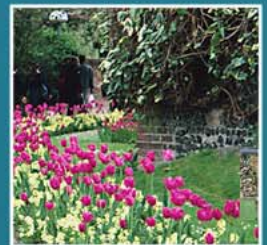


Canterbury City Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Canterbury Local Development Framework

Updated Scoping Report Appendixes

January 2010



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Appendix A Review of Plans and Programmes



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
International Commitments and Directives		
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency. Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDF can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The LDF can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The LDF can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)		
<p>New Directive provided 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.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and • Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators. • Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<p>LDF policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements.</p> <p>SA Framework provides for improving air quality through Objective 7.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans. 	<p>The LDF policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction.</p> <p>SA objective 3 considers effects upon water quality and resource.</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of water courses can be can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</p>
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and • preventing further such pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas. 	<p>LDF should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope.</p> <p>Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Bathing Water Quality Directive (Council Directive 76/160/EEC)		
Sets standards for bathing waters quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are legally binding. 	LDF should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework should consider water quality in Objective 3.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are legally binding. 	LDF should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework considers water quality in Objective 3.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas. Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.	Target Actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	LDF should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. SA objective 6 sets out to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora. The amendments in 2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; 	There are no formal targets or indicators.	LDF policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance. SA Framework Objectives 5 & 6 includes priorities for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 		
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass⁵. Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	<p>LDF policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use.</p> <p>SA Objective 16 includes priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.</p>
EU Directive on the landfill of waste (99/31/EC)		
<p>Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.</p>	<p>By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.</p>	<p>LDF should consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors.</p> <p>SA Objective 16 includes priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<p>Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the LDF itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management.</p> <p>These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so LDF must adhere to them as appropriate.</p>
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport; • Sustainable consumption and production; • Conservation and management of natural resources; • Public health; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; and • Global poverty. 	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; • Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; • Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment 	<p>The LDF should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
	<p>throughout the European Union and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)		
<p>The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.</p> <p>There are 4 major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information Education, training and awareness 	<p>The Strategy contains many objectives, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fully implement the Habitats Directive, as well as the Birds Directive To protect wetlands within the Community and restore the ecological character of degraded wetlands To encourage the ecological function of rural areas To promote sustainable development based on an integrated spatial planning approach <p>The EU is currently developing biodiversity indicators for assessing progress towards reaching 2010 biodiversity targets.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. This is highlighted in SA Objective 6.</p>
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to <i>promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</i></p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security. It is assessed under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>		
<p>UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC</p>		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>
<p>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)</p>		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was an call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economical 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; • to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated affect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)		
<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland). The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects. 	<p>Directive contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.</p>



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European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies. 	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>SA objective 5 (Countryside and Historic Environment) must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the LDF and associated documents.</p>
The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)		
<p>The Convention aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.</p>	<p>The Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.</p>	<p>The LDF could influence the historic environment in several ways, including protecting and conserving historic structures and features, as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions.</p>



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Relevant National Policy Documents		
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly • and 4 strategic priorities: • sustainable consumption and production • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality 	<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the LDF and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review.</p> <p>Rewording of SA objectives to ensure all relevant sustainability objectives are covered.</p>
Government/Department for Transport - 10 Year Transport Plan 2000 (2000)		
<p>Strategy - to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. The ten-year plan sees the following as key:</p> <p>Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options.</p> <p>Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment.</p> <p>New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker.</p>	<p>Summary of targets/improvements set out in Plan - include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally across England; and • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys. • Extensive bus priority schemes and improvements also benefiting coaches. • More cities and towns with park and ride schemes. • Extension of Rural Bus Subsidy Grant to cover more journeys serving market towns. • Support for flexible transport in rural communities. • Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services. 	<p>LDF policies should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable economic and social development.</p> <p>SA Objective 4 supports sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p>



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<p>Vision - Sustainability issues raised by the ten year vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved public transport choice so more people will use public transport; Integrated light rail systems and bus services; Park and ride schemes so people do not drive into town centres; Access to jobs and services through improved transport links especially in regeneration areas; The role of integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey; and Ensure transport system makes less environmental impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools. <p>Rail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% increase in use, measured by passenger kilometres; 80% increase in rail freight; Improved commuter services in London and other cities; Upgrading of freight routes to major ports; and Better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports. <p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents Accelerated take-up of cleaner vehicles to reduce air pollution and CO2 emissions. <p>Road Safety</p> <p>To achieve a 50% reduction in children killed or seriously injured by 2010, compared to 1994 – 1998 average.</p>	
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003)		
<p>To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010.</p> <p>To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation.</p> <p>To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord.</p> <p>To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.</p> <p>Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.</p> <p>Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and</p>	<p>No Targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development.</p> <p>Address affordable housing need in rural areas as well as urban settlements.</p> <p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.</p> <p>Recognition that Housing should be provided for all groups in society.</p> <p>Environmental improvements can improve quality of life.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<p>enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl. Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.</p>		<p>Review SA framework against these objectives. Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the Borough where there is need.</p>
“Working with the grain of nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England” (Defra, 2002)		
<p>The vision is for ‘a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.’</p>	<p>Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds.</p> <p>Headline Indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of wild birds; • The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans; • Area of land under agri-environment agreement; • Biological quality of rivers; • Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits; • Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; and <p>Public attitudes to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity. Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators. Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.</p>
Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004)		
<p>The Government’s three priorities for rural policy are: 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas. • Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>LDF policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities. Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered. The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development. This is incorporated into SA objectives 9, 2 & 1 respectively.</p>



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<p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable. • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. • 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. 		
Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)		
<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>SA Objective 7 aims to provide a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Energy White Paper - Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)		
<p>Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic Energy Strategy to respond to changing circumstances with respect to tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel.</p> <p>Further it addresses the long term energy challenges faced and delivers four energy policy goals.</p>	<p>Paper sets the following key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and <p>To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>SA Objective 7 aims to provide a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and encourages energy efficiency.</p>



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Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales		
<p>Strategy sets out how water resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; • allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; • reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; • encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; • better protect vital water supply infrastructure; • reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and • improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. 	<p>Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>	<p>LDF & associated documents should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources as set out in SA Objective 15.</p>
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood Protection and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England (DEFRA, 2005)		
<p>The objectives of this strategy are to reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Objectives are relevant to the District and should be taken on board by the LDF. The Plan's priorities are incorporated into SA Objective 3.</p>
HM Government (2004) Housing Act		
<p>The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to be established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.</p>	<p>Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.</p>	<p>The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. This is assessed under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.</p>



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HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy		
The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	The act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. This is assessed under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.
The Future of Air Transport - White Paper and the Civil Aviation Bill (2003)		
The White Paper sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years including proposals for all of the regions of the UK.	The white paper states " <i>We believe that there is considerable scope for London City, Norwich, Southampton, Southend, and Manston to help meet demand for air services. Nor should the potential of Lydd, Shoreham, and Biggin Hill be overlooked.</i> " Furthermore, the government does not think that the Cliffe proposal should be brought forward – due to overriding environmental concerns.	The LDF and associated documents should take account of potential airport extensions in the Region.
Defra (2007) Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		
The Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.	The LDF should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality (SA Objective 7).



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
DCMS (2002) Game plan: A strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity objectives		
<p>The government has set two overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major increase in participation in sport; and • A sustained increase in success at international competition. <p>In addition to this the document makes recommendations in 4 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroots participation; • High performance sport; • Mega sporting events; and <p>Delivery.</p>	<p>A number of targets and indicators identified</p> <p>The long term vision being <i>“to increase significantly levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; and to achieve sustained levels of success in international competition”</i>.</p> <p>And the key targets being:</p> <p>To encourage a mass participation culture (with as much emphasis on physical activity as competitive sport). A benchmark for this could be Finland, which has very high quality and quantity of participation, particularly among older people. Our target is for 70% (currently ~30%) of the population to be reasonably active (for example 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week) by 2020.</p> <p>To enhance international success. A benchmark for this could be Australia, which has achieved disproportionate levels of international success. Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5 countries, particularly in more popular sports.</p> <p>To adopt a different approach to hosting mega sporting events. They should be seen as an occasional celebration of success rather than as a means to achieving other government objectives.</p>	<p>This plan will be relevant in the development of sport and cycle route type facilities and should be considered in the early stage of development (as covered by SA Objective 4 and 13).</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
DCLG (2006) Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice		
<p>Sets standards and method for establishing, and rating, the level of sustainability of buildings by how far they exceed the requirements of Building Regulations.</p>	<p>Targets such as percentage improvement over Target Emission Rate of 2006 Building Regulations for Carbon emissions and levels of water consumption.</p> <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes has been introduced to drive a step-change in sustainable home building practice. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home. The design categories included within the Code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy/CO2 • pollution • water • health and well-being • materials • management • surface water run-off • ecology • waste 	<p>The code details the need and benefits for sustainable buildings. It details a strategy to improve the sustainability of buildings. The SPD should therefore build upon and compliment the code to encourage the adoption of sustainable construction methods. It has direct relevance to a number of SA objectives, including Objective 10 (Sustainable Living), 11 (Sustainable Design), 12 (Housing), 13 (Quality of Life) and 16 (Waste).</p>



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Review of Heritage Protection: The Way Forward (2004)		
<p>The objective of the review were to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a positive approach to managing the historic environment which would be transparent, inclusive, effective and sustainable and central to social, environmental and economic agendas at a local and community as well as national level; and • an historic environment legislative framework that provided for the management and enabling of change rather than its prevention. 	<p>There are currently a number of short term packages which have been immediately implemented and a number of longer term packages which require legislative support.</p>	<p>Attention should be paid to the changing of legislation in line with the Review of Heritage Protection, and should feed back into the LDF documents. This is covered in particular within SA Objective 5.</p>
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper		
<p>The Consultation Paper has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	<p>No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.</p>	<p>White Paper's principles should be taken into account with respect to SA Objective 5.</p>
The Planning Act 2008		
<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>The LDF and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published. The proposed National Policy Statements relate in particular to energy provision (SA Objective 7), transport (SA Objective 4), water supply (SA Objective 3) and waste treatment (SA Objective 16).</p>



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The Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legally binding targets - Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The LDF and associated documents must ensure as set out in SA Objective 7 that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.</p>
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS, 2001)		
<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>LDF policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations. This is related to the criteria set out in SA Objective 5.</p>



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Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs) (DEFRA 2007)		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; to ensure resilience to climate change; to protect and enhance natural resources; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<p>Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.</p> <p>SA objectives 5, 6 & 7 are to cover the Strategy's aims.</p>
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (Department for Energy and Climate Change, July 2009)		
<p>This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; 	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<p>Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste.</p> <p>LDF & associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding to explore areas of potential “hot rocks” to be used for geothermal energy; • Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; • Support for anaerobic digestion; • Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and • Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc. 		
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009)		
<p>Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; • Drive delivery and clear away barriers; • Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and • Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; • 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and • 10% of transport energy from renewables. 	<p>SA objective 7 and 15 is to provide support for renewable energy.</p>
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • amends the law relating to rights of way; 	<p>Act contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act within the LDF and associated documents.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; • creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; • provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; • offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and • protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	SA objective 5 seeks to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.
Play Strategy for England (DCMS, 2008)		
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; 	Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.	SA Objective 9 relates to this with regard to this Strategy promoting sport and physical activity and promoting healthy lifestyles.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routes to children’s play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 		
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper (DCMS, 2007)		
<p>White Paper for England & Wales with some UK-wide elements. It has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	<p>Paper contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>SA objective 5 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment.</p>



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Relevant National PPSs and PPGs		
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)		
<p>Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.</p> <p>PPS1 supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government's objectives for planning cultural change, by setting out the Government's vision for planning, and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system; 2. The spatial planning approach; and 3. Community involvement in planning. <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources; • The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control; • The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration; and • The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. <p>Focusing developments that attract a large number of people,</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Plan policies to encourage economic development.</p> <p>Policies should consider how the Plan can encourage diverse, secure communities that promote social inclusion.</p> <p>Policies should encourage new development in locations that provide for the prudent use of resources and environmental protection.</p> <p>SA objectives run through PPS1's objectives, but are included in SA objectives 1 & 16 in particular.</p>



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<p>especially retail development, in existing centres to promote their vitality and viability, social inclusion and more sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>Recognising the need to enhance as well as protect biodiversity, natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape, and townscape centre, and the need to address the causes and impacts of climate change, pollution and waste and resource management impacts.</p> <p>Promoting the more efficient use of land through higher density, mixed use development and the use of suitable previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>Reducing the need to travel and encouraging public transport.</p>		
<p>Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (DCLG, 2007)</p>		
<p>Supplement sets out to deliver sustainable development, and in doing so provide a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions; • deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Plan and SPD policies should ensure they prepare for the impacts of climate change. This involves promoting energy efficiency and reducing emissions, sustainable transport, protecting and enhancing biodiversity in terms of climate change's impacts and encouraging businesses to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>These policy requirements are reflected in SA Objectives 1, 4, 5, 7 & 11.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change. <p>This supplement is set to be reviewed and consolidated with PPS22. With a consultation draft set to be published later in 2009.</p>		
PPS3 Housing (DCLG, 2006)		
<p>Specific outcomes that should be delivered by the planning system utilising PPS3 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard; A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural; A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice; Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure; and a flexible, responsive supply of land - managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. 	<p>National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions.</p>	<p>Compare plan target for delivery of housing on PDL with national target. Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA objective 12.</p>



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<p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special needs housing.</p> <p>Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p> <p>Note that this PPS is set to be combined into the new PPS4 presently being consulted on.</p>		
PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (ODPM, 1992)		
<p>Guidance aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips and can be served by public transport; • Discourage development that is likely to lead to increased congestion; • Locate local development away from trunk roads; and • Optimise the use of existing premises in inner city areas. 	<p>No formal targets.</p>	<p>Develop policies that support industrial development and small firms. In particular seek to identify high intensity development in accessible locations.</p> <p>When seeking to allocate new land for development consider the contribution that can be made by existing premises.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that encourage new development in locations that minimise the length and number of trips and encourage public transport.</p> <p>The aims of PPG4 are included within SA objective 1.</p>
Planning Policy Statement - Consultation paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Prosperous Economies (DCLG, 2009)		
<p>Comprehensive new draft planning policy statement which brings together in one place all of the Government's key planning policies relating to the economy. These include PPG4, PPG5, PPS6 & PPS7. Paper sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve sustainable economic growth; • raise the productivity growth rate of the UK economy – by promoting investment, innovation, competition, skills and enterprise and providing job opportunities for all; • build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural, and reduce the gap in growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation; 	<p>At consultation stage, no formal targets.</p>	<p>Develop policies that support a sustainable economy, sustainable land use/design, sustainable means of transport and promote social inclusion. This runs through a number of the SA objectives.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver more sustainable patterns of development, and respond to climate change; • promote high quality and inclusive design, improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces; • improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use; • promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities and ensure that they are economically successful recognising that they are important drivers for regional, sub-regional and local economies. To do this, the Government wants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ new economic growth and development to be focused in existing centres, with the aim of offering a wide range of services in an attractive and safe environment; ○ competition between retailers and enhanced consumer choice through the provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially excluded groups; and ○ the historic, archaeological, architectural heritage of centres to be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced to provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity. • promote social inclusion. 		



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PPS6 Planning for Town Centres (ODPM 2005)		
<p>Sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres.</p> <p>In order to deliver the Government's objective of promoting vital and viable town centres, development should be focused in existing centres in order to strengthen and, where appropriate, regenerate them. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actively promote growth and manage change in town centres; define a network and a hierarchy of centres each performing their appropriate role to meet the needs of their catchments; and adopt a proactive, plan-led approach to planning for town centres, through regional and local planning. <p>Local authorities should use tools such as area action plans, compulsory purchase orders and, where considered appropriate, town centre strategies to address the transport, land assembly, crime prevention, planning and design issues associated with the growth and management of their centres.</p> <p>Sets out the considerations which should be taken into account by local planning authorities in determining planning applications for all proposals relating to main town centre uses.</p> <p>Note that this PPS is set to be combined into the new PPS4 presently being consulted on.</p>	<p>Lists a series of key indicators to measure the vitality and viability and monitor the health of town centres and how this is changing over time, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations; proportion of vacant street level property; and state of the town centre environmental quality. 	<p>Consider how the plan can promote mixed-use development through a sequential approach to selecting sites.</p> <p>Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure mixed-use development.</p> <p>Vitality and viability of town centres should be considered as a monitoring requirement.</p> <p>By providing the sustainable use of land and to develop in sustainable locations SA Objective 14 is fulfilled.</p>



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PPS7 Sustainable development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)		
<p>Central objectives to improve the quality of life in rural areas through support for sustainable communities, economic growth and development whilst protecting open countryside.</p> <p>Promote sustainable patterns of development focusing on existing towns and villages and to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.</p> <p>Note that elements of this PPS are set to be combined into the new PPS4 presently being consulted on.</p>	No targets or indicators	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to sustainable development in rural areas, including the protection of existing services and facilities and encouragement for new.</p> <p>The objectives of PPS7 are provided in SA Objective 2.</p>
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM 2006)		
<p>Key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered by Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities:</p> <p>(i) Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas.</p> <p>(ii) Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.</p> <p>(iii) Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources.</p>	No targets or indicators	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and geology are conserved and enhanced as part of the LDF.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area.</p> <p>LDF policies should recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban regeneration and an improvement in quality of life.</p> <p>Plan policies should recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to rural regeneration and an improvement in quality of life.</p> <p>PPS9s' principles are incorporated into SA Objective 6.</p>



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<p>(iv) Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</p> <p>(v) Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted.</p> <p>(vi) The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>In particular, the PPS states that Local Development Framework should:</p> <p>(i) indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and</p> <p>(ii) identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.</p> <p>To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology – by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</p> <p>To contribute to an urban renaissance – by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas.</p>		



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<p>To contribute to rural renewal – by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</p>		
<p>PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM 2005)</p>		
<p>States that Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. • help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; • reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>LDF should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings.</p> <p>SA Framework should consider objective to re-use, recycle and reduce, as set out in SA Objective 16.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; and ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 		
PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies (ODPM 2004)		
Sets out the procedure by which revisions to RSSs should be undertaken. Includes a list of policies and guidance that should be used to advise policy topic formulation. Requires links with other regional strategies, including RSDF.	Requires that LDFs develop and monitor targets.	Ensure that LDF follows the requirements of the guidance. PPS provides a list of strategies, plans that can be used to guide scoping.
PPS12 Local Spatial Planning (CLG 2008)		
PPS12 sets out the Government policy on the preparation of Local Development Frameworks. PPS 12 details how the SA should be applied to the LDF development process. It also highlights the importance of having sustainable development at the core of the local planning.	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that the Plan fully integrates sustainability through SA and SEA in line with the directives. Ensure compliance with the SEA directive and have due regard for the principles contained within PPS1.



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
PPG 13 Transport (ODPM 2001)		
<p>Objectives to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for the moving of freight.</p> <p>Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p>	<p>Annex D to the PPG provides maximum parking standards.</p>	<p>Develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.</p> <p>Sustainable transport objectives are included within Objective 4.</p>
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (ODPM 1994) (under review)		
<p>The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape.</p>	<p>Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated sample survey is a valuable element in this approach.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the protection of the historic environment.</p> <p>Review wording of the sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant objectives pertaining to the conservation of the historic environment are covered.</p> <p>This relates to SA Objective 5.</p>
Consultation paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 15: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2009)		
<p>Consultation sets out following objectives in a merged PPG15 & PPG16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply the principles of sustainable development to proposals involving the historic environment, by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the development and use of land take account of the positive benefits of conserving and, where appropriate, enhancing heritage assets (such as encouraging sustainable tourism to support economic growth or re-using existing heritage assets for example as part of regeneration); 	<p>No formal targets at this consultation stage.</p>	<p>Once adopted, SA objective 5 will have to take this objective into account.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve and, where appropriate, enhance England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ decisions are based on an understanding of the nature, extent and level of that significance; ○ wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation; ○ that the positive contribution of such assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and ○ that treatment of the historic environment is integrated into general planning policies, promoting place-making. • to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and make this publicly available are taken, particularly if a heritage asset is to be lost. 		
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (ODPM 1996)		
<p>Identifies archaeological resources as finite which should be identified, recorded and in certain cases preserved from development.</p>	<p>To safeguard and manage the archaeological heritage through preservation in situ and by record.</p>	<p>LDF should recognise importance of archaeological resource and seek its protection and greater understanding. SA Objective 5 includes archaeology as part of the historic environment and thus within the Objective's aims.</p>



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PPG 17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)		
<p>Open Space, Sport and Recreation underpins people's quality of life including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting urban renaissance; • Supporting rural renewal; • Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion; • Health and wellbeing; and • Promoting sustainable development. 	<p>Local authorities should set local standards based upon an assessment of need and audit of existing facilities.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision and management of open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Plan standards should be based upon an audit of existing facilities.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p> <p>SA Objective 13 seeks to promote sport and physical activity, whilst SA objective 5 aims to provide access to open space.</p>
PPG20 Coastal Planning (ODPM 1992)		
<p>Covers the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension. Recognises that parts of coast are protected as National Parks, AONBs, Heritage Coasts etc.</p> <p>Outlines policies for developments which may specifically require a coastal location, including tourism, recreation, mineral extraction, energy generation and waste water and sewage treatment plants.</p> <p>Key policy issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and enhancement of the natural character and landscape of the undeveloped coastline. • Development plan policies should normally not provide for development which does not require a coastal location. Where new development requires a coastal location, the developed coast will usually provide the best option, provided that due regard is paid to the risks of erosion or flooding. Developed coast may provide opportunities for restructuring and regenerating existing urban areas. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>LDF should consider policies on protecting those parts of the coast that are protected, including estuaries, recreation, tourism and coastal development and coastal defence.</p> <p>LDF should consider the environmental protection of the coast within the SA Objectives.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy should avoid putting further development at risk in areas which, due to the nature of coastal geology and landforms, are at risk, particularly from flooding, erosion by the sea, and land slips and falls of rock. In particular, new development should not generally be permitted in areas which would need expensive engineering works. An environmental assessment will be necessary for many development proposals which are likely to have significant effects on the coastal environment, including effects on the natural environment and significant visual impact. Environmental considerations must be taken into account in preparing development plans. <p>Note the forthcoming new planning policy on development and coastal change.</p>		
Consultation paper on a new planning policy on development and coastal change (DCLG 2009)		
<p>Consultation paper sets out following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to promote sustainable development by ensuring that decisions are based on an understanding of coastal change over time and the social and economic benefits of particular types of development; to prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal change or any development that adds to the impacts of physical changes to the coast, and by enabling appropriate development (development that requires a coastal location and/or provides substantial economic and social benefits to communities); and to reduce the risk facing coastal communities already at threat from coastal change by ensuring that plans are in place to manage their future development through adaptation, for example, by improving their resilience or by relocation. 	<p>No formal targets at this consultation stage.</p>	<p>LDF and SPD should consider consultation planning policy with a view to meeting SA objective 3.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (CLG 2006)		
Sets out how planners should understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions.	No targets or indicators.	SA should consider objective regarding economic importance of tourism balanced with protection of the environment. This is set out in SA Objective 1 that seeks to promote sustainable tourism. Further a number of objectives set out to protect different aspects of the environment.
PPS22 Renewable Energy (ODPM 2004)		
PPS22 provides planning guidelines for renewable energy developments that are encouraged by the Government's Energy White Paper.	The Government has a target of 10% of energy supplied from renewable sources by 2010. Regional targets for renewable energy capacity should be set out in RSS and expressed in megawatts.	PSS22 encourages the provision of renewable energy sources and provides planning guidance for such developments. The SPD should similarly promote renewable energy sources by integrating such supplies into the construction and use of buildings. This is assessed primarily under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.
PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004)		
LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered. LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.	No targets or indicators.	Policies to address pollution control and remediation. The reduction in pollution is reflected in SA objectives 14 & 15.
PPG24 Planning and Noise (ODPM 1994)		
Planning system should guide development to most appropriate locations, and where practicable ensure that noise sensitive development are separated from major sources of noise.	Introduces noise exposure categories.	LDF should seek to protect general environmental quality and amenity from noise pollution. SA objective 11 considers the detrimental effects of noise.



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PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (CLG 2006)		
<p>PPS25 aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.</p> <p>In identifying land for development local authorities should follow a sequential approach to site selection.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Develop policies that reduce the vulnerability of development to flood risk, including a requirement for a sequential approach to site selection. Use the LDF to promote developments that incorporate measures to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>This is reflected in SA objective 8.</p>
Regional Plans and Programmes		
The South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (2009)		
<p>The Plan is a full revision of RPG9.</p> <p>The Plan provides a framework for the region for the next 20 years to 2026. It brings together policies for development with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function, including those governing health, social issues, the economy, culture, skills and the environment. The Plan's core objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sustainable balance between planning for economic, environmental and social benefits will be sought, to help improve quality of life for everyone in the South East; • economic growth and competitiveness in the region will be sustained, with Gross Value Added (GVA) in the region increased by 3% per annum over the period 2006-2016; 	<p>Targets exist throughout the Plan. A Number of targets are summarised in the following sections. However a couple of key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross Value Added (GVA) to increase in the region by 3% per annum over the period 2006-2016; • East Kent & Ashford to provide a total net dwelling completions of 56,700 homes between 2006 and 2026; and • Rest of Kent to provide a total net dwelling completions of 28,880 homes between 2006 and 2026. 	<p>The LDF should where possible address regional aims.</p> <p>This Strategy is an over-arching policy document for the South East. Important therefore that the SA objectives cover those contained in the Strategy.</p> <p>LDF and associated documents should take into account the housing allocations Kent has been granted, whilst ensuring the SA objective 12 is fulfilled.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new initiatives to tackle skills deficits will be promoted; • a closer alignment between jobs and homes growth will be pursued; • economic and social disparities within the region will be reduced; • a sufficient level of housing development will be delivered; • a substantial increase in the supply of affordable housing will be pursued, through a package of measures to deliver this goal; • adequate infrastructure will be provided in a way that keeps pace with development; • key transport links will be improved, providing access for all, especially disadvantaged groups; • health provision and access will be improved; • spatial planning in the region will take into account the needs of an ageing population and its implications; • crime and the fear of crime will be reduced; • better natural resource management and efficiency will be pursued, leading to reductions in the consumption of water and energy and the production of waste; • new development will be delivered in a manner which mitigates the effects of, and adapts to, climate change; • the best of the region's historic, built and natural environment will be protected and where possible enhanced, both for its own sake and to underpin the social and economic development of the region; and • new development will be of high quality sustainable design and construction, and be an asset to the region. 		



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Transport Section in the South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (2009)		
<p>The transport section of the strategy seeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to facilitate urban renaissance and foster social inclusion by re-balancing the structure and use of the transport system. In particular, bringing forward measures that encourage modal shift to more sustainable modes and significantly improve the attractiveness of local public transport services, walking and cycling; to reduce the wider environmental, health and community impact associated with the transport system, by bringing forward management measures that reduce our reliance on single occupancy car use; to maintain the existing transport infrastructure as an asset; to develop road and rail links that improve inter and intra-regional connectivity; to improve and develop transport connections to the region's international gateways (ports, airports and international rail stations) to improve transport management and infrastructure within and to the Thames Gateway to maximise regeneration potential and encourage economic potential; to support economic regeneration in East Kent through investment in improved accessibility; to take forward transport management and infrastructure proposals required to support development in the Growth Areas of Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale, Ashford and the designated new growth points; to improve road and rail links along the South Coast to improve spatial connectivity and realise economic opportunities to reduce disparities within the region; and to improve strategic road and rail links within and to the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley to maintain economic success. 	<p>No formal targets.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to consider areas in which it can contribute to addressing the strategy vision.</p> <p>SA objective 4 outlines the need to promote sustainable transport.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Minerals Section in the South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (2009)		
<p>The minerals section of the strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage more efficient use of minerals in construction and manufacture, so as to reduce, and eventually eliminate, growth in demand; make significantly more use of recycled materials; meet the regional guideline for land-won primary aggregates and an appropriate proportion of the demand for other minerals from sites in the region, subject to demanding extraction, transport and restoration standards, wider environmental considerations and any available government guidance; make use of an anticipated increase in aggregate resources from the English Channel, provided that this extraction is consistent with sustainable resource use; and import into the region sufficient hard rock and other minerals to meet those industrial and construction needs that cannot be supplied from indigenous regional minerals resources. 	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials in the South East should increase from 6.6mtpa (29% of the guidelines for primary aggregate production in the region) to at least 7.7 million tonnes per Annum (mtpa) by 2016. The apportionment of recycled and secondary aggregate provision for Kent is 1.4million tonnes per annum by 2016; Over the Plan period, to deliver 13.25 million tonnes (mt) of sand and gravel per annum across the region. The Kent & Medway area is to provide 2.53mtpa and further 1.2 mtpa of crushed rock. <p>Note that the mineral apportionment targets in the Plan are presently under review.</p>	<p>LDF policies should recognise the importance of minerals within the region in particular the emphasis on more efficient use.</p> <p>Policies should recognise the importance of efficient mineral use and meeting the regional targets. The need to achieve this aim is reflected in SA Objective 15.</p>
Regional Tourism Strategy (South East England Regional Assembly 2004)		
<p>Sets out a policy framework for the regional spatial planning aspects of tourism (land-use planning, transport planning, visitor management, etc. The strategy was adopted in its final form as the new Chapter 14 of the Government's Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9).</p> <p>The strategy sets out to deliver the following over the period to 2026:</p>	<p>There are no targets outlined.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to enhance tourism and the associated jobs within the region.</p> <p>The SA needs to ensure that objectives cover aspects of tourism enhancement. This is reflected in SA Objective 1.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a high quality and rewarding experience for all visitors; • Provide a greater variety of jobs over a range of skill levels; • Provide stronger support for urban renaissance and regeneration; • Help to diversify and further develop the rural economy; • Underpin and promote environmental quality and distinctiveness in town and country; and • Generate community benefits to enhance quality of life. 		
Waste Section in the South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (2009)		
<p>Plan to adopt a resource management approach reflecting the waste hierarchy which prioritises reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery of value before disposal is considered, and the concept of 'zero waste' which takes as its long-term aspiration the elimination of waste through changes in product design, behaviour management and changes in the economy.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce growth of waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2020; • divert 68% waste from landfill by 2008, 71% by 2010, 79% by 2015, 84% by 2020 and 86% by 2025; and • recycle & compost 45% of all waste by 2008, 50% by 2010, 55% by 2015, 60% by 2020 and 65% by 2025. 	<p>The LDF should be compatible with the strategy vision.</p> <p>SA framework should be compatible with the objectives and seek to address the targets. Such objectives coincide with those set out in SA Objective 16.</p>
Energy Policies in the South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (2009)		
<p>RSS seeks to meet the goals of the 2008 Climate Change Act at the regional level.</p>	<p>Policy NRM11 states that new developments of more than 10 dwellings or 1000m² of non-residential floorspace should secure at least 10% of their energy from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources unless, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, this is not feasible or viable.</p> <p>Policy NRM13 sets regional renewable energy targets for this to make up 5.5% of capacity by 2010, 8% by 2016, 10% by 2020 and 16% by 2026.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to encourage the efficient use of energy and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider objectives and targets in line with those contained within the plan as seen in SA Objective 7.</p>



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Regional Economic Strategy 2006		
<p>Informing this vision are three values which run through the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on excellence for global competitiveness; • Investing in potential to increase performance; and • Safeguarding quality of life as a competitive advantage. 	<p>The vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an average annual increase in GVA per capita of at least 3%; • Increase productivity per worker by 30%, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016; and • Reduce the rate of increase in the regions ecological footprint (from 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2003, currently increasing at 1.7% per capita per annum), stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2016. 	<p>The LDF should aim to comply with the Economic Strategy and in turn meet SA Objective 1.</p>
South East Regional Housing Strategy 2008 - 2011		
<p>Strategy sets out how more than 80% of its £1.37 billion funding will help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure 35% of all new homes are affordable, either for rent or for part-rent/part-buy; • Make sure new affordable homes come in a range of sizes, to suit families as well as couples and singles; • Continued funding for local authority housing stock to meet the decent home standard; and <p>Make sure that new affordable homes meet high standards of building and energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Target for the region identified by the Secretary of State is for minimum average annual output targets of 6,300 social rented and 4,600 intermediate homes.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek ways in which to achieve the regional targets in line with the regional housing strategy.</p> <p>SA framework should address the regional housing vision through objective 12.</p>
South East England Biodiversity Forum (2008) South East Biodiversity Strategy		
<p>Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a clear, coherent and inspiring vision for the South East; • Provide a framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets that guide and support all those who have an impact on biodiversity in the region; 	<p>Specific SMART targets for BAP habitats and species agreed.</p>	<p>Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity should be an aim of the LDF and is reflected in SA objectives 5 & 6.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners; • Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change; • Enable all organisations in the South East to support and improve biodiversity across the region; and • Be a core element within the strategies and delivery plans of organisations across the South East region. 		
South East Social Inclusion Statement (SEEDA, 2008)		
Statement prepared by regional bodies to provide leadership and integration in the region on the social inclusion agenda.	None identified.	Useful source of baseline information. Ensure that social inclusion is covered by SA and LDF.
Regional Sustainability Framework (2008)		
<p>Framework sets out a common vision, 25 objectives and four priorities. These priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving sustainable levels of resource use • Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the region • Ensuring that the South East is prepared for the inevitable impacts of climate change • Ensuring that the most deprived people also have an equal opportunity to benefit from and contribute to a better quality of life. 	Targets in the document refer largely to national policy documents now superseded.	LDF and associated documents should take the objectives in the Framework into account when considering the SA Objectives, particularly Objective 7.



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The Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the Environment Agencies policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources in parts of the catchment where abstraction is unsuitable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDF should take account of the Stour CAMS as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments.



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The North Kent and Swale Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Final Strategy April 2004		
<p>The aim of the North Kent & Swale CAMS is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources. Nationally, the CAMS objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make information available to the public • provide the opportunity for greater public involvement • provide a structured national approach • provide a framework for time limited licences • facilitate water rights trading <p>Some of the issues that the North Kent: Swale CAMS will include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the availability of water in the aquifers at the present time and taking account of the uncertainties of climate change with any management options. • Reviewing the water requirements of the low-lying areas with different management regimes. • Developing a greater understanding of the water requirements and water dependency of environments such as the North Kent Marshes. • Providing a greater opportunity for public involvement in the process of managing water abstraction. • Providing a structure for managing time-limited licences. In the North Kent: Swale catchment, it is proposed that all new or varied licences will have a common end date of 31st March 2017. 	<p>Does not provide indicators or targets, but does provide a 'summary of actions', which include 'Encourage Local Councils and KCC to incorporate water efficiency policies into their local plans'.</p>	<p>Should incorporate water efficiency policies into the LDF.</p>
Kent County		
Local Transport Plan for Kent 2006-11 (Kent County Council)		



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<p>The objectives within this plan reflect the character of Kent and the needs of a diverse County, much of it rural.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the transport needs of local communities in Kent and the requirements to link the UK with mainland Europe in an effective manner; • To conserve and enhance the quality of Kent's natural and built environment; • To recognise and support the car as the prime means of transporting people in Kent. To maintain and improve the level of accessibility for all transport users in order to provide a balanced transport system which would widen choice; • To stimulate economic activity and employment in Kent through the appropriate management of transport infrastructure and transport; • To provide a safe and secure transport system for all users; • To promote a more efficient transport system through the integration of different modes of transport; • To influence and manage the demand for transport both within and through Kent.; and • To improve the health and well-being of the people of Kent by promoting a transport system which enhances environmental conditions and encourages healthier living. 	<p>This plan does not include any relevant targets.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to address the objectives through identification of transport deficiencies in the Borough and assessing transport proposals for their environmental and health impacts</p> <p>The transport plans key objectives are contained within SA Objective 4.</p>
<p>Kent Environmental Strategy (Kent County Council 2003) – under review</p>		



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<p>This strategy identifies 6 key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change; • The changing rural economy; • Global markets; • Transport and traffic; • Development pressures; and • Environmental pollution. • Focus areas include; • Improving the local environment; • Air quality; • Protecting and enhancing biodiversity; • Coasts and seas; • A working countryside; • Energy; • Protecting and promoting the historic environment; • Creating sustainable cities and towns; • Sustainable travel; • Reducing waste; and • Water and flooding. 	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 mw of energy from renewable sources by 2010; • Maximise the use of recycled land and buildings for new developments - target 80% by 2008; • 40% of schools with travel plans by 2006; and • 35% household recycling by 2008. 	<p>LDF policies should seek to address key challenges identified within this strategy.</p> <p>SA objectives consider ways to address these key challenges through identifying relevant issues.</p>
<p>Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (1997)</p>		
<p>The Kent BAP seeks to be proactive in setting out what needs to be achieved in order to safeguard a future for biodiversity. This includes broad habitats, priority habitats and priority species.</p>	<p>No specific targets other than the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The LDF should ensure that biodiversity conservation is considered within the selection of options and policies.</p> <p>SA objective 6 and indirectly Objective 5, give consideration to the conservation of biodiversity.</p>



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Vision for Kent – Kent Community Strategy (Kent County Council 2006)		
<p>Produced by the Local Strategic Partnership for Kent – sets the direction of travel for all the key players who are working to improve the quality of life for everybody in Kent. There are eight key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic success – opportunities for all Learning for everyone Improved health, care and well-being Environmental excellence Stronger and safer communities Enjoying life Keeping Kent moving High quality homes 	<p>No targets or indicators – monitoring is to be done through existing mechanisms (e.g. the district Local Strategic Partnerships).</p>	<p>The Vision for Kent should be reflected in the aims of the LDF and the key themes should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>
Kent Minerals and Waste Development Framework (ongoing)		
<p>The Framework is currently being developed and will replace the Kent minerals local plan and the Kent waste local plan. The minerals DPD process is now being restarted as they were found unsound by the Secretary of State.</p>	<p>Indicators and targets have not been developed yet.</p>	<p>The authorities responsible for the LDF should be up-to-date with development of the Framework, and ensure that the LDF and the Minerals and Waste Development Framework are compatible and complementary.</p> <p>The SA objectives should encompass sustainable waste management and resource efficiency.</p>



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Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2007)		
<p>The principal objectives in managing municipal waste management in Kent are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver high quality services to the people of Kent, including an emphasis on waste reduction, recycling and diversion from landfill; • meet the statutory targets set for Kent, and exceed them in areas where this is a locally agreed priority; and • support, where possible, other related policy aims of the Kent authorities (e.g. regeneration). 	<p>Pooled recycling and composting target of 40% for Kent for 2012/13.</p> <p>Further the Strategy is to conform to national and regional policy targets developed post its adoption.</p>	<p>The authorities responsible for the LDF should ensure that the LDF and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy are compatible and complementary e.g. facilities for recycling and composting in new development.</p> <p>The SA objectives should encompass sustainable waste management and resource efficiency, as seen in SA Objective 16.</p>
Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook (Kent Downs AONB Unit 2005)		
<p>The AONB Handbook seeks provides design guidance to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB. It seeks to provide a sound framework and information base from which sympathetic design and management can be developed.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets in this document. However, guidelines relevant to the Petham Local Character Area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and manage characteristic mixed woodlands • Conserve and manage hedgerows and shaws • Conserve and replant beech avenues on cross contour roads • Conserve and enhance species rich grassland • Conserve the small scale isolated settlement pattern • Seek the use of sympathetic local materials - brick, tile and flint. 	<p>There is a duty on Local Authorities to take account of the need to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of AONB landscapes when carrying out their statutory function. This is covered by SA objective 5.</p>
A Management Plan for the Kent Downs (2009 – 2014)		
<p>The management plan seeks to drive integrate action in the Kent Downs AONB and provide co-ordinated management. The plan contains a vision for 2029, some of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rich diversity of landscape character and qualities distinctive to the Kent Downs are protected, enhanced and 	<p>The vision, aims and policies of the management plan need to be translated into action. Actions to protect, Conserve and enhance the Kent Downs AONB have been agreed and will be described in an action plan.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider the vision set out in the Plan. This is reflected in the SA Objective 5.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<p>managed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Kent Downs AONB is recognised and valued; the rich tapestry of distinctive wildlife habitats are in favourable, resilient condition and individual species flourish; the Kent Downs AONB is a place where agriculture is appreciated for its pivotal role in the conservation of natural beauty and landscape character; the network of ancient and new woodland is conserved and enhanced for its landscape, wildlife and historic value and its extent is intact; the rich heritage of historic buildings, settlements and sites that characterise the Kent Downs' historic and cultural fabric are maintained in favourable condition and are enhanced to reflect their local character; great care is taken by farmers, landowners and managers to conserve and manage the natural resources of the environment particularly soil, ground and river water; local people are involved and are central to the important processes that care for the Kent Downs, and have a clear sense of ownership and belonging within the AONB; and new development within the AONB and restoration and conversion work to existing buildings, reinforce and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the settlements and landscape of their settings. 		



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Kent - Towards 2010 targets (2005)		
<p>The towards 2010 targets sets the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased prosperity for Kent through business growth and job creation; • Transformation in education; • Reduced traffic congestion; • Improved health and quality of life; • Quality homes in a well-managed environment; • A safer Kent; and • Continued improvements in services while keeping council tax down. 	<p>Key targets have been set in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy; • Education for all; • Preparing for employment; • Enjoying life; • Keeping Kent moving; • Environmental excellence and high quality homes; • Improved health care and well being; and • Stronger and safer communities. 	<p>The LDF should have the Kent – Towards 2010 targets at its core. The SA objectives give consideration to all of the key topics and goals identified in the document throughout.</p>
Kent Design Guide (2005) Kent Design Initiative (also A CCC SPD)		
<p>Aims to promote good design practice which will add economic, environmental, social and cultural value and help contribute towards a high quality of life for residents of the region. It contains a detailed sustainable construction technical appendix.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators are set although it does provide a comparison of different schemes for assessing sustainable construction and a general commentary on the benefits of such techniques.</p>	<p>LDDs should promote sustainability in design that fits with the distinctiveness of the area. SA Objective 11 encourages good, sustainable design, strengthen the provision of services and facilities for communities and promote health and safety.</p>
The East Kent Local Strategic Partnership Sustainable Community Strategy (2009)		
<p>Strategy aims that by 2030, East Kent will have blended the best of its coastal location, landscape, culture and heritage to build a lasting beacon of success for the benefit of all its communities. It will take pride in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational excellence that supports ambition, achievement and skills, for the workplace and beyond (good schools, colleges and universities); 	<p>No formal targets but vision set out in objective section provides tangible aims.</p>	<p>Educational excellence, economic enterprise, strong communities, integrated transport network, the tourism economy and protecting the natural environment are provided for throughout the SA Objectives. These priorities should be considered in the LDF & associated documents.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic enterprise that is confident, resilient and with the support of local higher and further education institutions, innovative enough to seize opportunities presented by new markets and emerging technology; • Fairer, stronger and healthier communities, in resurgent coastal towns, enjoying high quality homes and an enviable quality of life; • A high quality, integrated transport network, with reduced congestion and pollution, offering a wide choice of accessible transport to all sections of the community; • A distinctive profile as a visitor destination, with a wealth of cultural treasures, sustaining a thriving tourist economy; and • The priceless asset of its unique natural environment and a commitment to protect it for future generations. 		
North Kent Shoreline Management Plan (1996)		
<p>The Plan provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address the risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. Currently under review.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators – the Plan does contain recommended coastal defence strategies – currently under review.</p>	<p>Authorities responsible for the LDF should be aware of the results of the review of the Shoreline Management Plan. The LDF should be compatible with the findings of the review.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan Review – Consultation Draft (2007)		
<p>Shoreline Management Plan provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To define, in general terms, the flooding and erosion risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment within the SMP area over the next century; • To identify the preferred policies for managing those risks; • To identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies; • To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies; • To inform planners, developers and others of the risks identified within the SMP and preferred SMP policies when considering future development of the shoreline and land use changes; • To comply with international and national nature conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations; and • To highlight areas where knowledge gaps exist. 	<p>There are key recommendations relating to the district, including policy for managed realignment at Seasalter (in the epoch 50 – 100 years time) and Reculver (in the epoch 20 – 50 years time).</p>	<p>SA objective 8 provides aims with regard to reducing Canterbury's vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion. The Plans policies are crucial to the LDF along the coast.</p>



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North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan Scoping Report (December 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) is a policy document for the catchment wide management of flood risk. It looks to a 50-100 year horizon, attempting to identify the measures required for successful and sustainable flood management within that timeframe. 	<p>In addition to the key objective are the following overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake a high-level strategic assessment of current and future flood risk from all relevant sources (i.e. rivers, sewers, groundwater etc) within the catchment, by understanding the components that constitute the risk (i.e. both probability and impact) and the effect of current risk reduction measures. The scale of risk should be broadly quantified in economic, social and environmental terms; To identify opportunities and constraints within the catchment for reducing flood risk through strategic changes or responses, such as changes in land use, land management practices and/or the flood defence infrastructure; 	<p>The LDF should take account of the objectives of the CFMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">



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Stour Catchment Flood Management Plan (2007)		
<p>Sets out the flood risk in the Stour Catchment and the EAs preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 years.</p>	<p>Social (people, society and communities) objectives:</p> <p>Provide sustainable flood risk management options to manage the risk of fluvial flooding to the built environment, taking account of future climate, sea level and landuse changes. This includes Ashford, Canterbury, Sandwich, Dover, Folkestone, Whitstable, Herne Bay and other towns, villages and isolated communities, as well as scheduled ancient monuments and designated historic sites.</p> <p>Make sure new developments do not have a negative effect on flood risk in the catchment, but give planning authorities enough scope to identify and allocate land for development or redevelopment.</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <p>Conserve, restore and enhance environmentally designated sites and promote opportunities to create freshwater habitat to provide environmental and amenity benefits, whilst contributing to sustainable flood risk management.</p> <p>Protect and enhance the character of the landscape, recognising its value for agriculture, recreation and tourism, whilst contributing to sustainable flood risk management, particularly within 'Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty'.</p> <p>Economic (property, assets and infrastructure) objectives:</p> <p>Avoid increasing the current fluvial flood risk to all transport links and reduce flood risk to key road and rail routes including road and rail network and routes used for emergency access to areas prone to flooding.</p> <p>Minimise the flood risk to key infrastructure, including the Sellindge Converter, Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) and the M20.</p>	<p>The objectives and baseline information in the CMP will be crucial in policy formation and also in sustainability appraisal of LDF documents. This is particularly true of SA Objective 7.</p>



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Kent Agreement 2 (2008-2011)		
<p>The Kent Agreement is an agreement between central government and local authorities in Kent and their partners to improve services in Kent and improve the quality of life in Kent. As such it is the shorter term and more focussed three year delivery programme which takes forward the broader and longer term aspirations within the Vision for Kent. Kent Agreement 2 is the second agreement to help partners focus their collective effort during the period 2008 - 2011.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of indicators are identified in the document. 	<p>This section breaks down the KA2 by each of the 8 themes in Vision for Kent. Under each theme there is a short introduction which explains how KA2 supports the theme. This is followed by the Delivery Plan for each indicator.</p>
Unlocking Kent's potential - KCC's Framework for regeneration 2009-2020		
<p>Unlocking Kent's Potential aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Be forward looking. It looks to the future challenges and opportunities facing Kent in global and domestic contexts •Set out the key questions and choices that flow from these challenges •Be a statement of our commitment to tackle the big issues facing our county •Scope the essential infrastructure needs for the public capital investment for the next 20-25 years 	<p>It develops the following key challenges for Kent, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Building a new relationship with Kent business •Unlocking talent to support the Kent economy •Embracing a growing and changing population •Building homes and communities •Delivering growth without transport gridlock 	<p>The document identifies challenges to delivering growth, including enhancement of the A2 corridor (including the creation and enhancement of slip roads from the A2 at Canterbury) and sets out Kent County Council's overall approach to regeneration.</p>



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Canterbury District Council Documents		
Canterbury District Local Plan First Review (2006)		
<p>The plan sets out the spatial strategy for the District to 2011 and beyond. Aims to promote sustainability in developments to achieve the objectives. Specifically policies BE1 and BE3 relate to high quality design and design briefs that promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>Monitoring is carried out through the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>The plan promotes the creation of sustainable communities when addressing the development needs, particularly with regards to housing provisions. This is assessed under SA Objectives including 14 and 15.</p>
Corporate Plan (2008 – 2012) (Canterbury City Council)		
<p>The main aims of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting and providing progressive, sensible environmental leadership – by setting a sustainable Canterbury Standard; Strengthening and diversifying our economy – supporting the growth of the knowledge economy encouraging innovation, enterprise and creativity, nurturing and attracting a skilled workforce; Enhancing Canterbury’s reputation as an international tourism destination – improving the visitor experience through the quality and range of visitor attractions, festivals and events and accommodation; Improving our cultural offer – providing opportunities for existing and new audiences to participate in culture and sport, becoming recognised as a nationally significant cultural centre; 	<p>The plan contains a number of high priority targets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage ‘hard to reach’ families in Children’s Centre activity through outreach services; Reduce fear of crime; Increase the average tourist spend in the district; Promote schemes to improve energy efficiency and affordable heating; Increase the supply of affordable homes to local people; Identify opportunities to provide business land in Canterbury to support the delivery of the Knowledge Economy, based on the scale of provision as set out in the South East Plan; and <p>Work with Kent County Council to improve cycle and pedestrian network.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should include the aims of the Corporate Plan. These are captured by a number of the SA Objectives.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding and responding to the needs of our communities – addressing the challenges of demographic changes, issues of accessibility and inclusion, fostering community and democratic engagement and enhancing life chances for disadvantaged people; and Regenerating our city and towns - through the improvement of infrastructure, particularly transport and the quality of the experience of those who live, work and visit. 		
Open Space Strategy Canterbury District 2004 – 2009 (Canterbury City Council 2005)		
<p>The key aims if the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspire local people Secure an even distribution of open space Raise the quality Create diversity Make connections Promote 	<p>The Open Space Strategy does not include any targets or indicators. However it does contain a number of standards which were developed in consultation with the public and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a high quality park in each town Each town should have at least one space for holding outdoor events Everyone should have access to a space where children can play within 30 meters of their home. There should be 1.3 hectares of amenity space for every thousand people. All open space should reach minimum quality standards. Loud spaces where children can play should be at least 0.25 hectares in size. 	<p>The aims of the strategy need to be compatible with the SA objectives. These are captured within Objectives 5 & 6.</p>
Open Space Strategy for the Canterbury District 2009 – 2014 (Canterbury City Council 2009)		
<p>Draft version of earlier strategy aspires to protect and enhance the existing quality of our open space and promote its usage.</p>	<p>The Open Space Strategy includes an Action Plan which details how the key objectives of the open space strategy could be met.</p>	<p>The aims of the strategy need to be compatible with the SA objectives. These are captured within Objectives 5 & 6.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Local Economy and Tourism Strategy 2008-2012 (Canterbury City Council, 2008)		
<p>Strategy provides the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting and providing progressive, sensible environmental leadership – through a sustainable Canterbury Standard; • strengthening and diversifying the economy – supporting the growth of the Knowledge economy encouraging innovation, enterprise and creativity, nurturing and attracting a skilled workforce; • enhancing Canterbury's reputation as an international tourism destination – improving visitor experience through the quality and range of attractions, festivals, events and accommodation; • improving the cultural offer – providing opportunities for existing and new audiences to participate in culture and sport, becoming recognised as a nationally significant cultural centre; • understanding and responding to the needs of communities – addressing the challenges of demographic changes, issues of accessibility and inclusion, fostering community and democratic engagement and enhancing life chances for disadvantaged people; and • regenerating city and towns – through the improvement of infrastructure, particularly transport and the quality of the experience of those who live, work and visit. 	<p>The strategy does not include any specific targets, but does include a number of strategic priorities.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should seeks to address the aims including providing a strong and diversified economy, provide for the employment needs of local people and contribute towards improving quality of life within communities. These should be captured by Objective 1, 2 & 13.</p>



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Play Strategy (2009-2012)		
<p>The strategy covers play in its widest sense, considers how play is provided, maintained and resourced and provides a basis for future planning and resourcing.</p> <p>The strategy is geared around 10 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people will be actively involved in the development of play facilities and activities; • Play activities and facilities will be safe, accessible and inclusive; • The value of children and young people's play will be widely recognised; • Information about play opportunities will be readily available to children, young people, parents, carers and partners; • Investment in play will be allocated according to greatest need; • The quality of fixed play opportunities for families will be improved through the provision of stimulating, imaginative places for play with a balance of provision across the district; • New and refurbished play facilities will be sustainable, design-led and implemented in accordance with acknowledged best practice; • Play facilities will be maintained to a high standard of repair and cleanliness; • children and young people will have access to high quality, supervised play activities; and • Children and young people will be encouraged to use public urban and green space for casual outdoor play. 	<p>Strategy sets a number of sub-targets as a way of achieving the following vision:</p> <p>Through focussed and environmentally sustainable growth, by 2030 the Canterbury district will be defined by a dynamic, strong economy and a distinctive cultural and visitor experience from which our communities will prosper.'</p>	<p>The LDF should include policies to protect and enhance facilities for children's play. SA objectives 5 & 13 cover the importance of open space, play areas and safe neighbourhoods.</p>



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Canterbury Cultural Strategy 2003 – 2010 (2003)		
<p>The over-arching aim of the Local Cultural Strategy is to ensure the effective delivery of the Local Cultural Strategy.</p> <p>The strategy outlines a number of supporting aims including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use cultural development as a catalyst for boosting and diversifying the local economy • To develop audiences and increase participation in cultural activities for employment, also ensuring social inclusion and encouraging social enterprise • To ensure that every person in the district has an equal opportunity to be as healthy and safe as possible, recognising the long-term positive effect that cultural activities can have • To support learning of all kinds, in particular providing activities and material enabling people to learn throughout their life and re-skill, playing their part in both economic regeneration and personal development • To enhance, protect and promote our public spaces through initiatives aimed at improving the vibrancy of our urban areas and preserving our rich inheritance of natural and built heritage 	<p>The strategy does not include any targets or indicators, but does include a number of actions.</p>	<p>Ensure the Local Cultural Strategy aims are compatible with those of the SA. This is covered by SA objective 10 & 13.</p>



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Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001 & revised 2008)		
<p>The Councils priorities for dealing with contaminated land are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human health • Protect controlled waters • Protect designated ecosystems • Prevent damage to property • Prevent any further contamination of land • Encourage voluntary remediation • Encourage re-use of brownfield land 	<p>This strategy does not include any targets or indicators</p>	<p>Ensure the SA objectives include the priorities for dealing with contaminated land. These are included with a number of Objectives including 14 and 15.</p>
Canterbury District Strategy (2009)		
<p>Strategy sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and providing progressive, sensible environmental leadership; • Strengthening and diversifying our economy; • Enhancing Canterbury's reputation as an international tourism destination; • Improving our cultural offer; • Understanding and responding to the needs of our communities; and • Regenerating our city and towns. 	<p>Canterbury district will achieve the vision set out in the Strategy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and providing progressive, sensible environmental leadership; • Strengthening and diversifying our economy; • Enhancing Canterbury's reputation as an international tourism destination; • Improving our cultural offer; • Understanding and responding to the needs of our communities; and • Regenerating our city and towns. 	<p>The SA objectives address these objectives throughout. Covering community, regeneration, cultural offer, tourism, economic strength and environmental themes.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
The Safer Canterbury District Partnership Plan (2009)		
<p>Plan sets out to make Canterbury safer by reducing crime, disorder and anti social behaviour. At the same time making people feel safer and improving the quality of life for everyone living, working or visiting here.</p>	<p>Plan is geared around a number of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol related crime • Anti-social Behaviour • Criminal Damage • Physical Environment • Prevent Extremism • Public Confidence and Reassurance • Substance Misuse • Violent Crime • Young People. 	<p>SA objective 13 covers reducing the levels of crime in Canterbury and providing a sense of place in the district.</p>
Local Air Quality Management – Draft Air Quality Action Plan for Consultation (Broad Street/Military Road Air Quality Management Area) (2009)		
<p>Draft Plan considers both the AQMA and the wider district with respect to improving air quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury City Council (CCC) will work in partnership with KCC to increase uptake and implementation of School and Workplace Travel Plans, particularly where likely to impact on the AQMA; • CCC will continue to develop and implement the Council Travel Plan; • CCC will continue to work with KCC and other partners to deliver improvements in emissions standards, where practicable; • CCC will continue to work with partners to actively support and promote the Kent-wide car share scheme, to encourage greater uptake; 	<p>In 2010, the maximum NOX reduction required within the Broad Street/Military Road AQMA at the façade is 70µg/m3 (equivalent to a 44% improvement in NOX) and NO2 reduction is 19.0µg/m3 (equivalent to a 32% improvement in NO2).</p> <p>Across the district the annual mean Air Quality Objective for NO2 of 40ug/m3</p>	<p>SA Objective 7 provides for the importance of maintaining and improving local air quality.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC will explore, with KCC and other partners, the potential for operation of Car Club Schemes in Canterbury; • CCC will work in partnership with KCC to implement improvements to the Canterbury local cycle network; • All relevant CCC Departments including Environmental Protection, Planning Policy and Development Control will continue working closely together, to ensure that air quality is taken into account in the planning process when considering future land uses particularly with sites in or close to AQMAs or in areas marginally below air quality objectives; • CCC will develop through the Kent & Medway Air Quality Partnership a planning guidance document to assist with air quality assessments of development proposals; and • CCC will continue their commitment to undertake local air quality monitoring within the district to ensure a high standard of data is achieved to assess against air quality objectives. 		
Other Supplementary Planning Documents		
<p>Design statements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Lighting SPD (2006) • Draft Reculver SPD; • Heritage, Archaeology and Conservation SPD (2007); • Development Contributions SPD (2007); • Sustainable Construction SPD (2007); 	<p>Provide detail on specific elements of the planning process.</p>	<p>The LDF and SPD must work in conjunction with these other documents to generate more positive outcomes.</p>



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Draft East Kent Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013		
<p>This Strategy sets out a number of strategic aims for tackling the problems of Homelessness in East Kent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise housing options and choice for customers; • Prevent rough sleeping; • Promote sustainable private sector accommodation; • Help homeless households to secure and retain good quality accommodation; • Reduce the use of temporary accommodation; • Tackle youth homelessness; and • Monitor performance and develop best practice in homelessness. 	<p>Strategy is predominantly guidance however there is a Government target for local authorities to halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>The LDF and SPD should take account of these documents as sources of information when considering SA Objective 12.</p>
Herne Bay Area Action Plan Proposed Submission (2009)		
<p>This Plan sets out the planning strategy for Canterbury town centre and identifies a number of development sites. It provides the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver the redevelopment of Key Opportunity Sites as catalysts for the regeneration of Herne Bay; • To create a thriving and commercially successful town centre for the benefit of the town's residents and visitors; • To provide improved recreational, leisure and community facilities in the town centre for residents and visitors; • To enhance Herne Bay's Conservation Area and streetscapes through design and comprehensive high-quality public realm improvements; • To create an attractive sense of place with clear pedestrian and cycle routes linking the seafront shopping streets and park; 	<p>Contains measures to provide for a strong economy in Herne Bay, maintain an attractive and sustainable environment and provides for a number of transport improvements.</p>	<p>The LDF and SPD should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach particularly when covering the Herne Bay area.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To complete the national cycle route that runs along the town's seafront and an extension to the High School; To revive the town's Memorial Park with an attractive range of facilities and high-quality landscaping; To protect current overall levels of weekday parking facilities, to investigate increasing parking availability of Saturdays and to improve vehicular movement through the town; To improve the vibrancy and attractiveness of Herne Bay as a seaside tourist destination; and To protect the integrity of nearby European designated offshore marine sites. 		
<p>Canterbury City Council (2009) Herne Bay an Economic Assessment</p>		
<p>Assessment focuses on the northeast Kent coastal town of Herne Bay. It seeks to help inform the emerging Herne Bay Area Action Plan by providing baseline data and information on its recent and current economic performance.</p>	<p>Current economic downturn may see the town face a number of further economic challenges such as increased local unemployment.</p> <p>Herne Bay has a growing but ageing population.</p> <p>The town contains some acute deprivation and retains the first and third most multiply deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the district.</p>	<p>The LDF and SPD should account for the districts in Herne Bay that suffer multiple deprivation. They must also ensure that the coastal economy in Herne Bay is accounted for in terms of physical regeneration and supporting tourism in the town. This is covered by SA Objective 2.</p>



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Canterbury District Transport Action Plan (2004)		
<p>Plan aims to tackle the problems of traffic congestion, by improving accessibility, choice and road safety, whilst maintaining the economic vitality for business and safeguarding the environment for the residents in the district. Specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work in partnership with bus and train Operators; To continue improving the network of safer walking and cycling routes; To offer more 'Safer Routes to School' and walking buses; To introduce more road safety initiatives; To continue to monitor air quality; To extend Travel Wise initiatives; and To continue implementing the Freight Quality Partnership Action plan. 	<p>The Plan contains a number of targets which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a safer network of walking and cycling routes by 2011. Introduce at least one walking bus per year. <p>Produce Canterbury district lorry map and review every three years.</p>	<p>The LDF and SPD should encourage the use of public transport and walking and cycling. They should promote initiatives that involve sustainable forms of transport and investment in such infrastructure. As mentioned in SA Objective 4.</p>
Canterbury District Walking and Cycling Strategy (2003)		
<p>Objectives and priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement an identified network of safer walking and cycling routes Increase accessibility for mobility impaired pedestrians Increase walking and cycling to schools Reduce conflict between cyclists, pedestrians and other traffic Provide additional cycle parking facilities Increase accessibility for pedestrian and cyclist visitors Increase walking and cycling for health 	<p>The Strategy contains many relevant actions and targets e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To triple the number of cycling trips by 2010 compared to a 2000 base. Increase the number of pupils walking or cycling to school (involved with Safer Routes to School) by 50% in the next 10 years. Ensure that developer contributions are sought for identified pedestrian and cycle improvements, including the development dependent cycle schemes. 	<p>SA objective 4 promotes more sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>Ensure that the LDF contains policies to promote walking and cycling, in line with the objectives and priorities of the Walking and Cycling Strategy.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase value for money of footway maintenance and small improvement schemes • Increase walking and cycling by commuters • Increase walking and cycling for recreational purposes • Ensure that new developments are cycle and pedestrian friendly <p>Raise awareness of walking and cycling</p>		
Canterbury District Housing Strategy 2005-2010		
<p>Strategy sets out the following priorities with respect to the District's housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote fully sustainable communities and support vulnerable people. • To ensure that the quality of housing is maintained to the highest possible standard. • To maximise the supply of appropriate and affordable housing in all tenures to meet the identified needs of the district. • To improve access to housing and extend choice for all sections of the community. 	<p>No key targets but a number of priorities.</p>	<p>The LDF and SPD should ensure they conform to SA Objective 12 with regard to housing.</p>
The Canterbury Bus Strategy (2004)		
<p>The Canterbury Bus Strategy aims to give a way ahead for the development of effective quality bus services in the District of Canterbury. The strategy recognises that improvements in reliability are the first step towards the development of bus networks that are high quality and effective, and which see a growth in passenger numbers. Key challenges relate to bus priorities and relief for congestion. A key objective of the strategy is to develop the bus network and service quality</p>	<p>The bus strategy recommends the following key improvements, some of which have already been achieved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Quality Bus Partnership agreement be entered into with the main bus operator, Stagecoach, to develop the network and improve service provision. Implementation in two phases: Phase 1: Improve the inter-urban routes – Canterbury-Whitstable-Herne Bay (services 4 and 6) and Canterbury-Thanet corridor. 	<p>The County's Local Transport Plan aims to increase bus use in Quality Bus Partnership areas by 3% pa.</p>



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<p>through Bus Quality Partnership initiatives, whenever possible. It is clear that increasing housing demand in East Kent will continue to lead to more cars competing for road space and high quality bus services will be a key element in encouraging people to travel by more sustainable means.</p>	<p>Phase 2: Improve the Canterbury city minibus network, including city-wide flat fares</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Rural areas linking with park and rides - some services could benefit from feeding into enhanced park and ride terminals allowing higher frequency rural services and reduced congestion in the city centre. 3. More bus priority routes and improved traffic management are proposed to improve reliability of services. 4. Improved roadside infrastructure and interchange facilities including real time information boards. 5. Better integration with trains, park and rides, walking and cycling. 	
Canterbury Parking Strategy 2006 - 2016		
<p>This strategy sets out Canterbury City Council's approach to parking issues in Canterbury, providing a policy framework and specific targets and objectives for the period 2006 to 2016.</p> <p>The strategy aims to reduce the need for drivers to travel to and from the city centre reflecting concerns about the impact of traffic congestion on the environment and historic fabric of the city, while providing parking provisions that meet a sustainable demand. The strategy considers issues related to on-street parking, off-street parking, business user parking, private non-residential parking, workplace charging, parking standards for residential development, and parking for disabled people.</p>	<p>The Strategy identifies 'principles' and related 'actions'. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a Park and Ride site that intercepts vehicles from the north-western approach into the city. • To investigate a limited expansion at the current Wincheap Park and Ride site and a more significant expansion as part of the Wincheap Industrial Estate redevelopment, which would also cater for traffic from the north-west • To investigate and plan for parking demand changes resulting from the CTRL fast-link service from Canterbury West railway station. • To produce a residential parking standard matrix for the Canterbury District in line with PPS3 that considers the availability of alternative modes of transport. 	<p>No targets were identified for this Strategy.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Canterbury City Council Environment Policy (2009)		
<p>An important role of the Canterbury City Council Environment Policy is to set out how the Council will address indicators established for the environment. The government has recently established 198 national indicators for local authorities and local authority partnerships and within these are 16 indicators which address environmental issues. The Kent Agreement 2 (the latest delivery agreement between central and local government and its partners) covering the period 2008 - 2011 has selected 35 of the 198 indicators as particular priorities for Kent and 8 of these relate to environmental issues.</p>	<p>The Policy is set out under 7 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Minimising waste and increasing recycling B Tackling Pollution C Reducing Travel and Sustainable Transport D Reducing Use of Energy and Natural Resources E The Natural and Built Environment F Adapting to Changing Climatic Conditions G Public Information and Promotion <p>Under each theme the policy sets out what the Council has achieved, and what it will aim to achieve in the future. The most significant Kent wide target is to reduce CO2 emissions by 11.2% between 2008 and 2011.</p> <p>The National Indicators in Kent Agreement 2 relating to the environment are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NI175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling NI186 Per capita CO2 emissions in the area NI188 Planning to adapt to climate change NI189 Flood and coastal erosion risk management NI191 Residual household waste per household NI195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting) NI197 Improved local biodiversity - proportion of Local Sites where management has been, or is being, implemented NI198 Children travelling to school - mode of travel usually used. 	<p>The Environmental Policy links well with most of the SA Objectives.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Draft Canterbury Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal		
<p>The Canterbury Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal has been produced to ensure that there is full coverage of the districts landscape character areas. The key objectives of the Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the local landscape character areas • Assess the condition and sensitivity of these landscape character areas • Identify existing priority wildlife habitats and strategic biodiversity networks 	<p>The study identifies 48 local landscape character areas and the landscape and biodiversity features of each are described in detail. In addition the conservation value and sensitivity of the landscape. Guidelines for each of the 48 areas are proposed.</p>	<p>The document relates directly to the Biodiversity, Landscape and Geological Diversity issue and the Geology and Biodiversity, Countryside and Historic Environment Objectives. The information within the Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal document will be useful in accurately appraising the effects of proposals against these objectives. Particularly where there is a clear spatial element to the proposal.</p>
Other Supplementary Guidance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopfront Design SPG; • Riverside Strategy SPG (2003); • Trees and Development SPG (2003) • Crime Prevention Through Design SPG (2003) • Thanington Village Design Statement; • Chartham Parish Design Statement; • Littlebourne Village Design Statement; • Barham Parish Plan; • Blean Parish Plan; • Chestfield Parish Plan; • Hackington Parish Plan; • Herne & Broomfield Parish Plan; • Hoath Parish Plan; • Sturry Parish Plan; • Thanington Parish Plan; and • Upper Hardres Parish Plan. 	<p>Provide guidance on site specific and district wide planning issues.</p>	<p>The DPDs should seek to work in conjunction with these existing documents.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Conservation Area Appraisals		
<p>These appraisals examine the key elements that contribute to the key architectural and historic character of the following areas of the Canterbury District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broomfield • Chartham • Chestfield • Eddington • Harbledown • Herne Bay • Highland Court • Hoath, Rushbourne and Tile Lodge • Littlebourne • Whitstable Town; and • The Canterbury & Whitstable Railway (five interlinked areas) 	<p>To provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<p>The LDF and SPD should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach. Conservation is covered principally under SA Objective 5.</p>



Appendix B Possible Indicators and their Sources

Possible Indicators and Sources

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source	
Sustainable innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment			
<p>1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.</p> <p>1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?</p> <p>1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?</p> <p>1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?</p> <p>1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?</p> <p>1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?</p> <p>1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?</p> <p>1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?</p> <p>1.8 Will it meet the employment needs of local people?</p> <p>1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Indicator BD1 (Amount of Developed Land for employment by type) CLG Core Indicator BD3 (Employment Land Supply by type) 	Annual Monitoring Report	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of businesses satisfied with the local area as a business location 	Canterbury City Council Annual Canterbury District Business Survey	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of VAT-registered businesses Business start up and failure rate Percentage of VAT registered businesses by sector 	Office of National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of working-age people with qualifications at, or equivalent to, NVQ level 2. The percentage of working-age people with no qualifications. Number of people getting five or more GCSEs at grade C or above. 	Office of National Statistics (Labour Force Survey)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of employed people working in each sector. The average weekly earnings in the district. The proportion of working-age people who are in work. 	Office of National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry & Annual Survey of Hours and earnings	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average distance travelled to place of work 	Office of National Statistics	
	<p>2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities.</p> <p>2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?</p> <p>2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?</p> <p>2.3 Will it retain village/coastal services and local trading schemes?</p> <p>2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of rural buildings brought back into business use. 	Canterbury City Council
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households over a certain distance away from certain services and facilities (e.g. post office, doctors' surgeries and job centres). 	Countryside Agency (Rural Services Survey)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing completions in rural areas 	Unknown/Unidentified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills deficits in rural areas 		Office of National Statistics	



SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
Protect and enhance the physical and natural environment		
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters. 3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality? 3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters? 3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator E1 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of river stretches with good/very good biological water quality. % of river stretches with good/very good chemical water quality. 	Environment Agency.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal bathing water quality –compliance with European water quality objectives. 	Bathing water quality at designated sites is monitored by the Environment Agency.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shellfish Harvesting Area Classification. 	Food Standards Agency
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport. 4.1 Will it reduce travel demand? 4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means? 4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport? 4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety? 4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Car ownership - % of households owning one or more car/van. 	Office for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to work by different modes (e.g. bus, train, car) 	Office for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of schools with a School Travel Plan. 	School Travel Planners (Graham Tanner) at KCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of children travelling to primary school and secondary school by different transport methods. 	School Travel Planners (Graham Tanner) at KCC. Note: only those schools covered by travel plans are monitored.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents 	Jacobs Babbie hold the personal injury crash data for KCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of car free developments (i.e. developments where car ownership is neither provided for, nor allowed) 	District Council may collect data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of traffic 	KCC Commission traffic and cycle counts each year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of air pollutants – whether National Air Quality Objectives are met (covers benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, sulphur dioxide, particles and nitrogen dioxide). 	District Council has a statutory obligation to monitor air quality. At present, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and particles (PM ₁₀) are monitored. Annual Progress Reports are submitted to DEFRA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ emissions 	Department of Trade and Industry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The % of population who travel to work by public transport, cycle or foot 	Audit Commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average journey to work times/Travel to work time 	National Statistics
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard. 	Annual Monitoring Report



SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<p>maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)</p> <p>5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?</p> <p>5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?</p> <p>5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?</p> <p>5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?</p> <p>5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?</p> <p>5.6 Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use?</p> <p>5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning applications refused on the grounds of potential damage to protected landscape. 	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new protective designations (or extensions of existing designations) created to safeguard the landscape. 	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of hectares of landscape/open space within the District positively improved (e.g. Kentish Stour Countryside Project, creation of Sturry Road Community Park, creation of new wildlife habitat at Seas alter etc. 	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of landscapes managed following guidance from an agreed management plan e.g. Dane John; Reculver Country Park; Wraik Hill; Duncan Down. 	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new access agreements implemented to extend public access within the District. 	Kent County Council Public Rights of Way section.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of key historic landscapes restored and revitalised using external funding awards e.g. Whitstable Castle, Herne bay Memorial Park. 	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Indicators, such as number of trees planted, green flags awarded, area of open space lost, percentage of households within open space standards identified by the Council's Open Space Strategy, to ensure sufficient areas of open space are maintained 	District Council.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of listed buildings and number of listed buildings at risk 	English Heritage and Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, individual records on the Sites and Monuments Register and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens 	English Heritage and Kent County Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant archaeological sites recorded and lost due to development 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of land area covered by Conservation Areas 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of visits to/usage's of museums per 1,000 population 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Blue Flag beaches 	Canterbury City Council
<p>6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity.</p> <p>6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?</p> <p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p> <p>6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG E2 – Change in areas of biodiversity – Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including change in priority habitats and species (by type); and change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional or local significance. 	<p>Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>English Nature</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy Council</p> <p>Kent Wildlife Trust</p>



SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? 6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats? 6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in favourable condition. 	English Nature
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of land managed by Woodland Grant Scheme 	Forestry Commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning applications which incorporate habitat creation or restoration Area designated as SSSI or LNR Achievement of Kent BAP Targets Area of UK BAP priority habitat Area of ancient woodland Number of planning application that lead to a net loss/adverse impact on any designated sites. Changes in populations of selected characteristic and rare species. Areas of land actively managed for nature conservation. Areas of Farmland under agri-environmental designations/agri-environment schemes. Habitat Gain/Losses identified using the Kent Habitat Survey 	Note: This indicator would require more development.
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency. 7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change? 7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? 7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality? 7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy? 7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy? 7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODPM Core Output Indicator No 7 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average SAP rating for Local Authority owned buildings 	District Council (Note: Not known whether this would be feasible)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total CO2 emission from gas and electricity usage 	Department of Trade and Industry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODPM Core Output Indicator 9 – Renewable energy capacity installed by type. 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement for all new major developments and any development in a flood risk area to provide a Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Impact Assessment as an integral part of all planning applications. 	District Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with Defra High Level Targets for flood and coastal erosion. Area of developed land on floodplain 	CCC Annual Report to Defra. Environment Agency
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment. 8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with Defra High Level Targets for flood and coastal erosion. Area of developed land on floodplain 	CCC Annual Report to Defra. Environment Agency



SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<p>8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?</p> <p>8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?</p> <p>8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?</p>		
Just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing		
<p>9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits to prosperity fairly.</p> <p>9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?</p> <p>9.2 Will it increase economic activity?</p> <p>9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?</p> <p>9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of households with access to the internet. Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 25% of wards in the country. Ranking in the Index of Multiple Deprivation Employment rates in most deprived wards Number of income support claimants Percentage of population within 20 minutes travel time of a sports centre. % of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all areas are suitable for accessible to disabled people (BV156). Note: A large proportion of the public buildings in this District are historic and as such alterations to improve access are difficult and often not possible. Other possible sources may include the survey by which to judge satisfaction/quality/perception of facilities and services. Distance to work or sporting facilities and methods of travel used. 	<p>Note: Internet Service Providers may be able to provide this information</p> <p>DETR</p> <p>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</p> <p>Unknown/Unidentified</p> <p>Office for National Statistics</p> <p>Canterbury City Council</p> <p>BV156 District Council</p> <p>Audit Commission Office of National Statistics</p>
<p>10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living.</p> <p>10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?</p> <p>10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?</p> <p>10.3 Will it improve provision of shops or services within town centre?</p> <p>10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?</p> <p>10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator BD4 – Total amount of floorspace for town centre uses The number of pedestrians in town centres. Number of mixed use development schemes 	<p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Canterbury District Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008</p> <p>Canterbury City Council may collect data</p>



SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<p>11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice.</p> <p>11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?</p> <p>11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?</p> <p>11.3 Will it minimise light and noise pollution?</p>	None as yet	Note: The City Council are planning on generating indicators as part of the preparation of its sustainability checklist SPD.
<p>12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.</p> <p>12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?</p> <p>12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?</p> <p>12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?</p> <p>12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?</p> <p>12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?</p> <p>12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator H5 – Gross Affordable housing completions 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator H2(a) – net additional dwellings – previous years; 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator H2(b) – net additional dwellings - for the reporting year; 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator H2(b) - Net additional dwellings – in future years 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator H2(d) – Managed Delivery target; 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator H6: Housing Quality 	building for Life Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicators H4 Net additional pitched Gypsy and Traveller 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average property price compared to the average household income 	Canterbury District Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of applicants on the Housing Register 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual shortfall in affordable housing 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing as a % of new development 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of homes meeting the Decent Homes Standard 	English Housing Condition Survey
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of housing by tenure (i.e. owner-occupied, Local Authority tenancies, housing association tenancies and private sector rental) 	Office of National Statistics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of housing by type (i.e. detached, semi-detached, terraced, flats) 	Office of National Statistics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of unfit homes and % of unfit homes made fit or demolished as a result of LA Action 	Canterbury City Council (BVPI)	



SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of houses with no central heating or without sole use of a bath/shower and toilet 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of properties empty for more than 6 months 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of private sector vacant dwellings returned into occupation or demolished as a result of action by the Council 	Canterbury City Council
<p>13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the district.</p> <p>13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime? 13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime? 13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups? 13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles? 13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together? 13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average number of business-related crimes reported. 	Canterbury District Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes committed for: Domestic burglaries (for 1,000 households) Violent offences (for 1,000 people) Vehicle crimes (for 1,000 people) 	Office for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death rate by cause (standardised mortality ratio – a method of comparing death rates between different sections of the population) for every 100,000 people in the following categories. Cancer in the under 75s Circulatory diseases in the under 75s Suicide and undetermined injury - all ages All accidents - all ages 	Community Strategy Primary Care Trust
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of cigarette smokers, overweight people and people who drink above 'sensible' weekly limits. 	Primary Care Trust
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020 50% of the population should be undertaking 30 minutes of exercise or physical activity 5 times a week Sport England have produced interim results of the 'Active Life Survey' see below. 	Sport England (www.sportengland.org/active_people_results_with_counties-4.xls)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The % of population who live within 20 minutes of 3 different sports facility types. 	Audit Commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The % of population participating in sport and physical activity 	Audit Commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to green space 	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards
	<p>Use resources and energy as efficiently as possible</p>	
<p>14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns.</p> <p>14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)? 14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded & underused land? 14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLG Core Output Indicator H3 –New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land. 	Annual Monitoring Report Community Strategy National Land Use Change Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare. 	Annual Monitoring Report National Land Use Change Statistics



SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<p>14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?</p> <p>14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of contaminated land remediated. 	Canterbury City Council (Note: The Council is setting up monitoring systems to comply with BV 216 a and b 'identifying contaminated land' – should be able to monitor remediation).
<p>15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.</p> <p>15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?</p> <p>15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?</p> <p>15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?</p> <p>15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?</p> <p>15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?</p> <p>15.6 Will it protect water resources?</p> <p>15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated water consumption (average household consumption (l/head/d) – South East and Southern water) Total abstractions from non-tidal surface waters and ground waters Number of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems Area of land covered by agro-environmental schemes Essential to measure average water levels in bore holes and the average flow in the river stour. Number of buildings with energy ratings from information collected as a result of Home Information Packs 	<p>OFWAT Note: See 'Security of Supply, Leakage and the Efficient Use of Water' (OFWAT, 2005)</p> <p>Environment Agency (data may not be available at district level)</p> <p>Council may collect data</p> <p>DEFRA</p> <p>Council may collect data</p>
<p>16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste.</p> <p>16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?</p> <p>16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?</p> <p>16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?</p> <p>16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled; composted; used to recover heat, power and other energy resources; and land filled against total tonnage collected. Year on year reduction of waste to landfill Number of green procurement plans that include procurement of recycled products Number of new businesses dealing with recycle within the district. 	<p>Community Strategy District Council</p> <p>Waste Dataflow Statistics - DEFRA/EA</p> <p>Waste Dataflow Statistics - DEFRA/EA</p> <p>National, Regional and Local Waste strategies.</p>



Appendix C Baseline Tables



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.</p> <p>1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?</p> <p>1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?</p> <p>1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?</p> <p>1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?</p> <p>1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?</p> <p>1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?</p> <p>1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?</p> <p>1.8 Will it meet the employment needs of local people?</p> <p>1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?</p>	<p>Canterbury District is one of the largest economies in Kent and in 2006 it was worth over £2.4billion (Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Analysis & Information Team, Kent County Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It includes 5600 companies employing over 60,000 people (2007). ○ The public sector (for example, education and healthcare providers) and retail sector (shops and others selling goods to the public) are significant employers in the area, employing 40% and 28% of employees Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Annual Business Inquiry. ○ The Kent Economic Report (2004) ranks Canterbury District as the poorest performing District in Kent according to its 'economic change' index (comprises change in employment, earnings and GVA). ○ Employees in Canterbury District have lower than average wage levels (Source: Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE) ○ The District has a prominent professional services sector (e.g. accountants, legal) based within Canterbury City. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees in Canterbury District increased from 53629 to 60118 between 1998 and 2007. • As of March 2008, the District retains 5,715 VAT or PAYE business units, with property and business services making up the largest sector (Source: Office of National Statistics). • VAT Registered Business stock in the District increased from 3,515 businesses in 2001 to 4,020 in 2006 (Source: Canterbury Economic Profile). • According to Canterbury City Council's AMR 2008/09 the number of net completions was 11,406 for A2/B1 [financial and professional services/businesses], 667 completions for B2-B7 [general industrial] and 2335 completions for B8 [storage and distribution] • Of the 57,035 (aged 16 -74) employed in the District, 8,217 of these are 'managers and senior officials', and 6,871 are classed as 'elementary' occupations (Kent County Council – Census 2001 Update). • Consistently low earnings in the District are arguably a reflection of the comparatively high concentration of local employment in the District's retail, education and health sectors – sectors frequently offering employment characterised by relatively low earnings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district economy has a relatively low-value, low-skilled, low-income industrial structure, focused on retail, tourism, personal services and the public sector (Local Economy and Tourism Strategy 2008-2012). • From 2002/3 to 2007/8, there was a 23% increase in office rents and 9% increase for industrial rental values, or the equivalent of £59 to £64 per square metre. Canterbury District has experienced some improvement in the office market that was generally undynamic between 1995 and 2005. Several local commercial agents have reported an encouraging demand and take up for offices locally (office rents have grown by 23% from 2002/03 to 2007/07) (Source: Canterbury CC, AMR 2007-2008). • Canterbury District Tourism Strategy recognises sustainable development to play an important role in developing the tourism economy. • Visitor spend in the district has continued to increase and now directly contributes £304,760,229 to the local economy. This figure represents 12% of the total visitor spend across the County. (Local Economy and Tourism Strategy 2008-2012). • The Canterbury Enterprise Hub and Business Innovation Centre initiatives, through helping to create new knowledge based businesses, will make important contributions to providing new, better paid and higher skilled job opportunities for local people.



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the people in Canterbury District who were of working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64 for men or 16 to 59 for women), the employment rate was 77.7% during 2007 (January to December), compared with an average for Great Britain of 74.4%. There has been a steady decline in unemployment since 1993. (Source: Office of National Statistics). • The overall median full-time weekly earnings for people in the workplace Canterbury District in 2007 was £413.70. Whilst the overall median full-time weekly earnings in residence was £439.90 (Source: Canterbury Economic Profile). • The percentage of employees working in the knowledge economy in Canterbury increased from 16.5% in 2003 to 20.8% in 2008 (Source: Canterbury Economic Profile). • The local employment structure is dominated by the retail, agriculture, education and health sectors. It also retains a comparatively low volume of financial and business services jobs and a low concentration of employment in knowledge-based and manufacturing based industries. • The total number of hectares available for A1/B2 use in Canterbury is 46.55, 1.76 for B2 and 7.8 for B8 (Source: Canterbury City Council AMR [April 2007-March 2008]). • In 2001, the number of employees travelling 20km – 60km to work was about 7,163 workers. Employees who travelled 60+km recorded 3,850. Equally in the same year, 56.48% travelled by car or van to work, whereas only a combined 7.35% took the train or bus. 14.52% went to work on foot (Source: Office of National Statistics). • The population of Canterbury district was 146,200 in 2007 (Canterbury City Council 2009). • In 2007, Canterbury District was ranked 198th in terms of deprivation with 1st being most deprived and 354th being least deprived. It was ranked 125th based on income scale and 141st based on employment scale. (Source: Office of National Statistics). • As of December 2007, 12% of people claiming work-related benefits were recorded to have been claiming work-related benefits for more than 12 months. This is compared to 23% in September 1999 (Source: Office of National Statistics). • The percentage of economically active individuals in full time employment in 2001 were about 34.58%, 12.13% in part-time employment, 8.69% self-employed, 4.16% students and 2.68% were unemployed (Source: Office of National Statistics). 	



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One in five of the District's working age population (20.4%) has a qualification at degree level or higher, placing the District in the highest 35% of local authority Districts in England and Wales for this factor. • In 2008, the number of fulltime students was 15,000 (ECOTECH 2009). In 2004, the number of individuals who were economically active by qualification level was 22,700 for NVQ 4+, of which 22,100 were employed. For NVQ 3, the number was approximately 8,300. The number of individuals who had no qualifications was about 6,800 (Source: Office of National Statistics). • The knowledge-based element of the district's economy is weak and so far the district has failed to fully convert its strong knowledge economy inputs (R&D expenditure, proportion of public sector knowledge workers) into knowledge economy outputs (patent registrations, improved productivity, higher average earnings, private sector knowledge based jobs) (Canterbury District Local Economy & Tourism Strategy 2008-2012). • Apprenticeship completion rates reached an all-time high in 2006/07 of 63% compared with 24% in 2001/02. The total number of completions has risen from 39,000 in 2001/02 to 112,000 in 2006/07. In 2006/07 the number of starts increased by over 5%, and is forecast to grow by a further 21% in 2007/08 to deliver a new record high for starts (Source: Government Investment Strategy 2009-10 (South East Region) Learning and Skills Council 2009 - 2010). • Target for 79% of working age adults (men and women aged 19 to state pension age, including both economically active and inactive) are qualified to at least full Level 2 qualification; and 56% to at least full level 3 qualification by 2010/11 (Source: Government Investment Strategy 2009-10 (South East Region) Learning and Skills Council 2009 - 2010). • Young people's achievement overall is well above the national average. In the South East, 58% of young people had achieved a Level 2 by age 16 and 72% had done so by age 19 in 2004 (Source: Regional Statement of Priorities (South East Region) Learning and Skills Council 2006 - 2007). • In 2008, the gross weekly pay for workers within the district is £375.90 compared to £488 in the South East and £481 nationally (Source: ASHE 2008 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics). • Visitor spend in the district has continued to increase and now directly contributes £304,760,229 to the local economy (Cambridge Economic Impact Model 2006). This figure represents 12% of the total visitor spend across the County. • GVA increased from 11,524 per head in 2003 to 15,309 per head in 2008 (Source: Canterbury Economic Profile). 	



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. Canterbury is (ranked out of 100 where 1 is the worst) 39th for median full time earnings, 49th for gross value added per head (£), and 50th for the stock of VAT registered businesses (Canterbury City Council (2008) medium term financial strategy 2008-2012). In 2006 there were 596,430 staying trips to Canterbury and 5,839,353 tourism day trips. The income from tourism in Canterbury supported 5,393 Full Time Equivalent posts and 7,376 other jobs (Cambridge Economic Impact Model 2006). The economic activity rate in Canterbury in 2007 was 82.2%. Whilst the percentage of people of working age in employment was 77.7% in contrast to an average of 74.4% in England as a whole (Source: Office of National Statistics). 	
<p>2. Rural and Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities.</p> <p>2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?</p> <p>2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?</p> <p>2.3 Will it retain village/coastal services and local trading schemes?</p> <p>2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Canterbury District 18.57% of people live in rural areas (including large Market Towns), compared with 32% in the South East region (DEFRA Rural Statistics Unit, 2009). In the rural areas 32.5% of people aged 16 to 74 are economically inactive and 47.5% of people are retired. (DEFRA Rural Statistics Unit, 2004). According to the Office for National Statistics, in 2007 there were 890 registered enterprises in rural areas of Canterbury district, a rise of 50 on 2005 levels. According to the National Farmers' Retail & Market Association [FARMA], there were no FARMA certified local farmers' markets in Canterbury District in 2009 (Source: FARMA). However, there were a number of markets and local retailers that aimed to cultivate the relationship between the farmer and the consumer in Canterbury District, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Just Picked', Quaives Farm, Canterbury Mansfield and Son, Sturry Hill, Sturry. The Goods Shed, Station Road West, Canterbury. Neals Place Farm, Neals Place Rd, Canterbury. Blean Farm Shop, Blean, Canterbury. There were seven rural employment gains in 2007/2008. This included 3019 sqm B1, 6801 sqm B2 and 212sqm B8 (Source Commercial Information Audit 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no trends identified for this objective. A survey by KARR in April 2004 indicated that of the 47 Canterbury District rural communities visited, 28 had a pub (36 in total), 14 had a shop and 12 had a post office (including 2 with satellite operations). 17 had no retail services at all. These figures exclude Swalecliffe, Greenhill and Sturry. (Kent Association for Rural Retailers 2004)
<p>3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.</p> <p>3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 91% of river length in Canterbury district has been assessed as having good biological quality according to the audit commission. Over 78% of river length in Canterbury district has been assessed as being of good chemical quality according to the audit commission (www.audit-commission.gov.uk, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of water needed for household use in the southern water area (according to Southern Water) will grow from 105 million litres in 2001 to 112 million litres for 2011



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>and/or surface water quality?</p> <p>3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?</p> <p>3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?</p>	<p>also www.environment-agency.gov.uk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality in the Southern Region has been mixed over the past 18 years. The 1990 data set shows that 56.9% of rivers have good or better water chemistry compared with a figure of 68.6% in 2008. However, the interim figures fluctuate with a low score of 39.6% observed in 2004. Similarly the biological quality of southern rivers has fluctuated with a 1990 score showing that 65.7% of rivers were good or better compared to a 2008 figure of 82.8% (Environment Agency 2008). Biological river quality on the Stour is generally good (Environment Agency 2007) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/58789.aspx but is less good for chemical water quality, with levels of phosphate and nitrate tending to be high (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/58816.aspx, http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/58815.aspx). Much of the groundwater in the south of the district is classified as being at risk or probably at risk. Additionally a number of rivers in the north of the district are classified as at risk or probably at risk by the environment agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). There are 4 recognised beaches within Canterbury district. West Beach, Tankerton, Herne Bay Central and Herne Bay. Of these 4 beaches all but Central Herne Bay were rated as 'excellent' in terms of water quality for 2008 while Central Herne Bay West was 'good' in 2008 (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). Over the last few years West Beach (in Whitstable) has been excellent for 4 out of the 5 previous years, Tankerton (by Swalecliffe) has been excellent for the past 2 years, Herne Bay Central and Herne Bay have both been excellent 2 out of the past 5 years (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). Canterbury district is covered by two Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). These are the North Kent and Swale CAMS area and the Stour CAMS (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33444.aspx). 	<p>(Source: Local Census Predictions and Water Quality Industry Report). Note: This information is related to water quantity, rather than quality. However, it is still included for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public bodies have a statutory duty to have regard to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Achieving good status in our waters by 2015 is a key aim. In the South East River Basin District, only 38 per cent of quantitative groundwater bodies (our drinking water), for example, currently meet good status. Action is therefore necessary across all sectors of industry and government (Environment Agency 2009)
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p> <p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p> <p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p> <p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24% of households in the District do not have a car or van. This compares with the national average of 27%. 31% of households have access to two or more cars or vans. This compares with a national average of 29%. (Source: Office of National Statistics, April 2001). Canterbury District has 3 Park and Ride sites with a combined total of 600 spaces, 28 School Travel Plans and 20 Walking Buses. The number of trips on Park and Ride [year ending 2005] is 973,300 trips. (Source: Canterbury City Council Transport Department). According to the Canterbury City Council, there are 43 bus routes, 9 train stations, 3 train lines and 38 cycleways. The length of the cycle routes measure approximately 74km long (Source: Canterbury City Council Transportation Team). In 2006, the off-street parking demand in Canterbury on a Saturday (outside the Christmas peak) was 3869 and the total parking capacity was 4505. On-street demand in the controlled parking zone was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic is predicted to grow by about 26% in the Canterbury District over the next 10 years. (Source: www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=3174). Within the coastal towns of Whitstable and Herne Bay increases in visitors, particularly during the summer and weekend brings about its own problems of seasonal car parking and localised traffic congestion and access



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>improve road safety? 4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p>1574 and capacity was 2193. There are 3663 private non-residential parking places in the CT1 postcode area. (Source: Canterbury Parking Strategy 2006 to 2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District's Local Transport Action Plan lists the five key aims for addressing transport issues as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving travel choice : By investing in alternative methods of transport to the car and encouraging more journeys to be made by bus, train, walking and cycling Reducing traffic congestion : By identifying affordable road building solutions and improving traffic management to relieve transport 'hot spots' Improving road safety : By identifying schemes which target casualty reduction and reducing inappropriate traffic speeds Reducing travel demand : By reducing and controlling the number of journeys made into town centres and locating development close to good transport links and local facilities to reduce car journeys Improving travel awareness : By developing the Canterbury Travelwise branding and encouraging travel plans and partnership working with stakeholders and transport providers Of all traffic travelling along the A28 through Canterbury at peak traffic times only 13% (eastbound) and 6% (westbound) is 'through traffic' (i.e. has no business in Canterbury). Over 13 million people have used Canterbury District's Park and Ride services in the last 17 years representing a saving of 7 million car journeys into and out of the city centre (Source: Canterbury City Council Parking Services) 120 million tonnes of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere each year as a result of fuel combustion by road vehicles (Source: Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004). Twice as many school children are driven to school now compared with 20 years ago. Most school journeys are less than 2 miles – in the morning peak, one in five cars are on 'the school run' (Source: Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004). An increase in bus users satisfied with local services, from a baseline of 33% in 2000/01 to 68% in 2003/04. An increase in the number of daily cycling trips recorded in 2003/4 levels, itself an increase of 56% on baseline 2000/01 levels (Source: Local Transport Plan for Kent 2006-11). There were approximately 570 road accident casualties per 100,000 of the population across Kent (Source: Local Transport Plan for Kent 2006-11). 23% of Canterbury residents commute less than 2km to work (this is lower than the surrounding districts (South East Kent SHMA 2009) though 12% travelled over 30km to work. 	<p>problems (Source: Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Transport Strategy for Kent 2006 – 2011 contains a number of headline targets which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% increase (from 58%) by 2011 in the number of households within 30 minutes travelling time of a hospital by public transport. A 5% increase (from 88.9%) by 2011 in the number of households within 15 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport By 2007/8 a 40% reduction on 2000 levels in the number of people killed & seriously injured on Kent's roads with a corresponding 50% reduction for children. A corresponding 10% reduction in the number of people slightly injured by 2010/11. A reduction in average vehicle speeds on Kent's roads in residential areas by 10% by 2011. A 2% increase per year in bus patronage on 2003/4 levels. A 6% improvement in bus punctuality by 2011. A 38% increase in cycling on 2003/4 levels by 2011. Restraining Kent wide traffic growth to less than 2% per annum. A 10% increase in the use of sustainable transport modes for journeys to school by 2011. Demand for parking in Canterbury is projected to increase by 1.1% per annum between 2004



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic).</p> <p>5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?</p> <p>5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?</p> <p>5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?</p> <p>5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?</p> <p>5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?</p> <p>5.6 Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Open Space Strategy for the Canterbury District (2009) has audited open space (against PPG 17 Typology), applied nationally recognised thresholds and calculated the percentage of population within the thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100% of Canterbury’s urban households are within 2,000m of parks and gardens in line with CABE guidance; ○ 86% (62,281 households) are within 300m of green corridors (BRANCH study thresholds); ○ 87% (63,317 households) were within 1,000m of Amenity green space (ANGST and consultation results focused on local provision suggested the 1,000m threshold); ○ 12% (8,618 households) were within 400m (Based on FIT guidance and consultation results focused on local provision) of LAPs Facilities targeted at 0 to 5 year olds; ○ 20% (14,637 households) were within 400m/up to 15 minutes walk of LEAPS Facilities targeted at 5 to 12 year olds (threshold also based on FIT guidance); ○ 82% (59,604 households) were within 1,000 metres/up to 30 minutes walk of NEAPS Facilities targeted at 12 to 18 year olds (threshold also based on FIT guidance); ○ 78% (56,610 households) within 1,000m of semi natural and natural open space (based on ANGST guidance); and ○ 64% (46,689 households) within 1,000m of outdoor sport pitches (based on FIT guidance). • There are several significant gaps in open space provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amenity green spaces – Barton ward Canterbury plus coastal wards as beaches do fulfil all the requirements of amenity open space. ○ Green corridors – Chartham to Canterbury, Herne Bay to Canterbury, Faversham to Canterbury (Via Blean) and Bridge to Canterbury ○ Fixed play areas – Chislet, Bossingham, Tankerton, Reculver and Lower Hardres ○ Outdoor sports pitches – Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable 	<p>and 2011 and 1.30% between 2004 and 2026 (Source: Canterbury Parking Strategy 2006 to 2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends have been identified in Canterbury District and there is a general lack of reliable data on the total recreational land resource. However, the NPFA have indicated that the almost 45% of England’s sports pitches have been lost since 1992 (National Playing Fields Association, 2005) and recent audits are reported in the Council’s <i>Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Strategy and Play Strategy</i>.



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a wide range of sports provisions in the District, which includes which includes national standard facilities Kent County Cricket Club and Canterbury Hockey Club. Across the District there are 73 senior football pitches; 83 junior/mini football pitches; 37 cricket pitches; 30 adult and junior rugby pitches and 21 hockey pitches. • Landscape protection designations, including the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Special Landscape Areas (SLA) and the Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV) cover 69% of the rural area of the District (i.e. the area outside the urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable). In the period 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2009 a total of 755 houses were built in the rural area representing 13.64% of the total number of new dwellings built in the district during the same period. • The district has: one World Heritage Site, comprised of three parts; the Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church. The three provide the visual record of the introduction of Christianity to Britain. St Martin's preserves, in whole or in part, the building in which Bertha and subsequently Augustine and his followers first worshipped. The Cathedral stands on the site where Augustine first established his Cathedral and the ruins of the abbey include the remains of the monastery where his monks lived and worshipped and where the Kentish Kings and first archbishops were buried. Architecturally St Martin's preserves evidence of Roman and Saxon construction, with later additions. The excavated remains of the abbey conserve some of the most important Saxon remains in the country and the cathedral outstanding examples of Romanesque, Early Gothic and Late Gothic craftsmanship. Notably the great crypt with its carved capitals, one of the earliest (if not the first) Gothic choirs in England, the lofty Perpendicular nave and the finest surviving collection of 12th century and early 13th century stained glass in Britain (Canterbury City Council, 2009). • In Canterbury district, there are 2897 listed buildings, 786 locally listed buildings, 53 scheduled monuments, 94 conservation areas and 2 historic parks or gardens (on the English Heritage register). In addition there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium (Canterbury City Council, 2009). • In 2007, Canterbury Cathedral was the 9th most visited paid attraction in the UK, with 1,068,244 visitors (Enjoy England, Visitor Attractions Survey 2007). • In 2005/06, the net expenditure of Council spending on arts, culture, sports and leisure was £2,042,500. There is 1 theatre, 1 arts centre and 6 museums which are council-owned (Source: Canterbury City Council). • The Canterbury District has an exceptionally rich urban and rural heritage. Besides the City of Canterbury, (which includes a World Heritage Site), there are the two seaside towns of Whitstable and Herne Bay, 35 villages and 36 landscaped parklands (Compendium of Kent Gardens). One third of the District is in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. 	



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of District address points within given thresholds: 1000m – Amenity greenspace (84.11%), green corridors (86%) 2000m – Parks and gardens (100% of urban households) (Source: Draft Open Space Strategy for the Canterbury District 2009 – 2014) The Canterbury District includes part of the CCA113 – North Kent Plain and the CCA119 – North Downs (information received from the Countryside Agency, 23 September 2005). The National Character Areas Map (Natural England, 2005). 	
<p>6. Biodiversity and Geological Diversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity.</p> <p>6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?</p> <p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p> <p>6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?</p> <p>6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?</p> <p>6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAP Priority Habitats are areas particularly important for nature conservation and require a Habitat Action Plan. There are 45 HAP for areas across the UK. According to a study of UK BAP Priority Habitat Types in the Kent Habitat Survey in 2003, there are about 36.3 hectares of All WB331 Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland and about 247.4 hectares of reed beds (Source: Kent Habitat Survey 2003). The plans identify 10 and 50 year targets that should be met, which also assist national objectives. Canterbury District has 15 nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs*), 3 of which are internationally important as designated Ramsar and SPA sites (Thanet Coast, Stodmarsh, and The Swale) and two SAC sites (Stodmarsh and Blean). Stodmarsh and Blean Woods are also designated National Nature Reserves. * East Blean Woods, Larkey Valley Wood, Yockletts Bank, West Blean and Thornden Woods, Stodmarsh, Ileden and Oxenden Woods, Tankerton Slopes, Thanet Coast, Church Woods, Sturry Pit, Preston Marshes, Lynsore Bottom, Ellenden Wood, Chequers and Old Park, and The Swale. The location of the SSSI's is illustrated on the Strategic Habitat Network Map in Appendix E. The total number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) of county importance which fall partly or wholly within the Canterbury District Area is 49. The District's natural environment is a significant asset and four areas within the District are designated for their international importance for nature conservation, and include Stodmarsh, Blean Woods, Thanet Coast and The Swale Estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring changes habitats in relation to the Kent Habitats Survey 2003 will assist in identifying habitat loss and fragmentation. All 15 SSSIs in the Canterbury District are either in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition (across the majority of their land mass) according to NE data. Of the 15: 4 are in 100% Favourable Condition (Larkey Valley Wood, Yockletts Bank, Ellenden Wood, Tankerton Slopes) Of the 15, 7 have areas of Unfavourable No Change, or Unfavourable Declining condition (West Blean and Thornden Woods, Ileden and Oxenden Woods, Thanet Coast, Lynsore Bottom, Chequers Wood and Old Park, The Swale)



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Canterbury District covers 31,056 hectares, of which 30% is semi-natural vegetation. Woodland is the most extensive habitat; there are also significant areas of marsh, grassland and coastal habitats (Source: Canterbury City Council). Canterbury is one of the most heavily wooded districts in southern England. There are three main areas of woodland: on the clay soils of the Blean, on the chalk of the North Downs and on the sands and gravels overlooking the Stour Valley. Although 5250 ha have been identified as ancient woodland, this is likely to be an underestimate of the total resource (Source: Canterbury City Council). The City Council has designated 10 Local nature Reserves (Source: Canterbury City Council) The City Council manages more the 250 hectares of countryside where people can enjoy the countryside and its wildlife. (Source: Canterbury City Council) There are 134 Roadside Nature Reserves (RNR) in Kent of which nine are located within Canterbury District, protecting scarce or threatened habitat and species, they also act as linear wildlife corridors. They are managed by Kent Wildlife Trust. A number of BAP habitats exist in the Canterbury district. These include Lowland Beech & Yew Woodland (40ha), Acid Grassland (32ha), Calcareous Grassland (43ha), Lowland Hay Meadows (2ha), Lowland Fens, Reedbeds (251ha), Maritime Cliffs & Slopes (4ha) & Coastal Sand Dunes (3ha) (Source: Canterbury CC, AMR 2007-2008). There are 1149 Priority Species on the UK BAP list. 85 species have been made Priority species in the County of Kent. The database of the Kent & Medway Biological Records Centre shows that 35 of these Kent Priority species have been recorded in Canterbury District. Using a limiting date of 1990 for relevance, 27 of these species have been recorded (Table 2). Eight species previously recorded in the District have not been recorded since at least 1989 (Table 3). However, two species were new appearances since 1990: Straw Belle and Bright Wave, both moths. Extracted from April 2007 – March 2008 AMR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of Local Wildlife Sites in positive management (managed under a written management plan or part of a woodland or agri-environment scheme) is 27. Monitoring changes in relation to targets for National Indicator 197 will assist in habitat creation and restoration and link with existing habitats, and avoid damage to, and enhance species and habitats Monitoring changes to habitats in relation to the Kent Habitats Survey 2003 and the subsequent Survey due by 2013, will assist in identifying habitat loss and fragmentation



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)												
<p>7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change? 7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? 7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality? 7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy? 7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy? 7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury City Council declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in April 2006 for the Broad Street/Military Road area after it was found that the Government's Air Quality Objectives were not going to be met for the annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective of 40 µg/m³. The 2007 annual air quality monitoring report (Canterbury Annual Progress Report, 2007) recognises two further areas of concern for nitrogen dioxide levels. These were both in Canterbury on Rheims Way and North Lane. This was further confirmed in the 2008 detailed assessment and 2009 USA which recommends that these two new AQMAs are allocated. In addition the USA 2009 recommends that two new monitoring areas are brought forward. Offshore wind power on the Kentish Flats (approximately 8.8km from Herne Bay) has been supplying energy to the national grid since December 2005. The 30 turbines can produce 3MW each with a total capacity of 90MW which is enough to power 100,000 homes when operating at capacity (Source: www.kentishflats.co.uk). National Indicator 185 (CO₂ emissions from local authority) <p>Total emissions NI 185 measures CO₂ emissions that are caused as a result of providing council services, either by the council itself or by third parties providing services on our behalf (e.g. Serco, Kent Top Travel for Park and Ride, Active Life). The results for 2008/09 are:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Buildings</td> <td>5,325 t CO₂</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>2,684 t CO₂</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>8,009 t CO₂</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>CO₂ emissions per square km</u> Canterbury City Council's average emissions per square km across the district.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Canterbury district area (km²)</td> <td>308.84 km²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CCC total CO₂ emissions</td> <td>2,684 t CO₂</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CCC CO₂ emissions per square km</td> <td>8.69 t CO₂/km²</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>NI 186 (CO₂ emissions per capita across district)</u></p>	Buildings	5,325 t CO ₂	Transport	2,684 t CO ₂	TOTAL	8,009 t CO₂	Canterbury district area (km ²)	308.84 km ²	CCC total CO ₂ emissions	2,684 t CO ₂	CCC CO ₂ emissions per square km	8.69 t CO ₂ /km ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scenarios produced for the UK in 2009, suggest that in the South East under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in winter mean temperature is 1.3°C; it is very unlikely to be less than 0.6°C and is very unlikely to be more than 2.2°C through to 2020 (UKCIP09). Scenarios produced for the UK in 2009, suggest that in the South East under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in summer mean temperature is 1.6°C; it is very unlikely to be less than 0.6°C and is very unlikely to be more than 2.7°C (UKCIP09). The UK government has set a target of to put ourselves on a path to cutting CO₂ emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020 (Energy White Paper - Meeting the Energy Challenge, 2007). The most significant Kent-wide target is to reduce CO₂ emissions by 11.2% between 2008 and 2011. The current level of emissions from the Canterbury District, at 6.9 tonnes per capita, is the third lowest in
Buildings	5,325 t CO ₂													
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SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>This covers all emissions across district, not just those produced by CCC. The 2008 Defra data (http://www.kentpartnership.org.uk/kent-agreement-2-district-level-data.aspshows) that:</p> <p>CCC district population: 146,000 CO2 emissions per capita 6.3 t CO₂ per capita Total CO2 emissions 919, 800 t CO₂</p> <p>Emissions per square km are: Canterbury district area (km2) 320 km² District total CO2 emissions 919, 800 t CO₂ District CO2 emissions per square km 2, 874 t CO₂ km²</p>	
<p>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?</p> <p>8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?</p> <p>8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?</p> <p>8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 4966 hectares of Environment Agency designated floodplain (zones 2 and 3 combined) in Canterbury District (Source: Canterbury City Council). • The Environment Agency floodplain includes large parts of urban areas of Canterbury, Whitstable, Herne Bay, Swalecliffe and Hampton plus swathes of rural land at Seasalter, Graveney and east of Reculver. The City Council remains firmly committed to minimising the risk of flooding to these urban areas through continual maintenance of sea defences and through seeking funding from central Government through the Environment Agency for upgrading and improving sea defences(Canterbury City Council). <p>The changing climate, which is now largely accepted to have a large human component, poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. This is particularly true for coastal flooding as Canterbury District has approximately 20 km of coastline, stretching from Reculver in the east to Graveney Marshes in the west. This section of coastline includes the settlements of Herne Bay and Whitstable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are inland sections of the district which are at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury itself. The Environment Agency largely classifies these areas as being at a moderate risk of flooding (www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps). Historic flood events such as in the 1953 sea surge resulted in serious flooding in Whitstable and Herne Bay and flooding of the Wantsum Channel, to the east of Reculver which almost turned Thanet into an island again (http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=148). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert UKCP09 projections for sea level rise and increase winter rainfall.



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan Review (SMP2) completed in 2008 recommends a hold the line policy for at least the next 100 years for the sea defences protecting all the main urban areas along the district's coastal frontage including Whitstable and Herne Bay. However, at Seasalter the policy is for managed realignment of the sea defences during the epoch in 50-100 years time. East of Reculver the SMP2 policy is also managed realignment but in the epoch 20-50 year's time. The Stour Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) completed by the Environment Agency in 2007 has a policy to take further action to reduce flood risk from the River Stour through Canterbury and from the coastal brooks at Whitstable, Swalecliffe and Herne Bay. The CFMP also has a policy to take further action to sustain the current degree of flood risk to villages along the Nailbourne and Little Stour Coastal flood defences cost the district £449,000 in 2007/2008 and are predicted to have cost the council £482,000 in 2008/2009 (Canterbury City Council Budget Information 2008/2009). 	
<p>9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing.</p> <p>9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?</p> <p>9.2 Will it increase economic activity?</p> <p>9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?</p> <p>9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2007, Canterbury District was ranked 198th in terms of deprivation with 1st being most deprived and 354th being least deprived. It was ranked 125th based on income scale and 141st based on employment scale. (Source: Office of National Statistics). There are 37 primary schools within Canterbury District, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools (www.kent.gov.uk). As of December 2007, 12% of people claiming work-related benefits were recorded to have been claiming work-related benefits for more than 12 months. This is compared to 23% in September 1999 (Source: Office of National Statistics). Of the people in Canterbury District who were of working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64 for men or 16 to 59 for women), the employment rate was 77.7% during 2007 (January to December), compared with an average for Great Britain of 74.4%. There has been a steady decline in unemployment since 1993. (Source: Office of National Statistics). The overall median weekly earnings for people in Canterbury District in 2008 was £335.40. This is compared to £392 for England & Wales (Source: Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings, Kent County Council). According to the Canterbury District Credit Union, there were about 329 savers with the organisation as of March 2009, totalling about £29,000 out on loan (Source: Canterbury District Credit Union). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no trends identified for this objective.



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 06-August 07, 67.1% of pupils achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grade C or above in Canterbury District, this is in contrast to 62.1% in the South East & 60.4% in England (Source: Office of National Statistics). Within Canterbury District 35.2% of the population have NVQ level 4 or above. This is higher than for the South East (30.8%) and Great Britain as a whole (28.6%). The percentage of the population with no qualifications at all is 9.6% of the working age population which is the same as the South East and lower than Great Britain as a whole (13.1%) (ONS, figures for Jan 2007 - Dec 2007). Home students who enroll on higher education courses from Canterbury District stand at 22% (Source: National Statistics 2001). The number of students and school children in education between the age of 16-17 in 2001 was 2,800 and the number of school children and students in full time education between the age of 18-24 for the same period was 10,077 within the District (Source: National Statistics 2001). 78% of pupils achieved level 5+ in English in Canterbury in 2006/07, by comparison to 76% in the South East and 74% in England (Source: National Statistics 2007). Department for Education and Skills (DfES) finds 2008 class sizes in LA primary schools average 28.8 pupils compared with 29.1 for the South East and 28.7 for England. Similarly, class size for LA Over 25 % of the population within Canterbury district travel less than 2 km to their place of work, while over 19% travel in excess of 20 km to work (Office of National Statistics, 2001).. 	
<p>10. Sustainable Living To revitalise town centres to promote sustainable urban living.</p> <p>10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?</p> <p>10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?</p> <p>10.3 Will it improve provision of shops or services within town centre?</p> <p>10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?</p> <p>10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005, there were approximately 21,596 square metres for evening economy floor space. In March 2005, there were about 114,361 square metres of gross retail floor space. The vacancy rate was estimated to be at 4.1% (Canterbury City Council). In the town centre, the majority of the mode of travel is by private car, accounting for 63.8%, followed by pedestrian walking of 13.8%. Mode of travel by bus was 9.7% and by cycling 11% (Canterbury City Council). In 2001, 56.4% of the population travelled to work by driving a car or van; 3.9% travel to work by train; 3.5% travel by bus, mini bus or coach; and 14.5% travel on foot. (Source: National Statistics 2001). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no trends identified for this objective.



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>11. Sustainable Design To encourage sustainable design and practice.</p> <p>11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?</p> <p>11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?</p> <p>11.3 Will it minimise light and noise pollution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005, there were 7 Council-owned buildings that use solar and thermal technology (Source: Canterbury City Council). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no trends identified for this objective.
<p>12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.</p> <p>12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?</p> <p>12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?</p> <p>12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?</p> <p>12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?</p> <p>12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?</p> <p>12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From January 2008 to November 2008 the average house prices has fallen by -14.3% in the South East, -12.4% in England & Wales and -7.8% in the KCC Area. The latest average house process in the Kent area are £191,077, in the South East £197,760 and in England & Wales £161,883 (Source: Kent Economic Report Winter 2008/09). House prices in the District are considerably higher than in surrounding areas of East Kent (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010). In April 2008, the total number of dwellings in the District was 62,597. Of these 87.9% were owner occupied and private rented dwelling stock; 8.4% LA dwelling stock and 3.2% RSL dwelling stock. 20.2% of LA dwellings were found to fall below the 'Decent Home Standard'. As of March 2008, 2.6% of dwellings were 'long-term vacant' (Source: Office of National Statistics). An important part of any stock condition survey is the measurement of its energy efficiency. The District has an average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) of 50, which is around the national and regional average of 51 (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010). In the Canterbury District, as in most university cities, the sector plays an important role in meeting the needs of the student population. Approximately 22% of all households living in the private rented sector are student households (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010). Registered Social Landlord (RSL) housing provides the majority of new build affordable housing in the district. In 2007 there were 1,694 RSL rented homes in the district with the trend showing this increasing by 60 homes per year (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current population of 136,400 is projected to increase by approximately by 1.3% by 2016 (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010). The number of households in the District will continue to increase due to the combined effects of the increasing population and reducing household size (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010). Between the second quarter of 1999 and the second quarter of 2004, average property prices in the Canterbury District increased by 129%. This compares to an increase across the South East Region as a whole of 92.3% in the same period. House prices in the District are currently 11% higher than the England and Wales average (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010).



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2004 private sector stock condition study estimated that there were approximately 1,340 empty homes in the district which represents 2.5% of the total stock; this is in keeping with the regional average for empty homes and well below the national average (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2005-2010). Population in Canterbury has increased from 135,400 in 2001 to 148,000 in 2007 (Source: ONS). The South East Kent SHMA (2009) recommends an affordable housing target of 40% in both Whitstable and Canterbury. The average household size between 2001 and 2006 was 2.33 and 2.32 respectively (South East Kent SHMA 2009). The South East Kent SHMA (2009) details that household composition in the district was 26,100 houses occupied by married couples (43%), 6,400 (11%) cohabiting, 4,300 (7%) lone parents, 18,800 single persons (31%) and 4,800 (8%) other multiple person dwellings. The housing market assessment key recommendations for Canterbury district include the prioritisation of family homes and a mix of 70% of affordable housing socially rented and 30% intermediate tenures (SHMA 2009). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of homelessness in the District has decreased from 222 in March 2003 to 109 in March 2005 (Canterbury Housing Strategy). The Council has a targets of providing 70 affordable homes each year (66 affordable homes provided during 2004/05) and a target of 10% of new affordable homes to be provided in rural areas (8 new rural homes achieved 2004/05) (Canterbury Housing Strategy). East Kent & Ashford to provide a total net dwelling completions of 56,700 homes between 2006 and 2026 (The South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East, 2009).
<p>13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District.</p> <p>13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime? 13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime? 13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups? 13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles? 13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together? 13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2008/9, according to the Office of National Statistics, the number of notifiable offences recorded by the police for violence against a person was 2,006. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 80 and 239 respectively (Source: Office of National Statistics). In April 2001, the percentage of population whose health is "not good" was 8.9%. This is compared with 7.1% for South East Region and 9.2% for England and Wales (Source: 2001 Census, Office of National Statistics). As of January 2005-December 2007, in Canterbury District, life expectancy rates for male and female are 78.6 and 81.9 respectively. This is compared to a South East average of 78.9 and 82.7 respectively and a national average of 77.65 and 81.81 (Source: Office of National Statistics). Under 18 conceptions in Canterbury district for 2006 were considerably lower, at 26.9 per 1,000, than the South East (33.1 per 1,000) and England (40.6 per 1,000) (Source: ONS). Crime levels in Canterbury district are marginally lower than for the whole of Kent where there were 19.5 crimes per 1,000 population in Canterbury in 2007/2008 compared to 21.9 in Kent as a whole for the same timescale (Source: www.kent.police.uk). The South East has the second lowest circulatory disease mortality rate for persons aged under 75 in England. Furthermore the South East has the third lowest cancer mortality rate for persons aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households in Canterbury has decreased from approximately 11 in 2003/04 to 8 in 2005/06 (http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=2308). The number of vehicle crimes in the same period has dropped from approximately 8.5 per 1,000 population to 6.5 per 1,000 population (http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=2308).



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>under 75 in England (SEERA, Regional Sustainability Framework, 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of adults that smoke in Canterbury District (22.6%) compares favourably to the England average (24.16%). (Source: NHS Community Health Profiles, 2009). The number of obese adults (22.1%) is better than the England average (23.6%) (Source: NHS Community Health Profiles, 2009). 	
<p>14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land.</p> <p>14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?</p> <p>14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded & underused land?</p> <p>14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?</p> <p>14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?</p> <p>14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2008, the total number of dwellings in the District was 62,597. As of March 2008, 2.6% of dwellings were 'long-term vacant' (Source: Office of National Statistics). In Canterbury for the 2007/2008 period 201 completions occurred on previously developed land (SMHA 2009). Since 2001 the amount of new housing development built on previously developed land (PDL) in Canterbury District has been monitored for the purposes of Best Value Performance Indicator 106 (BVPI 106) connected with the national objective of achieving 60% of new housing completions on previously developed land by 2008. Performance in the Canterbury District has generally been in excess of the national target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001/02 65% 2002/03 68% 2003/04 68% 2004/05 66% 2005/06 57% 2006/07 62% 2007/08 81% (Source: Canterbury Annual Monitoring Report 2007 - 2008). Housing Densities - In the year 2007/08 the number of dwellings completed in the three density bands was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 30 dph 169 (12.95%) 30 to 50 dph 204 (15.63%) More than 50 dph 932 (71.42%) (Source: Canterbury Annual Monitoring Report 2007 - 2008). <p>In the South East England Partnership Board area, 79% of new housing as a whole was built on previously developed land 2007-8 (Source: SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report 2008)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no trends identified for this objective.



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.</p> <p>15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?</p> <p>15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?</p> <p>15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?</p> <p>15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?</p> <p>15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?</p> <p>15.6 Will it protect water resources?</p> <p>15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average person in the South East of England uses 160 litres per day. This is slightly higher than the average for the whole of England and Wales of 150 litres per person per day. For South East Water un-measured (non metered) customers use an average of 175 litres per person per day, whilst its measured (metered) customers use an average of 150 litres per person per day. In light of the new Code for Sustainable Homes¹⁰, South East Water predicts that all new properties will use close to 130 litres per person per day. (South East Water, Draft Water Resources Management Plan, May 2008) 69% of water in the Southern Water area comes from groundwater supplies, with 26% from rivers and 5% from reservoirs (southern water 2009). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on a population growth of 0.4% per year, forecast shows that 108,469,000 litres of water is needed in 2006, and 112,489,000 for year 2011 (Source: Local census predictions and Water Industry Report [Government] 2001). The domestic demand per person per day in the UK is expected to rise to 170-200 litres a day or more by 2021 (Southern Water, WaterWise Teaching Resource. A Drip In Time Fact Sheets, 2002). Scenarios produced for the UK in 2009, suggest that in the South East under medium emissions, the central estimate of change in annual mean precipitation is 0%; it is very unlikely to be less than -5% and is very unlikely to be more than 5% (UKCIP09). Increases in population and business are likely to place additional demand on resources, even if they are built to high levels of environmental and resource efficiency standards. Water resources in Canterbury are likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases which may lead to higher economic costs and the risk of shortages of drinking water as well as damaging the ecological systems of reservoirs and rivers (www.environment-agency.gov.uk).
<p>16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a total of 44 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 16 are in Canterbury, 10 in Whitstable, 6 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district There are also local facilities for recycling other household waste; Kent County Council operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre 	<p>Focus from the council over the next few years will be on waste reduction and avoidance by residents, rather than new collection systems (Canterbury City Council 2009).</p> <p>Over the past 2 recorded years of 2006-07 and 2005-</p>



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated? 16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste? 16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials? 16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?</p>	<p>http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/assets/recycling/recyclingguide.pdf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2007/2008 latest figures for Canterbury district show that over the year (from April 2007 to March 2008) a total of 45.34% of all household waste was recycled with the remaining 54.66% going to landfill (Canterbury City Council 2009). This places Canterbury district as the top local authority in Kent and within the top 50 local authorities in the UK. All recyclable waste in Canterbury is sorted at a local Materials Recovery Facility. Current waste generation is 750kg per household per year and there is a county target of 705Kg per household by 2013. Currently recycling of trade waste lags behind that of household waste with 2.65% of trade waste collected in the same period (Canterbury City Council 2009). In 2006/07, the total Municipal Solid Waste arisings in Kent were 810,009 tonnes. This was a decline of 0.35% from the previous year (Source: Kent Minerals & Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2006-07). Of this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 208,984 tonnes was recycled (25.8 percent of total MSW); 79,427 tonnes was composted (9.8 percent of total MSW); 90,848 tonnes were used for energy recovery (11.2 percent of total MSW); and 430,750 tonnes went to landfill (53.2 percent of total MSW) (Source: Kent Minerals & Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2006-07). <p>Residents in Canterbury district now recycle or compost 47% of domestic waste (Source: Best Value Performance Plan 2008/2009).</p>	<p>06 the generation of MSW dropped by 0.35% and 1.65% respectively (Source: Kent Minerals & Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2006-07).</p> <p>The South East Plan sets out that the Kent & Medway area is to manage an annual tonnage (thousand tonnes) of 958 of MSW and 2,120 C&I between 2008 and 2010, this is to increase to 1,221 of MSW and 2,663 of C&I for the period 2021-2025 .</p>



Appendix D Designated Sites



European or Ramsar site	Interest Features	Conservation Objectives	Component SSSI within 15km of Canterbury District	Condition Status and Reasons if Unfavourable	Vulnerabilities
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA (also a Ramsar site and part of the North East Kent European Marine Site)	<p>Populations of European importance of the following Annex 1 species:</p> <p>Golden plover (over winter)</p> <p>Little tern (breeding)</p> <p>Populations of European importance of the following regularly occurring migratory species:</p> <p>Turnstone (over winter)</p>	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <p>Shingle shores</p> <p>Shallow coastal waters</p> <p>Intertidal mud and sandflats</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important population of regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <p>Sand and shingle shores</p> <p>Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</p> <p>Chalk shores</p>	Thanet Coast SSSI	<p>6.42% Favourable</p> <p>92.63% Unfavourable Recovering</p> <p>0.95% Unfavourable Declining</p> <p>Disturbance - human activities disturb wintering turnstones while they are roosting causing them to lose condition. Dog walking is particularly significant. Work is underway to reduce disturbance to the wintering turnstone population and this is starting to have positive effects.</p> <p>Coastal squeeze - lagoonal features at Coldharbour, fronted by a steep sided shingle ridge which erodes frequently and needs regular recharged, and Plum-pudding, fronted by a broader accreting ridge, are prevented from naturally rolling-back due to the presence of a seawall built following the 1953 floods.</p>	<p>There is high potential for disturbance both of wintering birds, especially of high tide roosts, and breeding colonies, especially of little tern, due to adjacent land use and recreational activities. There is also potential for oil spills both from vessels using the English Channel and the active port at Ramsgate which requires development of its infrastructure.</p> <p>Much of the coast has extensive sea defences, such as, groyne and sea walls, which occasionally need to be repaired. These activities need to be carefully timed to avoid disturbance to birds.</p> <p>Vulnerabilities are: Physical loss resulting from smothering</p> <p>Physical damage through abrasion</p> <p>Disturbance from noise or visual presence</p> <p>Toxic contamination through increased input of synthetic and/or non-synthetic compounds</p> <p>Non-toxic contamination by organic/nutrient enrichment</p> <p>Biological disturbance through selective extraction of species.</p>



European or Ramsar site	Interest Features	Conservation Objectives	Component SSSI within 15km of Canterbury District	Condition Status and Reasons if Unfavourable	Vulnerabilities
<p>The Swale SPA (also a Ramsar site and part of the Swale and Medway European Marine Site)</p>	<p>Populations of European importance of the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avocet (breeding) Marsh Harrier (breeding) Mediterranean Gull (breeding) Avocet (over winter) Bar-tailed Godwit (over winter) Golden Plover (over winter) Hen Harrier (over winter) Ringed Plover (on passage) Black-tailed Godwit (over winter) Grey Plover (over winter) Knot (over winter) Pintail (over winter) Redshank (over winter) Shoveler (over winter) <p>The site also qualifies because it regularly supports at least 20,000 waterfowl.</p>	<p>Subject to natural change, to maintain in favourable condition the habitats of the nationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 bird species, the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, and the internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing marsh • Salt marsh • Intertidal flats 	<p>The Swale SSSI</p>	<p>96.20% Favourable 0.84% Unfavourable Recovering 2.96% Unfavourable No Change</p> <p>Inappropriate ditch management and scrub control</p> <p>Grazing regime – affected by both over grazing and under grazing</p> <p>Planning permissions</p> <p>Public access/disturbance</p>	<p>There is evidence of rapid erosion of intertidal habitat within the site due to natural processes and the effects of sea defences and clay extraction.</p> <p>Intertidal area is vulnerable to disturbance from water borne recreation whilst the terrestrial part of the site is dependent on appropriate grazing and management of water quality and quantity.</p>



European or Ramsar site	Interest Features	Conservation Objectives	Component SSSI within 15km of Canterbury District	Condition Status and Reasons if Unfavourable	Vulnerabilities
Stodmarsh SPA (also a Ramsar site)	Populations of European importance of the following Annex 1 species: Bittern (breeding) Hen harrier (resident)	Subject to natural change, maintain the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species in favourable condition.	Stodmarsh SSSI	86.33% Favourable 13.67% Unfavourable No Change Inappropriate scrub control	Much of Stodmarsh is a National Nature Reserve, and is therefore relatively secure and well managed. Continued maintenance of the reedbeds is essential to control the invasion of scrub. Privately owned parts of the site are affected by disturbance. The western end of the SPA is used by wildfowlers and fishermen, both of which cause disturbance to the birds. This is being addressed through Site Management Statements. The other significant problem relates to water supply, and in drought years abstraction for other water users can affect the supply of water to about 70% of the site. The Environment Agency is currently reviewing the situation with respect to existing abstraction from the catchment. Landowners are being encouraged to put land into the Countryside Stewardship Scheme in order to address problems arising from neglect of wetland habitats.
Stodmarsh SAC	Desmoulin's whorl snail	Subject to natural change, to maintain in favourable condition the population of Annex II species for which it is designated.	Stodmarsh SSSI	(see above)	No information given on Natura 2000 data form ¹ . Desmoulin's whorl snail is dependent on the maintenance of suitable hydrological conditions therefore the site is assumed to be vulnerable to changes in hydrology such as over-abstraction (see above). Inappropriate scrub control may also affect its reedbed habitat.

¹ <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030283>



European or Ramsar site	Interest Features	Conservation Objectives	Component SSSI within 15km of Canterbury District	Condition Status and Reasons if Unfavourable	Vulnerabilities
Blean Complex SAC	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the <i>Carpinion betuli</i>	Subject to natural change, to maintain in favourable condition the population of Annex I habitat for which it is designated.	East Blean Woods Church Woods (Blean) Ellenden Wood	29.78% Favourable 59.12% Unfavourable Recovering 8.21% Unfavourable No Change 2.89% Unfavourable declining 71.30% Favourable 28.70% Unfavourable Recovering 100% Favourable	Coppice management is required in some parts of the woodland to maintain its interest. This is carried out in areas of the site maintained by Natural England, RSPB and Kent Wildlife Trust but has been difficult to maintain elsewhere.



European or Ramsar site	Interest Features	Conservation Objectives	Component SSSI within 15km of Canterbury District	Condition Status and Reasons if Unfavourable	Vulnerabilities
Wye and Crundale Downs SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites).	Subject to natural change, to maintain in favourable condition the Annex I habitat for which it is designated.	Wye and Crundale Downs SSSI	<p>76.77% Favourable 3.26% Unfavourable Recovering 14.55% Unfavourable No Change 5.42% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>The reason cited for unfavourable condition on the Natural England webpage for Condition Assessment² relates to inappropriate woodland management and lack of an understorey. This clearly relates to the woodland element of the SSSI rather than the grasslands which form the SAC.</p>	Inappropriate grazing management which may alter sward composition and/or allow scrub invasion.
Parkgate Down SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites).	Subject to natural change, to maintain in favourable condition the Annex I habitat for which it is designated.	Parkgate Down SSSI	100% Favourable	Inappropriate grazing management which may alter sward composition and/or allow scrub invasion. Continued management is dependent on funding for managing voluntary organisation.

² <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?report=sdrt13&category=S&reference=1003763>



European or Ramsar site	Interest Features	Conservation Objectives	Component SSSI within 15km of Canterbury District	Condition Status and Reasons if Unfavourable	Vulnerabilities
Thanet Coast SAC (also part of the North East Kent European Marine Site)	Reefs Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Subject to natural change, maintain the reefs in favourable condition, in particular: Intertidal chalk cliff algal and lichen communities Intertidal red algal turf communities Kelp dominated communities on animal bored rock Subtidal animal bored chalk communities Subject to natural change, maintain the submerged or partially submerged sea caves in favourable condition, in particular: Intertidal chalk cliff algal and lichen communities	Thanet Coast SSSI	(see above)	Soft upper chalk is vulnerable to erosion and natural physical destruction. Some commercial fishing occurs within the site. Harvesting of bait and shellfish occurs on the shores and has caused a small amount of physical damage to the reefs. Coastal protection works have been constructed along 75% of the cliff face to try and protect the site from high levels of recreation and tourism. Vulnerabilities are: Physical loss by removal and/or smothering Physical damage by abrasion and/or selective extraction Toxic contamination by increased input of synthetic and/or non-synthetic compounds. Non-toxic contamination by organic and/or nutrient enrichment. Biological disturbance as a result of introduction, translocation or spread of non- native species and/or selective extraction of species.
Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites).	Subject to natural change, to maintain in favourable condition the Annex I habitat for which it is designated.	Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SSSI	85.96% Favourable 14.04% Unfavourable Recovering Grazing pressure	Inappropriate grazing management which may alter sward composition and/or allow scrub invasion.



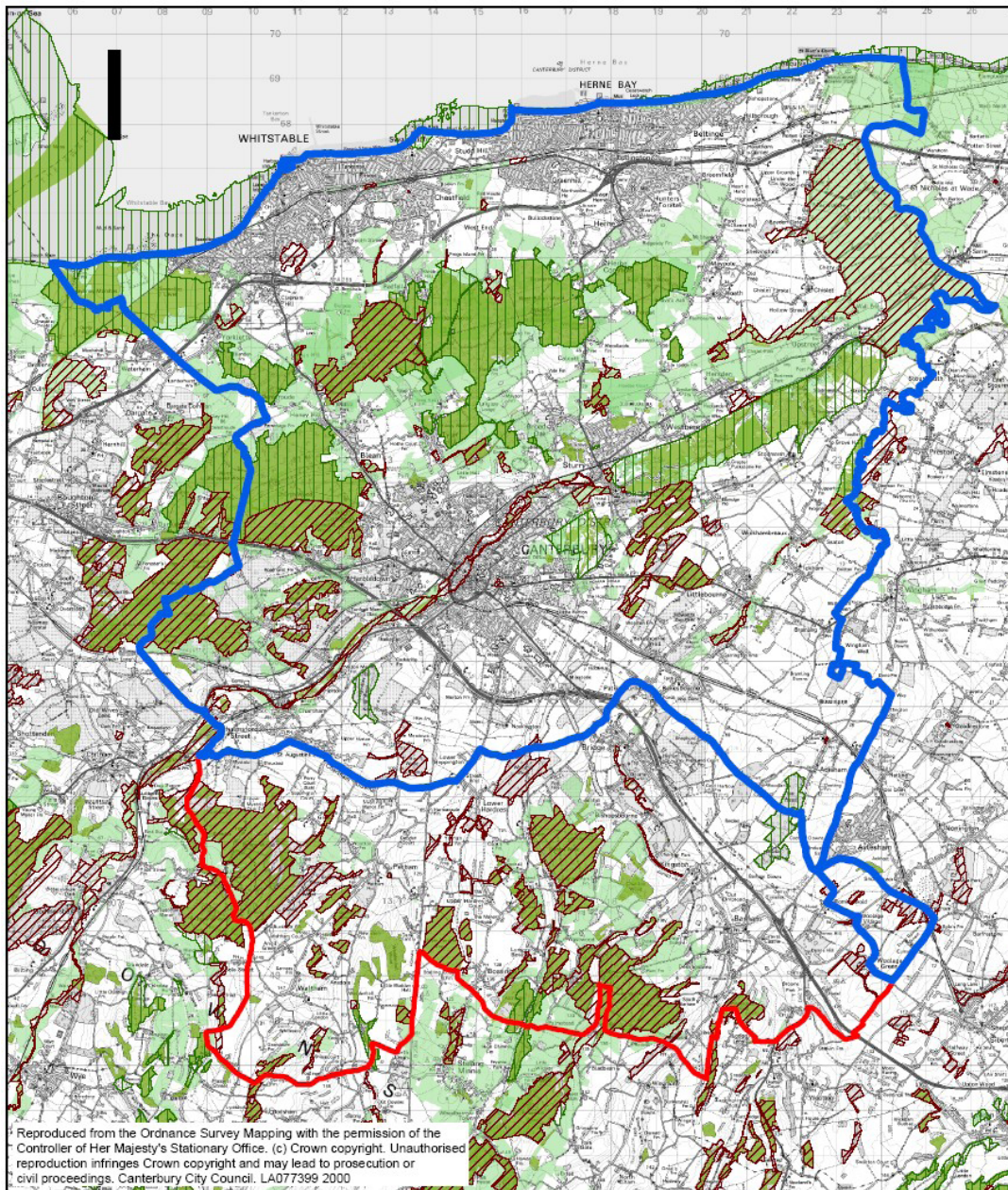
European or Ramsar site	Interest Features	Conservation Objectives	Component SSSI within 15km of Canterbury District	Condition Status and Reasons if Unfavourable	Vulnerabilities
Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites).	Subject to natural change, to maintain in favourable condition the Annex I habitat for which it is designated.	Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SSSI	<p>73.03% Favourable</p> <p>12.77% Unfavourable Recovering</p> <p>11.52% Unfavourable No Change</p> <p>2.68% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>Undergrazing and scrub invasion.</p>	Intensification of livestock grazing by improving the grassland. Management agreements with landowner currently in place to manage.



Appendix E Maps

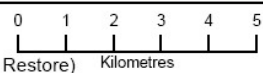


Daft Strategic Habitat Network



Legend

- Canterbury District Boundary
- Study Area
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Habitat Network* Potential (Strategy: Create or Restore)
- Existing BAP Habitats Within Network* (Strategy: Conserve and Enhance)



*(Network shown is derived from the Kent Living Landscapes Model)

Figure 9: Strategic Habitat Network



Appendix F Consultation Responses



Name	Organisation	Comment Number	Comment	Outcome
	KCC	001	<p><u>Objective 6</u></p> <p>Amendment supported, but scope should be widened to include non-protected sites. The document has only focused on protected sites (local, national and internationally) it has not considered any sites which may be beneficial to biodiversity which do not have any protection.</p> <p>The 2003 habitat survey provides data on habitats within Kent. In addition to that the ARCH project will be carrying out an updated habitat survey of Kent in 2010. The methodology of the survey has been designed to ensure that the two surveys can be compared to establish habitat gains/losses over the last decade.</p> <p>William Moreno (Will.moreno@kent.gov.uk) should be contacted for further information. In addition the habitat surveys will be able to be used for monitoring against the categories described in Table 4.1 (SA Objectives).</p>	<p>The Council has prepared Habitat Networks as part of its Landscape Character and Biodiversity Assessment study. Reference included to this assessment in the main report and plan attached in the Appendix.</p> <p>Since habitat assessment methodologies develop it is as yet unclear exactly how comparable the subsequent habitat assessments will be. The Council has, however, signed up as a partner in the next Kent Habitat Survey and will use this to identify gains and losses in habitats if possible. A possible indicator will be inserted.</p>
	KCC	002	<p>Table 4.1, objective 11</p> <p>There seems to be some confusion between architectural appearance/ relationship with local built environment and the actual sustainability (and therefore performance) of buildings. Sometimes the two do go hand in hand but there is a distinction here and the SA may not be asking the right questions.</p>	Discussed Previously
	KCC	003	<p>Table 4.1</p> <p>The final section of the table (Objectives 14-16) covers the use of resources and energy as efficiently as possible. None of the questions actually relate to energy use in this section although this issue is covered elsewhere (Objective 7.5) in the table.</p>	Title of section amended to 'use resources as efficiently as possible'
	KCC	004	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Objective 1 (Economy and Employment) could usefully make specific reference to encouragement and expansion of the knowledge based economy, particularly as the report identifies this as a key</p>	Key question added on this topic.



Name	Organisation	Comment Number	Comment	Outcome
			sustainability issue and the policy context provided for this by South East Plan policy EKA6.	
	KCC	005	Objectives Objective 5.2 refers to designated landscape features. There should, in line with South East Plan policy C4, also be recognition of the need to protect and enhance the diversity and local distinctiveness of non-designated landscapes, informed by a landscape character assessment.	Amended as advised
	KCC	006	Issue B Issue B (Biodiversity, Landscape and Geological diversity) should refer to 'the need to conserve, enhance and maintain biodiversity'.	Amend Table 3.6 to include reference to 'maintain' biodiversity
	KCC	007	Baseline Reference could usefully be made to the Communities & Local Government Consultation paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 15: Planning for the Historic Environment. This is likely to be particularly relevant to Canterbury given the World Heritage Site status of a part of Canterbury City.	Mentioned in table 2.1 that PPS15 is under review.
	KCC	008	Plans and Programmes There should be a reference to the Kent Partnership's local area agreement (Kent Agreement 2). There should also be recognition of the Kent Partnership's draft Environment Strategy. Reference should also be made to Kent County Council's framework for regeneration: Unlocking Kent's Potential.	Kent Agreement 2 and 'Unlocking Kent's Potential' included in Table 2.1 and Appendix A. Table 2.1 amended to identify that the environment strategy is under review.
	KCC	009	Assessment methodology There is no reference to any assessment of renewable energy capacity and development potential in the Canterbury District? This should be included in the light of increasing pressure to make progress on production of renewable energy and meeting binding national targets.	This Council proposes this as a Core Strategy background study in 2010. Details included in Section 2 (E).



Name	Organisation	Comment Number	Comment	Outcome
	Environment Agency	010	<p><u>APPENDIX A</u></p> <p>Page 3 - EU Water Framework Directive</p> <p>It should also be added that protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification (which is something that is possible to achieve working with developers in spatial planning).</p> <p>In addition it should be noted that the Marine and Coastal Access Bill is going through Parliament at the moment but it may be relevant for them in the future.</p>	<p>The following text has been inserted in Appendix A:</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</p> <p>Once passed the Marina and Coastal Access Bill will be included in subsequent appraisals.</p>
	Environment Agency	011	<p><u>APPENDIX B</u></p> <p>Page 4 – SA Objective 8. Climate change, energy and air quality</p> <p>Question – will the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency include those to which we do not formally object?</p>	No – only formal objections
	Environment Agency	012	<p><u>Page 8 – SA Objective 18. Natural resources</u></p> <p>The average water consumption is a good measure, but it may be better to include consumption in new houses, as this will make it easier for the council to see the effects of their policies.</p>	Replacement text added to the Baseline at Objective 15: Natural Resources.
	Environment Agency	013	<p><u>APPENDIX C</u></p> <p>Page 5 – SA Objective 3. Water Quality</p> <p>It may be worth showing where the waste water from the district goes and is discharged as this will allow others to get better appreciate the link to the receiving environment.</p> <p>The wording in the third column is misleading. It is important to recognise it is not solely an Environment Agency aim to achieve good ecological status by 2015. All public bodies have a statutory</p>	<p>Text amended in Appendix C.</p> <p>Discharge points and volume to be included if - awaiting details.</p>



Name	Organisation	Comment Number	Comment	Outcome
			duty to have regard to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	
	Environment Agency	014	<p><u>Page 17 - SA Objective 15. Natural Resources</u></p> <p>Could Entec find a more recent (and credible) source of information for predicted water consumption the current source of data is from 2002. For example, Water Companies' Water Resources Management Plans. This is an important issue in Kent, and should be supported with good information.</p>	Replacement text added to the Baseline at Objective 15: Natural Resources.
	Environment Agency	015	<p>Contaminated Land</p> <p>Although PPS23 and the contaminated land strategy are referenced in the table of relevant objectives etc, there is no further indications how land contamination or water quality impacts are to be addressed. We would like to see direct reference under Water Quality (Section D) that developing Brownfield sites should ensure that impacts from diffuse pollution from historical contamination is fully addressed leading to improvements in water quality, (groundwater and surface water) and associated aquatic ecology. This is in line with Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>This would also improve Quality of Life (Section K) and use of land, covered under different sections but no specific reference to your Contaminated Land Strategy or PPS23 has been made under these sections.</p> <p>Climate change (Section A) should also indicate methane and carbon dioxide emission arise from landfills and older closed landfills under your control, ownership should be addressed as a priority source of these green house gases.</p>	<p>Reference to brownfield sites, contamination and water quality made under Water Quality Section D</p> <p>Climate Change (Section A) makes brief reference to methane emissions from landfills.</p> <p>Insert reference at section C waste on landfill and contamination / methane emissions issues. Information requested will be added following appraisal consultation.</p>
	Natural England	016	<p>Key Issues and objectives</p> <p>Natural England agrees with the key issues that have been identified however we would encourage a further link with Green Infrastructure, in line with Natural England's Access to Natural Green Space policy. Green Infrastructure promotes biodiversity, through the preservation of existing green spaces and through the provision of new green spaces, preventing habitat fragmentation and providing habitat for various wildlife. Additional benefits of green infrastructure include the improvement of quality of life for local residents through having the opportunity to access green, open spaces. Natural England would refer the council to the South East Green Infrastructure Framework for the multifunctional benefits that Green Infrastructure can provide.</p> <p>The natural environment is proven to have positive effects on both individual's physical and mental health. This 'Natural Health Service' can work in partnership with local PCTs, to encourage physical</p>	Green Infrastructure referenced at P22 of the main report.



Name	Organisation	Comment Number	Comment	Outcome
			activity, to help combat obesity and other conditions.	
	Natural England	017	Baseline Information We support the recognition of the designated sites within the area and for ease of reference would encourage the inclusion of a more detailed map to support this. We would also encourage all fifteen Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within Canterbury to be acknowledged within Appendix D.	Strategic Habitat Network Map Inserted in Appendix E, including location of SSSI's
	Natural England	018	Baseline Information We commend the recognition of the specific landscape designations within Canterbury District, predominantly the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the BAP habitats found within this area.	Noted
	Natural England	019	Baseline Information We note the reference to European Protected Species in the report and would also welcome reference to Nationally Protected Species with important, key areas in Canterbury for protected species being recognised. The Kent Biological Records Centre should be able to provide you with this data which should be accompanied with the appropriate legislation, in particular The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	reference to nationally protected spaces in Appendix C and Table of Kent BAP priority species included in the main report. This information has been collated in Para 9.9 of the Annual Monitoring Report.
	Natural England	020	Indicators Natural England recommends that the area of land within Canterbury covered by agri-environment schemes be included as an additional indicator in this section.	reference to additional potential indicator included in Appendix B: Areas of Farmland under agri-environmental designations/ agri-environment schemes.
	Natural England	021	Indicators We would also support the inclusion of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas as mapped by the South East England Biodiversity Forum.	The Council has prepared Habitat Networks as part of its Landscape Character and Biodiversity Assessment study. Reference included to this assessment in the baseline and attach plan in Appendix E. Since habitat assessment methodologies develop it is as yet unclear exactly how comparable the subsequent habitat assessments will be. The Council has,



Name	Organisation	Comment Number	Comment	Outcome
				however, signed up as a partner in the next Kent Habitat Survey and will use this to identify gains and losses in habitats if possible.
	Natural England	022	<p>Indicators</p> <p>In line with Natural England's 'Access to Natural Green Space Target' (ANGST), we would also encourage the strengthening of the 'Access to Green space' indicator in the quality assurance checklist, specifically the indicator could be the percentage of households within the district meeting the Accessible Natural Greenspace standards. These standards state that:</p> <p>All residents should live no more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size.</p> <p>That there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home.</p> <p>That there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home</p> <p>That there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home.</p> <p>Statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population</p> <p>A recent study has looked at accessible natural greenspace across the South East. You may find it useful to make reference the following publication "An Analysis of Accessible Natural Greenspace in the South East" which is available from this link: http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7d4mgd</p>	<p>Canterbury City Council has recently updated its open space strategy. It has developed local standards, which have emerged from a consideration of national standards, including ANGST and public consultation. This is in accordance with the guidance in PPG17.</p> <p>Reference included to additional possible indicator at Appendix B relating to percentage of households within open space standards identified by the Council's Open Space Strategy.</p>
	Natural England	023	<p>Methodology and Monitoring</p> <p>The report contains no reference to monitoring which will need to be addressed along with the development of the suggested indicators during the Sustainability Appraisal process and be included within the final report.</p>	<p>Section 4.2 relates to monitoring. Reporting of indicators monitored is included in the Planning Policy Team's Annual Monitoring Report. Monitoring requirements will be confirmed in the sustainability appraisal reports of policy documents in later stages of preparation.</p> <p>Appendix B includes indicators for monitoring against the SA Objectives.</p>



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