requirements for retaining features, earthwork design (for example embankments and cuttings slope angles), structure foundation and ground improvements as described in ES Chapter 2: Project Description (Application Document 6.1). The validity of this work was confirmed through the data obtained via the investigations completed through two phases of ground investigation which have confirmed that the study area is and will remain stable for the development.</p>

Reference	Requirement	Project response
		<p>A review of published historical and geological mapping demonstrated that there are no metalliferous mines present within the study area.</p> <p>The Coal Authority has not been contacted as no coal bearing geology is present within the study area.</p>
<p>Paragraph 5.168 Broadly aligned to NPS ENs. Paragraph 5.10.8 of NPS EN-1 covers the same project requirements</p>	<p><i>'Applicants should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification)¹. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, applicants should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of higher quality. Applicants should also identify any effects, and seek to minimise impacts, on soil quality, taking into account any mitigation measures proposed. Where possible, developments should be on previously developed (brownfield) sites provided that it is not of high environmental value. For developments on previously developed land, applicants should ensure that they have considered the risk posed by land contamination and how it is proposed to address this.'</i></p>	<p>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys have been undertaken.</p> <p>Where it has not been possible to carry out ALC surveys (due to potential risks from contaminated land or unexploded ordnance (UXOs), access restrictions or survey delays due to the restrictions from the COVID-19 pandemic), a predictive ALC tool, based on the Welsh Government's 2017 Predictive Agricultural Land Classification Map Guidance Note, was used to supplement the assessment of the likely grades and the extent of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land present within the study area. A summary of the findings of the detailed survey is presented in Section 10.4, while Appendix 10.4: Agricultural Land Classification Factual Report (Application Document 6.3) provides the findings of the detailed survey.</p>

¹ Agricultural land in England and Wales is graded between 1 and 5, depending on the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Grade 1 land is excellent quality agricultural land with very minor or no limitations to agricultural use, and Grade 5 is very poor quality land, with severe limitations due to adverse soil characteristics, relief, climate or a combination of these. Grade 3 land is subdivided into Subgrade 3a (good quality land) and Subgrade 3b (moderate quality land). Grades 1, 2 and 3a are defined as Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land.

Reference	Requirement	Project response
		<p>The Project design has been optimised to minimise the land take required to construct and operate the Project. Through the route optioneering phase and design iterations, consideration has been given to the presence of higher quality agricultural land alongside other environmental and design constraints. An assessment of the construction and operation impacts on BMV is presented in Section 10.6 of the ES Chapter.</p> <p>Current and historic land uses have been considered as part of the evolving design and investigated through desk-based and intrusive ground investigation to establish the soil quality and potential contamination levels, as presented in the baseline in Section 10.4 of the ES Chapter. This revealed areas of previously developed (brownfield) sites within the Order Limits.</p> <p>Section 10.5 of the ES Chapter sets out Project design and mitigation in relation to prevention and control of contamination and how effects on geological receptors would be mitigated. Measures relating to the handling and management of soils during the construction phase are also provided in Section 10.5. The effects relating to contamination were assessed for the construction and operation phases of the Project and the findings are presented in Section 10.6 of the ES Chapter.</p>

Reference	Requirement	Project response
Paragraph 5.176	<i>'The decision-maker should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. The decision-maker should give little weight to the loss of agricultural land in grades 3b, 4 and 5, except in areas (such as uplands) where particular agricultural practices may themselves contribute to the quality and character of the environment or the local economy.'</i>	The extent of land at each grade, as defined by the ALC system, is presented in Section 10.4 of the ES Chapter. The presence of BMV land and any other environmental benefits derived from the land, irrespective of land grade, has been taken into consideration as part of the assessment presented in Section 10.6 and in Chapter 8: Terrestrial Biodiversity.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011a)		
There are no additional requirements for Geology and Soils presented within NPS EN-1 above those set out within the NPS NN described above.		
National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (NPS EN-4) (Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011b)		
Paragraph 2.23.2	<i>'Applicants should assess the stability of the ground conditions associated with the pipeline route and incorporate the findings of that assessment in the ES (see Section 4.2 of EN-1) as appropriate. Desktop studies, which include known geology and previous borehole data, can form the basis of the applicant's assessment. The applicant may find it necessary to sink new boreholes along the preferred route to better understand the ground conditions present. The assessment should cover the options considered for installing the pipeline and weigh up the impacts of the means of installation. Where the applicant proposes to use horizontal directional drilling (HDD) as the means of installing a pipeline under a National or European Site and mitigating the impacts, the assessment should cover whether the geological conditions are suitable for HDD.'</i>	An assessment of ground conditions associated with pipeline routes has been undertaken by the Project. The findings of the studies are provided in Appendix 10.2 (Application Document 6.3). Borehole information has been reviewed to inform appropriate installation methods for pipelines and has confirmed these to be appropriate for the identified ground conditions. The assessment has demonstrated that risks from land instability would not result in significant adverse effects and the Project will proactively manage geotechnical risks.
Paragraph 2.23.3	<i>'When considering any application where the pipeline goes under a designated area of geological or geomorphological interest, the applicant should submit details of alternative routes, which either bypass the designated area or reduce the length of pipeline through the designated area to the minimum possible, and the reasons why they were discounted.'</i>	No pipelines are proposed to go under a designated area of geological or geomorphological interest.

Reference	Requirement	Project response
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-5) (Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011c)		
There are no additional requirements for Geology and Soils presented within NPS EN-5 above those set out within the NPS NN described above.		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021)		
Paragraph 119	<p>Considers impacts of developments on geological receptors: <i>‘Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land</i></p>	<p>The Project makes use of areas which have been previously developed or are considered brownfield. This is demonstrated by the description of the baseline in Section 10.4 of the ES Chapter. The assessment, presented in Section 10.6, has considered the potential impact on receptors from land quality, including controlled waters. Appropriate mitigation, considered within the assessment, has been identified and is detailed in Section 10.5 of the ES Chapter.</p>
Paragraph 120	<p><i>‘Planning policies and decisions should: ‘c) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land.’</i></p>	<p>The Project makes use of areas which have been previously developed or are considered brownfield as demonstrated by the description of the baseline in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Geology and Soils (Application Document 6.1). The assessment considered the impact on receptors from contamination. A Remediation Options Appraisal and Outline Remediation Strategy (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.11) has been developed to set out how residual risks identified through the assessment would be managed by the Contractor.</p>
Paragraph 174	<p><i>‘Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);</i></p>	<p>ALC surveys have been undertaken and the extent of land at each grade, as defined by the ALC system, is presented in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Geology and Soils (Application Document 6.1). Where it has not been possible</p>

Reference	Requirement	Project response
	<p><i>'b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland</i></p> <p><i>(e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and</i></p> <p><i>(f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.'</i></p>	<p>to carry out ALC surveys (due to potential risks from contaminated land or UXOs, access restrictions or survey delays due to the restrictions from the COVID-19 pandemic), a predictive ALC tool, based on the Welsh Government's 2017 Predictive Agricultural Land Classification Map Guidance Note, was used to supplement the assessment of the likely grades and the extent of BMV land present within the study area. Appendix 10.4: Agricultural Land Classification Factual Report (Application Document 6.3) presents the findings of the detailed survey. The Project design has been optimised to minimise the land take required, in particular where this is higher quality agricultural land, however, a significant amount of BMV land would be taken by the Project and is reported in Section 10.6 of Chapter 10: Geology and Soils (Application Document 6.1).</p> <p>Desk-based research and intrusive ground investigation was undertaken by the Project. This information was used to develop a number of technical reports and inform a comprehensive baseline presented in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Geology and Soils (Application Document 6.1). Supporting information includes the development of a Ground Model (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.5) and risk assessments of pre-existing contamination identified by field testing (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.9).</p>

Reference	Requirement	Project response
		<p>A Remediation Options Appraisal and Outline Remediation Strategy (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.11) has been prepared to demonstrate the technical solutions available for the ground conditions established by the ground investigation, and demonstrate that the risk from encountered contamination can be controlled to an acceptable level.</p> <p>Section 10.6 of Chapter 10: Geology and Soils presents an assessment of the potential impacts on soil resources, land quality and controlled waters. The assessment has taken into consideration a range of embedded mitigation, good practice and essential mitigation, described in Section 10.5 in the ES Chapter.</p>
<p>Paragraph 183</p>	<p><i>‘Planning policies and decisions should ensure that:</i></p> <p><i>(a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);</i></p> <p><i>(b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.</i></p>	<p>Desk-based research and intrusive ground investigation was undertaken within the Order Limits to determine existing ground conditions and identify areas of pre-existing contamination. This information was used to develop several technical reports.</p> <p>A preliminary assessment of ground instability was completed and is presented in the Stability Report (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.2), whilst a Ground Model is presented in Appendix 10.5 (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.5). For matters related to pre-existing contamination, a desk study to identify historic land uses that may have resulted in land contamination is presented in the Preliminary Risk Assessment Report (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.6), whereas the Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment Report for the Phase 1</p>

Reference	Requirement	Project response
		<p>Investigation (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.8) and Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment Report for the Phase 2 Investigation (Annex A–D) (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.9), provide a characterisation of the contamination using site information encountered during the ground investigation. A Remediation Options Appraisal and Outline Remediation Strategy is presented in Appendix 10.11 (Application Document 6.3) and includes details of an outline foundation works risk assessment to be carried out by the Contractor at detailed design. Mitigation measures identified by the technical reports are detailed within Section 10.5 of the ES Chapter.</p>
Paragraph 184	<p><i>‘Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.’</i></p>	<p>Desk-based research and intrusive ground investigation were undertaken to identify potential contamination and land stability issues. This information was used to develop several technical reports including a Ground Model (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.5), Stability Report (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.2), Preliminary Risk Assessment Report (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.6), Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment Report for the Phase 2 Investigation (Annex A–D) (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.9) and a Remediation Options Appraisal and Outline Remediation Strategy (Application Document 6.3, Appendix 10.11). These were used to inform the baseline conditions presented in Section 10.4 and support that assessment in Section 10.6 of the ES Chapter.</p>

Reference	Requirement	Project response
		Mitigation measures identified by the technical reports are detailed within Section 10.5 of the ES Chapter.

Table 1.3 Regional and local policies for Geology and Soils

Reference	Requirement
Kent County Council (2020) Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013 – 30, planning for the future of minerals and waste in Kent (adopted 2020)	Policy CSW 13: Remediation of Brownfield Land Policy DM 2: Environmental and Landscape Sites of International, National and Local Importance
Essex County Council (2014) Essex Minerals Local Plan adopted July 2014	Policy S12- Mineral Site Restoration and After-Use Policy DM1 Development Management Criteria
Greater London Authority (2021). The London Plan, The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, March 2021	Policy SD1: Opportunity Areas Policy G9: Geodiversity
Maidstone Borough (2017) Local Plan 2011-2031	DM 3 Natural Environment DM 5 Development on Brownfield Land
Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council (2010) Managing Development and the Environment DPD	NE1 Local Sites of Wildlife, Geological and Geomorphological Interest
Dartford Borough Council (2011) Dartford Core Strategy (Adopted September 2011)	No relevant policies
Dartford Borough Council (2017) Dartford Development Policies Plan (Adopted July 2017)	Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection
Medway Council (2003) Medway Local Plan	BNE23: Contaminated Land
Gravesham Borough Council (2014) Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (Adopted September 2014)	CS19: Development and Design Principles

Reference	Requirement
Thurrock Council (2015) Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (Adopted 2015)	PMD1: Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment PMD7: Biodiversity, Geological Conservation and Development CSTP19: Biodiversity CSTP21: Productive Land CSSP5: Sustainable Greengrid
London Borough of Havering (2008) Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (Adopted 2008)	CP15: Environmental Management CP16: Biodiversity and Geodiversity DC47: Agriculture DC53: Contaminated Land DC58: Biodiversity and Geodiversity DC59: Biodiversity in New Developments
London Borough of Havering (2021), The Havering Local Plan 2016-2031	Policy 30: Nature Conservation Policy 34: Managing Pollution
Brentwood Borough Council (2022), Brentwood Local Plan 2016 – 2033 (adopted March 2022)	NE01: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment NE10: Contaminated Land and Hazardous Substances

If you need help accessing this or any other National Highways information, please call **0300 123 5000** and we will help you.

© Crown copyright 2022.

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence:

visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/

write to the **Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU**, or email psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Mapping (where present): © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 OS 100030649. You are permitted to use this data solely to enable you to respond to, or interact with, the organisation that provided you with the data. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

If you have any enquiries about this publication email info@nationalhighways.co.uk or call **0300 123 5000***.

*Calls to 03 numbers cost no more than a national rate call to an 01 or 02 number and must count towards any inclusive minutes in the same way as 01 and 02 calls.

These rules apply to calls from any type of line including mobile, BT, other fixed line or payphone. Calls may be recorded or monitored.

Printed on paper from well-managed forests and other controlled sources when issued directly by National Highways.

Registered office Bridge House, 1 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford GU1 4LZ

National Highways Company Limited registered in England and Wales number 09346363