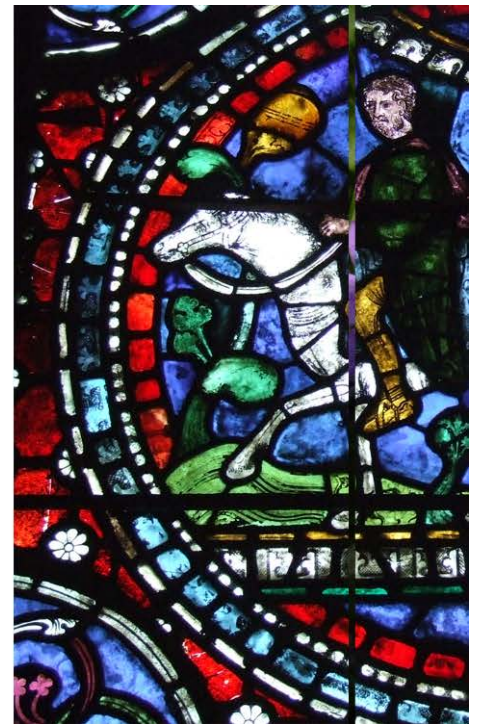




Canterbury City Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft

Sustainability Appraisal Report



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

June 2014

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Publication Draft

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Non-Technical Summary

Purpose of this Report

This document is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the ‘Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft (June 2014)’ (hereafter referred to as the ‘draft Local Plan’). It provides an overview of the SA process and describes the key sustainability effects anticipated as a result of the implementation of the preferred development option and policies contained in the draft Local Plan.

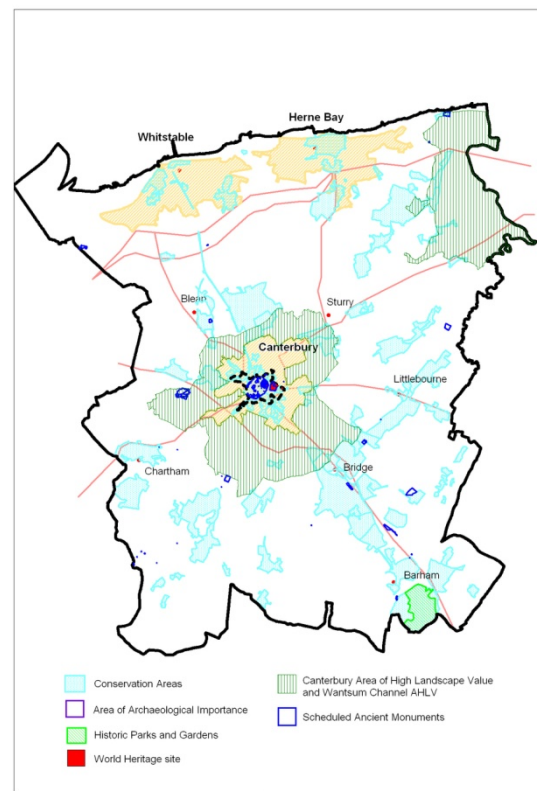
The Draft Local Plan

Canterbury has a population of approximately 152,000 people living in 64,000 dwellings. The population is projected to increase to 175,000 by 2035 and there is a need to ensure that this increase and the growth in the local economy are managed in a manner that is sustainable, promotes the widest benefits to the community and retains the unique characteristics of the District.

The draft Local Plan sets out the Council’s vision for Canterbury District out to 2031 and provides the spatial planning response to the challenge of growth.

The development of the draft Local Plan reflects work which began in 2006-7, when the Council commissioned work on a Futures study for the District. Subsequently, this has been supported by a ‘Development Requirements Study’, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Employment Land Review, Retail Needs Assessment Study and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, amongst other studies. These studies, together with ongoing assessment as part the SA process, informed the

Preferred Option Draft Local Plan that was published for consultation in June 2013. The Preferred Option Draft Local Plan has since been revised to reflect representations received during the consultation and the recommendations of its accompanying SA. The draft Local Plan, which is the subject of this SA, is being issued for consultation before it is considered by an independent planning inspector.



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The draft Local Plan comprises the following core components:

- Vision and Plan Objectives;
- Strategic Policies (relating to the quantum, distribution and location of growth - the ‘preferred development option’);
- Thematic Policies.

These plan components have been appraised against 16 SA objectives (see **Table NTS 1**) to ensure that likely social, economic and environmental effects are identified, described and assessed. The findings of the appraisal are set out in the accompanying SA Report (to which this document is the NTS).

Vision and Plan Objectives

The vision for Canterbury in the draft Local Plan is that:

“through focused, well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth, by 2030 the Canterbury District will be defined by a dynamic strong economy and distinctive cultural and visitor experience from which our communities will prosper. As a council we will provide leadership for our community and shape our district through working in partnership to deliver our vision. We are ambitious and will do the best for our people and will be prepared to take the difficult decisions which may be needed when choices have to be made. We will support the growth needed to deliver our ambition of having a strong dynamic economy and a skilled well-paid workforce supported by the quality of life and housing of the appropriate scale and quality.”

This vision is underpinned by the following four Plan objectives:

- To strengthen and broaden the local economy;
- To provide sufficient housing to meet local housing needs and support economic growth;
- To protect the built and natural environment;
- To develop sustainable communities, and seek to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided.

Strategic Policies (the Preferred Development Option)

The draft Local Plan sets out, in strategic policies SP2, SP3 and SP4, the amount and proposed location of development for the District (the ‘preferred development option’). The majority of dwellings (10,110 out of a total of 15,600 or 15,795 if the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 5% buffer is included)) will be located

within 10 strategic development sites, with the highest proportion of development located within Canterbury and Herne Bay. The strategic sites include:

- Two sites in south Canterbury with capacity for a total of 4,810 dwellings and 70,000 square metres (sqm) of employment floorspace;
- One site to the east of Canterbury (Howe Barracks) comprising 400 dwellings;
- Four sites in Herne Bay comprising of 3,000 dwellings in total and 58,000 sqm of employment floorspace;
- One site in Whitstable with 400 dwellings; and
- Two rural sites, one in Sturry/Broad Oak with 1,000 dwellings and another North of Hersden with 500 dwellings and 10,000 sqm of business space.

A total of 531 dwellings are to be provided at six smaller allocations in the District whilst approximately 12% of the dwellings required will be located on existing allocations and sites with planning permission. The remaining dwellings (2,484 units) will come from small scale developments, the exact locations of which are not known, but will follow a sequential approach, with new housing primarily concentrated in the urban centres of the District, with limited new development in the rural settlements. Development in rural areas will be proportional to the following settlement hierarchy;

- Rural service centre (i.e. – Sturry);
- Local centres (Chartham Bridge, Hersden, Blean, Littlebourne and Barham);
- Villages (Adisham, Bekesbourne, Bossingham, Broad Oak, Hoath, Kingston, Petham, Rough Common, Tyler Hill, Upstreet, Wickhambreaux);
- Hamlets (Chartham Hatch, Chislet, Bishopbourne, Frodwich, Harbledown, Ickham, Lower Hardres, Patixbourne, Stodmarsh, Upper Harbledown, Upper Hardres, Waltham, Westbere, Womenswold, Woolage Green, Woolage Village).

In addition to the employment land provided for as part of the proposed strategic allocations (138,000 sqm), a further 33ha of land is allocated at dedicated employment sites in the District.

Thematic Policies

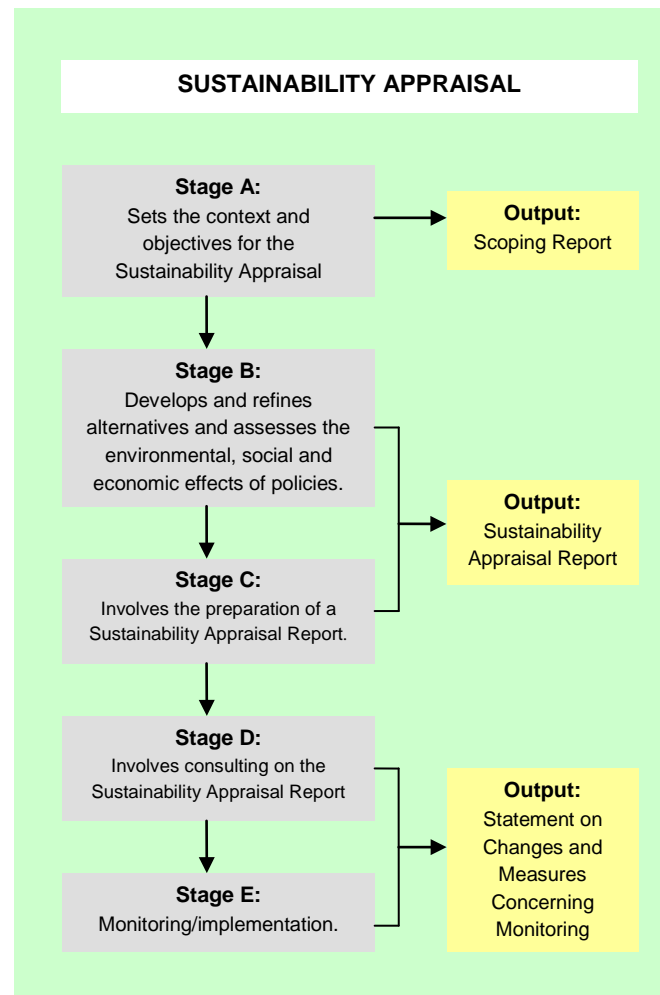
To realise the vision and Plan objectives, and support the delivery of the preferred development option, the Council has drafted 149 policies across 12 topic chapters:

- Strategy (7 draft policies);
- Housing Development (10 draft policies);

- Economic Development and Employment (15 draft policies);
- Town Centres and Leisure (12 draft policies);
- Transport Infrastructure (17 draft policies);
- Tourism and Visitor Economy (8 draft policies);
- Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change (13 draft policies);
- Design and the Built Environment (13 draft policies);
- Historic Environment (13 draft policies);
- Landscape and Biodiversity (13 draft policies);
- Open Space (15 draft policies);
- Quality of Life (13 draft policies).

Sustainability Appraisal

It is important to ensure that the vision, Plan objectives and policies contained within the draft Local Plan contribute to the aims of sustainable development. This is commonly defined as ensuring that there is a better quality of life for everyone, now and in the future. To this end, the Canterbury District Local Plan is subject to a process called Sustainability Appraisal (SA), the main stages of which are highlighted opposite. SA considers the anticipated effects of the Local Plan on the area's environmental, economic and social conditions. SA of local plans is a requirement under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004 (as amended). In undertaking this requirement, local planning authorities must also incorporate the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This is a law that sets out to integrate environmental considerations into the development of plans and programmes such as local plans.



Sustainability Issues and Objectives

A total of 13 key sustainability issues have been identified for the District, derived from a range of information sources including Canterbury City Council documents, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and NOMIS (see **Table 2.1** of the main SA Report). These issues have been used as a baseline against which the appraisal of the draft Local Plan has been undertaken. The key sustainability issues have also informed the SA objectives developed to guide the appraisal process and which are shown in **Table NTS 1**.

Table NTS 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

<p>1. Economy and Employment: To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.</p>	<p>9. Access to Services: Share access to services and benefits to prosperity fairly.</p>
<p>2. Rural/Coastal Communities: To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities.</p>	<p>10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation: To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living.</p>
<p>3. Water Quality: To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.</p>	<p>11. High Quality Design and Sustainability: To encourage sustainable design and practice.</p>
<p>4. Transport: Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport.</p>	<p>12. Housing: To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.</p>
<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>13. Quality of Life: To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District.</p>
<p>6. Geology and Biodiversity: To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity.</p>	<p>14. Use of Land: To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns.</p>
<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>15. Natural Resources: To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.</p>
<p>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion: To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to public well-being, the economy and the environment.</p>	<p>16. Waste: To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste.</p>

The draft Local Plan preferred development option (and alternatives), vision, objectives and policies were appraised against each of these SA objectives, drawing on the baseline information and relevant plans and programmes to predict the likely effects.

Developing and Appraising the Preferred Development Option

The preferred development option has been informed by engagement, the Local Plan evidence base and assessment. The assessment process has included the ongoing SA of development options at key stages in the preparation of the draft Local Plan, which has included the appraisal of:

- Core Strategy Development Options;

- Alternative development scenarios identified in the Development Requirements Study;
- Individual SHLAA sites;
- The preferred development option and alternatives considered in the preparation of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan;
- The draft Local Plan (to which this NTS relates), including new site submissions received following consultation on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan.

Nine illustrative and broad spatial options were developed as part of the work on the emerging Core Strategy. As a result, an approach that combined the most sustainable elements of a number of options was selected as the most appropriate basis for further consideration by the Council. It provided a focus for development on areas to the south of Canterbury, supplemented by development at Herne Bay and limited development at a number of the better serviced villages around the District. It was noted that development to the south of Canterbury could include community facilities, benefit from better transport links and were further away from nationally important sites for wildlife than other development options considered.

Subsequently, ten development scenarios were developed in the Development Requirements Study to reflect alternatives for the scale of potential future growth in the District up to 2031. These scenarios were based upon considerations of key factors that influence and/or reflect growth: existing policy and supply-led growth; economic-led growth; demographic-led growth; and housing-led growth. The resulting SA found the economic-led scenario (Scenario E), based upon the preferred economic scenario from the Canterbury Futures Study, to be the most favourable¹. The appraisal demonstrated that this scenario offered the greatest potential to optimise growth and minimise detrimental environmental effects. However, it detailed that careful consideration would be required with respect to the proposed location of development envisaged in the scenario in order to avoid sensitive sites, to optimise positive community effects and to take the opportunity to maximise the benefits of innovative, sustainable design to mitigate any potentially significant negative effects.

Consistent with the Core Strategy development options work, the overall spatial strategy taken forward to achieve the preferred growth scenario is based upon concentrating development at Canterbury and Herne Bay, with some development located at the larger, well-serviced rural centres. This preferred development option is broadly consistent with public opinion research carried out by Ipsos MORI for the Council.² The selection of sites to fulfil this strategy drew initially upon those identified through the SHLAA (and which were subject to a separate SA³) with the Council's preferred configuration of sites being set out in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan and subject to appraisal as part of the SA process (alongside reasonable alternatives).

¹ AMEC, 2012, *Canterbury City Council Sustainability Appraisal of Development Scenarios*: Technical Note, July 2012

² Canterbury Future Development, Research Report prepared for Canterbury City Council, Ipsos MORI, April 2012 http://www.ipsos-mori.com/Assets/Docs/Polls/SRI_IpsosMORICanterburyFutureDevelopment_Report_300412.PDF

³ See AMEC 2012, *Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment*: Technical Report

As part of the preparation of the draft Local Plan, the Council has considered again which sites are to be allocated in order to support the delivery of the preferred development option. The performance of those sites that comprise the preferred development option (and alternatives) has been considered against the 16 SA objectives as part of this SA Report. For each SA objective, an overall 'score' was provided according to the scoring system outlined in **Table NTS 2**.

Table NTS 2 Scoring System Used in the SA of Sites

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The proposed site contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed site contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed site does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed site detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The proposed site detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
Uncertain	The proposed site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

The results of this appraisal are presented in the **Table NTS 3**.

Table NTS 3 Appraisal of Proposed Sites in the Draft Local Plan Proposed Development Option

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-001 Land north of Thanet Way	+	+	?	-	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-010 Land at Greenhill	+	++	?	++	-	0/?	0/?	?	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-011 Land at Strode Farm	++	++	--	+	-	0/?	--	--	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-013 Bullockstone Road	+	+	-	0	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-038 St Martin's Hospital	+	?	0	++	-	+	0/?	?	+	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLAA-096 Spires Academy, Hersden	+	+	?	--	++	?	0/?	?	+	--	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLAA-129 Land at Hillborough	++	++	?	--	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-148 Land north of Hersden	++	++	0	++	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-177 Sturry/Broad Oak	++	++	--	++	--	--	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-206 South Canterbury	++	?	0	--	--	++	++	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-208 Land at Golf Club	++	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-211 Barham Court Farm, Barham	0	+	?	+	--	-	-	-	+	--	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-220 Kent and Canterbury Hospital	++	?	-	--	--	-	+	?	++/-	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-226 Land at Bakers Lane	+	+	0/?	+	-	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-227 Land south of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate	++	++	0/?	?	--	0/?	0/?	?	+	0/?	?	0/?	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-228 Howe Barracks	++	?	--	-	--	--	0/?	?	++/-	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLAA-230 Kingsmead	+	?	--	++	-	-	-	-	++	+	?	+	?	-	?	?
EL2 Broad Oak Road/ Vauxhall Road	++	?	--	+	-	-	--	--	+	-	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL3 Canterbury West Station	+	?	0	+	-/+	0	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	?
EL4 Innovation Centre, University of Kent	++	?	0	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	0	?	--	?	?
EL11 Altira Park	++	++	0	--	-	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL12-15 Eddington Lane	++	++	--	+	-	--	--	--	+	-	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL17 Metric Site	+	+	0	+	0	0	0/?	?	+	-	?	0	?	+	?	?
EL20 Land at Wraik Hill	++	++	0	+	-	-	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	-	?	?

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
EL24 Office Connection site, St Andres Close	++	++	0	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL27 Canterbury Business Park (Highland Court)	+	?	0	+	--/+	0	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	?

The overall strategy for growth contained in the draft Local Plan closely resembles the quantum of development in the preferred scenario, most notably in the housing development requirements in Policy SP2 for 780 dwellings per annum (+5% buffer as set out per NPPF) and in consequence, significant positive effects are anticipated in respect of the Housing and Economy and Employment SA objectives in particular. However, development of this scale (and which will require a substantial area of greenfield land) will generate likely negative effects on, in particular, the Geology and Biodiversity, Use of Land and Countryside and Historic Environment SA objectives (as demonstrated through the assessment of those sites that comprise the preferred development option, as summarised in **Table NTS 3** above). Notwithstanding, the strategic allocation sites will deliver the majority of development coming forward in the District during the plan period (approximately 68%) and the selection of sites has, in general, avoided more sensitive locations thereby helping to minimise significant negative effects. It is not known where other development not accounted for in the strategic (and smaller scale) allocations, existing allocations or existing sites with planning permission will be located. However, on the basis that such small scale windfall development is to be delivered in accordance with policies contained in the draft Local Plan and in particular with the spatial strategy set out in Policy SP4, then the negative effects are not expected to be significant.

Vision, Plan Objectives and Draft Policy Appraisal Results

The appraisal of the vision, Plan objectives and policies of the draft Local Plan has been undertaken, considering the likely effects in the short, medium and long term. Each element of the Plan (including each draft policy) has been scored against each of the 16 SA objectives according to the scoring system in **Table NTS 4**. A commentary which considers cumulative effects as well as recommendations for improvement has also been completed.

Table NTS 4 Scoring System Used in the SA of Plan Policies

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	~
Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

Vision and Plan Objectives

The Canterbury vision and Plan objectives were tested for their compatibility with the SA objectives.

The vision aims for *'focused, well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth'* which will lead to a dynamic and strong economy with a skilled and well-paid workforce. The workforce will be *'supported by the quality of life and housing of appropriate scale and quality'*. With the vision, the Council strives to offer a *'distinctive cultural and visitor experience'* from which the communities of the District will profit.

The vision is anticipated to have a positive effect on the following SA objectives: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Access to Services; Housing; and Quality of Life.

The Council's vision does, however, leave room for uncertainties as the potential for positive as well as negative effects has been identified. Although the vision aims for *'well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth'*, potential conflicts could arise between growth (economic and visitor growth) and the environmental SA objectives. The effects are often highly dependent on whether growth is achieved under consideration of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

The draft Plan objectives reflect the vision's aim of a strong sustainable economy supported by a supply of housing appropriate to the local community's needs (Plan objectives 1 and 2). Some uncertainties are eliminated by having regard to the built and natural environment (Plan Objective 3) and sustainable communities (Plan Objective 4). However, incompatibilities have been identified between Plan objectives 1 and 2 and the SA objectives of Natural

Resources and Waste as increased growth is likely to result in an increased consumption of natural resources (e.g. construction materials, energy and water) and quantities of waste.

Draft Local Plan Policies

Table NTS 5 summarises the results of the appraisal of the draft Local Plan policies by showing the anticipated cumulative effects of each Plan chapter against the 16 SA objectives. Furthermore, the cumulative effect on the objectives resulting from all chapters has been appraised.

Table NTS 5 Draft Local Plan Policies - Summary of Effects

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Strategy	Housing Development	Economic Development and Employment	Town Centres and Leisure	Transport Infrastructure	Tourism and Visitor Economy	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	Design and Built Environment	Historic Environment	Landscape and Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
1. Economy and Employment	++	++	++	++	++	+	0/+	0	++	+	+	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	++	++	++	++	+	++	0	~	++	+	0	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
3. Water Quality	-/+	-	-/?	~	-/?	~	+	+	~	+	0	0	+	On balance, the cumulative effect of the policies of the draft Local Plan is considered to be positive despite the potential for adverse effects arising from housing development.
4. Transport	++	--	--	++	++	?	~	++	0	~	++	++	-	A minor negative effect on the SA objective is anticipated.
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	+	-	+	0	++	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
6. Geology and Biodiversity	++/-	-/?	?	0	+	?	+	+	+	++	+	0	?	It is uncertain how the SA objective will be affected by the policies contained in the draft Local Plan.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Strategy	Housing Development	Economic Development and Employment	Town Centres and Leisure	Transport Infrastructure	Tourism and Visitor Economy	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	Design and Built Environment	Historic Environment	Landscape and Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	+/-	--	-/?	-/?	++	-	+	++	~	+	+	+	-	A minor negative effect on the SA objective is anticipated.
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	-/?	?	?	-	~	?	+	0	~	0	0	~	0	The policies in the draft Local Plan are not anticipated to have an effect on the achievement of the objective.
9. Access to Services	++	+	++	++	++	+	0	++	0	0	++	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	++	-	+	++	++	+	~	+	++	~	+	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	++	~	0	~	0	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
12. Housing	++	++	+	~	~	~	0	0	0	~	0	0	++	Albeit most chapters are expected to have no clear relationship or direct effect, it has been assessed that the draft Local Plan will have significant positive effects on the SA objective as housing requirements will be met.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Strategy	Housing Development	Economic Development and Employment	Town Centres and Leisure	Transport Infrastructure	Tourism and Visitor Economy	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	Design and Built Environment	Historic Environment	Landscape and Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
13. Quality of Life	++	~	+	++	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	The policies of the draft Local Plan are anticipated to have a significant positive effect on the objective.
14. Use of Land	--	-/?	?	+	-/?	?	0	+	0	++	0	~	-	The cumulative effect on the SA objective has been assessed as negative.
15. Natural Resources	--	--	-	?	-/?	-	+	++	~	0	~	~	--	The cumulative effect on the SA objective has been assessed as significant negative.
16. Waste	--	--	--	-	-/?	-	~	+	~	~	~	~	--	The cumulative effect on the SA objective has been assessed as significant negative.

It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have significant positive effects on the SA objectives relating to the following topics: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Access to Services; Sustainable Living; Design; and Housing. The cumulative effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective have also been assessed as significant positive as the draft Local Plan policies offer protection to a broad range of designated and non-designated assets of landscape, archaeological and historical value whilst protecting the countryside from adverse effects resulting from development.

Significant negative effects are expected in respect of the Natural Resources and Waste SA objectives. Minor negative effects have also been recorded against the appraisal objectives for Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change and Use of Land. Many of these effects reflect the quantum and location of development. For example, Policy SP3 makes provision for employment land, transport infrastructure and 15,600 new homes (excluding the NPPF 5% buffer) over the lifetime of the Plan and this will lead to an increase in land take with likely localised effects on biodiversity, carbon emissions, resource use (particularly construction materials, aggregates, land and water use) and waste arisings. These adverse effects can, however, be mitigated and there are a number of policies contained in the draft Local Plan (including Landscape and Biodiversity (LB5, LB6 and LB7), Heritage (HE1, HE2 and HE3) and Design and Built Environment (DBE1)) that provide appropriate mitigation. Growth in economic activity, residential population and visitors is likely to increase the amount of traffic throughout the District despite policies and measures aimed at minimising these effects. Consequently, detrimental impacts on air quality as well as increased carbon emissions are expected.

In some instances, the draft Local Plan policies are particularly forward looking. Policies CC12 and CC13 are notable in this regard, ensuring that new development does not have an adverse effect on the water environment and where infrastructure is required, it is phased in such a manner to anticipate future demand. Furthermore, Policy CC12 commits the Council to *'seek to ensure that every opportunity is taken to enhance existing aquatic environments and ecosystems'*. Given the growing and sustained pressures on water resources in Kent, these policies provide some assurance that development in the District will be planned to avoid any further negative effects.

The SA of the Local Plan is an ongoing and iterative process and the Council has sought to address recommendations arising from previous appraisal work in the current draft Local Plan. The appraisal presented in the SA Report of the draft Local Plan and summarised in this NTS has identified some areas where the performance of plan policies against the SA objectives could be enhanced. These are as follows:

- **Preferential use of previously developed land appears to be missing from Local Plan policies.** It is suggested that the Council considers the inclusion of text that seeks to prioritise the use of previously developed land. This could be addressed under either modification to Policy SP4 or to policies in other parts of the plan such as Policy DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').
- **There is potential to revise policy QL12 in a manner that is worded similarly to QL11** so that 'Development that could directly or indirectly result in material additional pollutants other than air and worsening environmental quality within the area surrounding the development site will not be

permitted unless measures acceptable and agreed by the appropriate regulator have been taken as part of the proposal'. At present, the focus of the policy is on mitigating pollution, rather than setting it in context of the existing environment with the potential to reduce pollution overall (in line with paragraph 17 of the NPPF).

We note that additional text has been inserted into the Strategy chapter to address the previous SA Report comments on the need to demonstrate compliance with the duty to co-operate introduced in section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (inserted by the Localism Act 2011); however, we would encourage the Council to go further and make earlier and clear reference to the many instances of how it has addressed the duty.

Next Steps

The draft Local Plan will be subject to a period of public consultation (from 5th June 2014 to 18th July 2014), along with this SA Report and Habitats Regulations Assessment. It will then be considered by an independent planning inspector.

How to Comment

We hope that you have found the information in this NTS useful. To obtain a copy of the full SA Report, containing the detailed assessment findings, please visit:

- www.canterbury.gov.uk/planningpolicy

or email:

- planning.policy@canterbury.gov.uk.

Further information may be obtained from the Planning Policy Team of Canterbury City Council on 01227 862199.

Comments may be submitted online at <https://canterbury.objective.co.uk/portal> during the consultation period. In particular, we would like to hear whether the effects which are predicted are likely and whether there are any significant effects which have not been considered.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Canterbury City Council (the Council) has completed the ‘Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft (June 2014)’ (hereafter referred to as the ‘draft Local Plan’), setting out the vision, plan objectives, planning policies and site allocations that will guide development in the District to 2013. AMEC E&I UK Ltd (AMEC) was commissioned by the Council to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the draft Local Plan. The SA assesses the environmental, social and economic performance of the draft Local Plan against a set of sustainability objectives. Where appropriate, the SA has highlighted areas where measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate any potential negative effects could be required. Similarly, and where appropriate, opportunities for improvements in the contribution towards sustainability have also been identified.

The development of the draft Local Plan reflects work which began in 2006-7, when the Council commissioned a Futures Development research project for the District. Subsequently, this has been supported by a ‘Development Requirements Study’, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Employment Land Review, Retail Needs Assessment Study and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, amongst other studies. Sustainability Appraisals (SAs) have been undertaken of the Futures Development work, the development scenarios contained in the ‘Development Requirements Study’ and the sites contained in the SHLAA together with SAs of the Core Strategy Options Report and the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan.

The SA objectives and the approach to the appraisal of the draft Local Plan is based on the methodology described in the Canterbury City Council Scoping Report (2010)⁴. The SA objectives have been informed by those of national, regional and local policy and baseline information. The baseline information summarised in this report has been updated to ensure that the evidence base and resulting appraisal remains appropriate and relevant to the prevailing conditions and issues in Canterbury.

This report presents the findings of the SA of the draft Local Plan.

1.2 The Draft Local Plan

1.2.1 Policy Context

In completing the draft Local Plan, there has been a considerable change in planning policy. The Government replaced all Planning Policy Statements (PPS) (with the exception of PPS10) with the National Planning Policy

⁴ Canterbury City Council (2010) *Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF: Agreed Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal (following consultation on the Scoping Report)*, Entec UK Ltd, London.

Framework (NPPF)⁵, which provides the broad planning policy framework for local planning authorities (LPA), and has subsequently issued Planning Practice Guidance. The revocation order for the Regional Strategy for the South East came into force on the 25th of March 2013⁶. The revocation of the South East Plan (and its 179 policies) has resulted in a requirement on local plans developed in the South East to include policies that had been previously been addressed by the Regional Strategy. This affects issues concerning housing, strategic development sites, transport, biodiversity, renewables, landscape, waste and minerals.

1.2.2 The Canterbury District draft Local Plan

The draft Local Plan (which is the subject of this SA) sets out the Council's vision for Canterbury District out to 2031 and provides the spatial planning response to the challenge of growth. It has been developed taking into account national planning policy and guidance, the objectives of other plans and programmes, assessment (including SA), the findings of evidence base studies and the outcomes of engagement.

The Council consulted on the Core Strategy Options Report in January 2010 and this represented the first formal stage in the preparation of the Local Plan. The Options Report set out for consultation the emerging vision, objectives, development requirements and the spatial strategy and associated strategic development options alongside outline core policies. The Options Report was accompanied by a SA Report prepared by AMEC which considered the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the plan options.

In accordance with guidance contained in the NPPF, preparation of the Core Strategy was halted and the Council determined that it should work towards the preparation of a Local Plan. To inform the Local Plan, the Council commissioned a number of important evidence base studies. These studies have included (inter alia) the Canterbury Futures Development research report and SHLAA which together supported the identification of development options for the District including the Council's preferred development option that was set out in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan and subject to consultation in June 2013.

The Preferred Option Draft Local Plan has been revised to reflect representations received during consultation and the recommendations of the accompanying SA. The draft Local Plan, which is the subject of this SA, is being issued for consultation before it is considered by an independent planning inspector.

The draft Local Plan comprises the following core components:

- Vision and Strategy;
- Plan Objectives;

⁵ DCLG (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012

⁶ DCLG (2013), *The Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order* February 2013

- Strategic Policies (relating to the quantum, distribution and location of growth – the ‘preferred development option’);
- Thematic Policies.

Each plan component is discussed in-turn below.

The Vision for Canterbury

The vision for Canterbury, as set out in Chapter 1 of the draft Local Plan, is reproduced below:

The Council's vision for the District is that 'through focused, well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth, by 2030 the Canterbury District will be defined by a dynamic strong economy and distinctive cultural and visitor experience from which our communities will prosper. As a council we will provide leadership for our community and shape our district through working in partnership to deliver our vision. We are ambitious and will do the best for our people and will be prepared to take the difficult decisions which may be needed when choices have to be made. We will support the growth needed to deliver our ambition of having a strong dynamic economy and a skilled well-paid workforce supported by the quality of life and housing of appropriate scale and quality.'

The Objectives of the draft Local Plan

A total of four plan objectives underpin the vision for the District. These objectives are derived from the Futures Development work, the Council’s Corporate Plan, the outcomes from various Local Plan studies and the ongoing SA work and are listed below:

- To strengthen and broaden the local economy;
- To provide sufficient housing to meet local housing need and support economic growth;
- To protect the built and natural environment;
- To develop sustainable communities, and seek to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided.

Strategic Policies: Quantum, Distribution and Location of Growth

The draft Local Plan sets out, in strategic policies SP2, SP3 and SP4, the amount and proposed location of development for the District (the ‘preferred development option’) to 2031. The majority of dwellings (10,110 out of a total of 15,600 dwellings, or 15,795 if the NPPF 5% buffer is included) will be located within 10 strategic development sites, with the highest proportion of development located within Canterbury and Herne Bay. The strategic sites are located as follows:

- Two sites in south Canterbury with capacity for a total of 4,810 dwellings and 70,000 square metres (sqm) of employment floorspace;
- One site to the east of Canterbury (Howe Barracks) comprising 400 dwellings;
- Four sites in Herne Bay comprising of 3,000 dwellings in total and 58,000 sqm of employment floorspace;
- One site in Whitstable with 400 dwellings; and
- Two rural sites, one in Sturry/Broad Oak with 1,000 dwellings and another North of Hersden with 500 dwellings and 10,000 sqm of business space.

A total of 531 dwellings are to be provided at six smaller allocations in the District whilst approximately 12% of the dwellings required will be located on existing allocations and sites with planning permission. The remaining dwellings (2,484 units) will come from small scale developments, the exact locations of which are not known, but will follow a sequential approach with new housing primarily concentrated in the urban centres of the District, with limited new development in the rural settlements. Development in rural areas will be proportional to the following settlement hierarchy;

- Rural service centre (i.e. – Sturry);
- Local centres (Chartham Bridge, Hersden, Blean, Littlebourne and Barham);
- Villages (Adisham, Bekesbourne, Bossingham, Broad Oak, Hoath, Kingston, Petham, Rough Common, Tyler Hill, Upstreet, Wickhambreaux);
- Hamlets (Chartham Hatch, Chislet, Bishopbourne, Frodwich, Harbledown, Ickham, Lower Hardres, Patixbourne, Stodmarsh, Upper Harbledown, Upper Hardres, Waltham, Westbere, Womenswold, Woolage Green, Woolage Village).

In addition to the employment land provided for as part of the proposed strategic allocations (13.8ha), a further 33ha of land is allocated at dedicated employment sites in the District.

Thematic Policies

The Canterbury District draft Local Plan contains 12 policy chapters, as follows:

- **Strategy** setting out the vision and objectives for the growth and development of the District and seven draft policies which include the presumption in favour of sustainable development, the scale and location of growth, proposed strategic development sites (see above) and Habitats Regulations matters.
- **Housing Development** which has 10 draft policies including proposed housing allocations.
- **Economic Development and Employment** which has 15 draft policies including proposed employment land allocations.

- **Town Centres and Leisure** which has 12 draft policies.
- **Transport Infrastructure** which has 17 draft policies including proposals for transport-related infrastructure.
- **Tourism and Visitor Economy** which has 8 draft policies.
- **Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change** which includes mitigation and adaptation and which has 13 draft policies.
- **Design and the Built Environment** which has 13 draft policies.
- **Historic Environment** which has 13 draft policies.
- **Landscape and Biodiversity** which includes the protection and enhancement of the District's agricultural land, coastlines, landscapes, biodiversity and geological interest and which has 13 policies.
- **Open Space** which has 15 draft policies including three Local Green Space designations.
- **Quality of Life** which includes 13 draft policies related to community infrastructure, pollution prevention and minimising effects from waste management facilities.

1.3 The Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

SA of local plans is a requirement on all local planning authorities (i.e. the Council in this instance) under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004 (as amended). The NPPF outlines the requirements for SA as they relate to plan preparation at paragraph 165:

“A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.”

As referred to above, in undertaking this requirement the Council must also incorporate the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. The Government has provided guidance on the implementation of the SEA Directive in respect of preparing land use plans⁷ and with specific regard to local plan development⁸. Government guidance contains a Quality Assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. This has been completed in respect of this SA Report and is contained at **Appendix A**.

⁷ ODPM, September 2005: *Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*

⁸ See DCLG, 2014, *Planning Practice Guidance*, available from <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/>

An SA of the draft Local Plan will ensure that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the vision, objectives, proposed policies and site allocations are identified, described and assessed. Where negative effects are identified, measures will be proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects. Where any positive effects are identified, measures will be considered that could enhance such effects. For planning policies in particular, this usual means amendment to proposed policy wording; however, on occasion it can result in new policies proposed or the suggested deletion of others.

In this context, SA has been an integral part of the preparation of the draft Local Plan. As highlighted in **Section 1.1**, SA has been undertaken of the development scenarios contained in the ‘Development Requirements Study’ and of those sites contained in the SHLAA together with SAs of the Core Strategy Options Report and the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan. In completing these SAs, the Council has sought to ensure that the strategic options, plan policies and development sites identified have been tested for their contribution to sustainability.

The SA process has been informed by ongoing consultation, most notably during the scoping stage and as part of the SA of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan. A summary of consultation responses received to the SA Report on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan, together with an overview of how these responses have been taken into account in the preparation of this report, is contained at **Appendix B**.

1.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment

The *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2010* and *The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007* (as amended) (collectively referred to in this report as the Habitats Regulations) implement the Habitats Directive in England & Wales. Under the Habitats Regulations any land use plan likely to have a significant effect upon a ‘European site’ must be subject to an appropriate assessment to determine the implications for the designated site in view of its conservation objectives. ‘European sites’ are sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within a European context. They consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under *Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora* and Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under *Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds*. Ramsar Sites (designated under the 1976 Ramsar Convention) are not European sites but under UK planning policy are given the same level of protection.

Under the Habitats Regulations the Council, as the competent body, must determine if their draft Local Plan is likely to have a significant (adverse⁹) effect on a European or Ramsar site in Great Britain or a European offshore marine site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. If significant effects are anticipated then an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of its conservation objectives must be undertaken.

There are currently five internationally designated sites within the District (including one candidate site):

⁹ Though beneficial effects may arise from a plan, only adverse effects are considered to be of consequence in undertaking Habitats Regulations Assessment.

- Stodmarsh (SAC, SPA, Ramsar);
- Blean Complex (SAC);
- Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay (SPA and Ramsar);
- Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe cSAC;
- The Swale (SPA and Ramsar).

Other sites which lie close to the District include the Wye and Crundale Downs SAC; the Parkgate Downs SAC; Margate and Long Sands SAC; the Outer Thames Estuary SPA; the Thanet Coast SAC and the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC.

In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, a Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment¹⁰ has been undertaken which looks at the potential effects of the strategic options and policies contained within the draft Local Plan against the 'European sites'. The findings of this assessment have been used, as appropriate, to inform the findings of this SA.

1.5 Purpose of this Report

This SA Report presents the findings of the appraisal of the draft Local Plan. The Report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1: Introduction.** This section provides a background to the SA process and requirements for SA. It also provides an overview of the draft Local Plan.
- **Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal.** This section sets out the SA objectives and the appraisal criteria used to appraise the draft Local Plan.
- **Section 3: Appraisal of Effects.** This section summarises the findings of the appraisal of the effects of the draft Local Plan.
- **Section 4: Conclusions and Recommendations.** This section presents the conclusions of the appraisal.

In addition, this SA Report is accompanied by a Non-Technical Summary and a volume of appendices. The appendices include the appraisal of effects of those proposed site allocations that comprise the Council's preferred development option and draft Local Plan policies.

¹⁰ AMEC, 2014, *Habitats Regulations Assessment of draft Local Plan Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment*.

2. Approach to Sustainability Appraisal

2.1 Overview

This section outlines the methodology used to appraise the draft Local Plan and sets out the objectives against which the plan vision, objectives, policies and allocations have been appraised. The SA objectives used for this appraisal are consistent with those developed to appraise other Council documents and were consulted upon in the 2010 Scoping Report¹¹. The appraisal objectives reflect an analysis of baseline conditions (see **Appendix C**), review of plans and programmes (see **Appendix D**) and the subsequent identification of key sustainability issues.

2.1.1 Key Sustainability Issues

The key sustainability issues identified in the 2010 Scoping Report for the District are:

- A. Climate Factors;
- B. Biodiversity, Landscape and Geology;
- C. Waste;
- D. Water Quality and Resources;
- E. Air Quality;
- F. Historic Environment;
- G. Housing;
- H. Employment and the Economy;
- I. Transport;
- J. Skill and Education;
- K. Quality of Life;
- L. Energy and Renewable Energy; and
- M. Sustainable Tourism.

¹¹ Canterbury City Council (2010) *Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF: Agreed Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal (following consultation on the Scoping Report)*, Entec UK Ltd, London

The supporting baseline information for each of these issues (and against which this appraisal has been undertaken) has been updated to reflect changes since the 2010 Scoping Report was completed.

Table 2.1 presents this updated baseline against which the SA has been undertaken.

Table 2.1 Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

A. Climate Factors.

Climate change is likely to lead to greater unpredictability in weather with increased incidence of storms, a long term gradual increase in average temperatures, rising sea levels and increased risk of flooding. The UKCP09 climate projections suggest that by 2080 under the medium emissions scenario, the South East of England will have an estimated increase in winter mean temperature of 3°C and an increase in summer temperature of 3.9°C. In the same area, winter precipitation is forecast to increase by 22% while summer precipitation is estimated to drop by 23%. The absolute rise in the UK's coastal sea level is predicted to reach 13-76cm by 2095 (<http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/>).

Climate change 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. Canterbury City Council and the Environment Agency (in parts) manage the north Kent coastline (Castle Coote to Reculver Towers). This frontage is heavily defended to reduce the risk of flooding, however there is a short section of actively eroding soft cliffs around Bishopstone Glen (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). The approved Shoreline Management Plan for the Isle of Grain to South Foreland (2008) proposes that the existing flood defences are maintained (by 'holding the line') for both the Whitstable and Herne Bay settlements (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). In 2013, the Herne Bay Coastal Defence Scheme was completed. The scheme involved upgrading sea defences by installing a new sea wall, three timber groynes, flood gates, raising the sea wall and upgrading existing amenity. To the east of Herne Bay, the Reculver cliffs are regarded as being an important source of material for shoreline recharge further west. Their geological, environmental and landscape importance also deter shoreline protection structures and subsequently it has been recommended that an approach of 'no active intervention' is adopted (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). Between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended for the next 20-50 years (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). For the Seasalter section of coast it is proposed that in the short term a policy of 'hold the line' is maintained with 'managed realignment' implemented in the medium to long term. This would result in some loss of assets but would result in a section of coast which would no longer require ever increasing expenditure and would also provide new brackish habitat.

In addition to the potential increase in coastal flooding as a result of climate change, there are also 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 1953 resulted in flooding of much of the low lying parts of Whitstable, Herne Bay and Wantsum Channel, to the east of Reculver which almost turned Thanet into an island again (<http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=148>). Government has set targets to reduce national CO₂ emissions by at least 80% by 2050 and at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline (http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx). By 2030, Kent has the target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 60% below 1990 levels (Growing the Garden of England: A strategy for environment and economy in Kent (July 2011), <http://www.kent.gov.uk>). In 2011, Canterbury District emitted 752,800 tonnes of CO₂, giving a per capita release of 5.0 tonnes which is considerably lower than the tonnes per capita emissions from Kent County and the UK as a whole (in both cases this is 6.9tonnes of CO₂ per capita) (<http://www.decc.gov.uk>). Further greenhouse gases which need to be reduced are methane and nitrous oxides.

Climate change is anticipated to increase the magnitude and frequency of storms and is likely to have serious economic consequences. Damage to crops is likely to increase food costs and reduce income to farmers; insurance premiums may also rise as a result of an increase in claims on building and property damages (www.hm-treasury.gov.uk). Water resources in the area are also 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 damage to the ecological systems of reservoirs and rivers (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). Climate change effects have already been demonstrated in Canterbury District, most notably the drought conditions in 2004-06 (www.southeastwater.co.uk).

Issue Summary: The urgent need to address the causes of climate change to reduce the current and future threat to Canterbury District's population, wildlife, natural resources, archaeological and cultural heritage and material assets (including flood risk). Resilience to the effects of climate change needs to be increased.

This links with Objective 7 (Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality) and Objective 8 (Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion).

Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

B. Biodiversity, Landscape and Geology.

Canterbury District has a rich array of biodiversity resources. The District can be roughly split into four natural areas. These regions include:

- o The coastal region, roughly 20km of coastline, the biodiversity value of much of this is recognised by international and national designations;
- o The Blean, which sits to the south of the coastal region and comprises the ancient Blean Forest complex, the region is important for the diverse woodland species which this area supports. Much of the Blean area is designated at both national and international levels;
- o The floodplain of the River Stour, which is associated with important wetland habitats either side of Canterbury. The Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve (NNR) is an important wetland habitat to the north east of Canterbury which is protected through national and international designations.
- o The Downs, which lie to the south of Canterbury (some of the southern parts of the Canterbury District lie within this area). The Kent Downs is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) characterised by rolling countryside with chalk grasslands and areas of ancient woodland.

Within the District there are three Ramsar sites and Special Protection Areas (SPAs): Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh. There are also two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (Blean and Stodmarsh). Parts of Blean Woods and Stodmarsh are further designated as National Nature Reserves. Fifteen Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a number of regional and local wildlife reserves fall within Canterbury District. Within the District there are 12 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) as well as 49 Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) which are considered to be of County importance for nature conservation (AMR April 2012- March 2013).

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats and species are particularly important for nature conservation. Kent is home to 24 UK BAP priority habitats and 85 BAP priority species (www.kentbap.org.uk) of which 35 have been recorded in Canterbury District by the Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre (www.canterbury.gov.uk).

Canterbury District has a wealth of natural landscape features which provide a valuable resource in the form of 'Green Infrastructure', this network helps to maintain landscape and habitat connectivity. A large proportion of the District is covered by national and local landscape designation areas including AONB, Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV) and Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) (Draft Landscape and Biodiversity Assessment 2012 www.canterbury.gov.uk).

There are several Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within Canterbury District: Chislet Colliery has three 'tip' sites; Long Rock at Tankerton, Brambling Quarry, Coopers Pit at Canterbury (also known as Denne's Limeworks Pit) and Chartham Hatch Pit (www.kentrigs.org.uk).

Issue Summary: The need to conserve, enhance and maintain biodiversity, landscape character and protect sites important for their geological resource across the District. In particular, the need to enhance Canterbury District's environment as the green heart of East Kent, taking the lead on environmental protection and enhancement.

This links with Objective 5 (Countryside and Historic Environment) and Objective 6 (Geology and Biodiversity).

C. Waste.

The generation and processing of waste is one of the biggest challenges faced in Britain today, as a nation we are running out of landfill space. This is a significant issue in the South East region where a growing amount of waste is produced, especially in light of population trends, proposals for new housing and a decrease in average household occupancy rates.

Domestic waste for landfill is collected fortnightly throughout Canterbury District. In 2013, the Council introduced a revised collection system which enabled glass, tins and cartons to be collected on a fortnightly basis. In addition, the Council introduced a new waste collection service allowing for food waste to be recycled on a weekly basis. Some 10,000 properties with limited storage space have a weekly collection of all waste streams. The Council is an active member of the Kent Waste Partnership. Kent County Council operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury District; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre (www.kent.gov.uk).

In 2012/13, Canterbury produced 56,839tonnes of municipal waste and 54,040tonnes of household waste. Over the same period, residents produced 473kg of household waste per household, 43% of which was recycled, reused or composted, which compares favourably to the Kent average of 599kg of waste per household and a recycling rate of 41% (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/>)? Canterbury is the 5th highest recycler in Kent and 170th in the country.

Most of Canterbury's waste is sent to the Allington Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, with the rest which is unable to be recycled sent to landfill sites. Allington EfW has capacity to incinerate 500,000 tonnes of non-hazardous household waste for energy recovery and 65,000 tonnes of sorted materials which is sent for recycling. It is expected that by 2031 60% will be recycled with only 2.4% of waste sent to landfill (Kent County Council, 2012).

Construction, demolition and excavation waste makes up the largest element of waste generated in Kent by far (in 2008, 55% of all waste generated in Kent came from this sector) (<http://www.kent.gov.uk>).

The net spend on waste by Canterbury City Council in 2011/12 was £3,162,000. (<http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf>).

Issue Summary: The need for an integrated sustainable approach to managing waste from reduction through to re-use, recycling and reprocessing. The need to continue to increase the amount of domestic, commercial and industrial materials recycled or reused. The need to reduce the volume of construction, demolition and excavation wastes produced. .

This links with Objective 15 (Natural Resources) and Objective 16 (Waste).

Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

D. Water Quality and Resources.

A changing climate and changing pressures on water resources in the south east of England mean that there is an ever increasing need to manage and protect water resources. This is true not only of drinking water, but also of ground, river and coastal waters and their use for industrial abstraction, recreation, to generate energy, to run machinery, to carry wastes, enhance the landscape and provide habitat and resources for wildlife.

There are four recognised beaches within Canterbury District. West Beach (Whitstable), Tankerton, Herne Bay Central and Herne Bay. Of these four beaches all but Herne Bay were rated as 'excellent' (Guideline) for 2011 while Herne Bay West was 'good' (Mandatory) in 2011. The results for the 2012 bathing season show that samples taken at these beaches were excellent in most cases with occasional good samples found for all beaches except Tankerton. Over the last few years West Beach (in Whitstable) has been excellent for four out of the five previous years, Tankerton (by Swalecliffe) and Herne Bay Central have been excellent three out of five years and Herne Bay has been excellent two out of the past five years (<http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/main.cfm?objectid=7235>).

Canterbury District is covered by two Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). These are the North Kent and Swale CAMS area and the Stour CAMS (www.environment-agency.gov.uk).

The North Kent and Swale CAMS area extends along the North Kent Coast between Gillingham in the west and Herne Bay in the east. The CAMS area includes the Isle of Sheppey and is bounded to the south by the scarp ridge of the North Downs. Many of the streams in the area depend on groundwater levels. Annual flows of five water bodies have recently fallen below the Ecological Flow Indicator (Environment Agency (2013) North Kent and Swale Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy). The current overall status of the North Kent Swale Chalk is currently considered to be poor due to its low quantitative status. However, the chemical quality is good (www.environment-agency.gov.uk).

The Great Stour is a watercourse originating above Ashford; flowing through Canterbury before entering the sea at Pegwell Bay (25 km of the Stour from the sea is tidal). The Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury District. The Stour is fed by aquifers so changes in groundwater level affect the flow rates. Water abstraction within the CAMS area is predominantly for public water supply (licensed to take 51%) with agricultural licences accounting for 25% of the annual abstractions (Environment Agency (2013) The Stour Abstraction Licensing Strategy). The ecological quality of the Great Stour river ranges from 'bad' to 'poor'. The chemical status of the Great Stour is 'Good', save for the monitoring location between the A2 and West Stourmouth (Environment Agency (2012) WFD classification status for surface waters).

With an average annual rainfall of 700mm, the South East of England is one of the driest regions in the UK and is classified as an area of 'serious water stress' by the Environment Agency. Southern Water serves around 2.3 million customers with the majority of its water resources (70%) coming from groundwater, which makes the area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. In 2004-2006, the second worst period of drought since records began, drought led to a severe depletion in ground water reserves which only recovered following higher than average rainfall in the spring of 2007. The pressures on water resources are set to increase through additional demands from population growth and new housing. Greater water efficiency, especially within existing and future housing stock, is essential for the sustainable management of water resources (www.southernwater.co.uk).

Water quality may be affected by point and diffuse pollution. In line with the Water Framework Directive (WFD), development of brownfield sites should ensure that impacts from diffuse pollution from historical contamination are fully addressed, leading to improvements in water quality.

Issue Summary: The need to manage and protect water resources in response to climate change, population growth and lifestyle choices - which are all placing increasing demands on Canterbury District's water supplies.

This links with Objective 3 (Water Quality).

E. Air Quality.

There is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within Canterbury District known as AQMA2 - Canterbury City Centre. This was declared in November 2011 and is mainly in respect of exceedances of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) air quality objective (AQO) of 40 µg/m³ due to pollution from traffic. Two small areas within AQMA 2 (parts of Broad Street and Wincheap) have further been declared for exceedance of the short term (hourly) objective for NO₂. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. AQMA 1 has therefore been revoked (www.kentair.org.uk).

An Air Quality Action Plan was drawn up for AQMA 1 and adopted in 2010. This Action Plan includes a number of measures targeted at achieving compliance with the air quality objectives and already contains a number of actions targeted at a wider area and applicable to AQMA 2. The Action Plan will be revised to cover the new AQMA and this may include new or revised Action Plan measures.

The Annual Progress Report 2011 and 2012 Update and Screening Assessment (USA) concluded that the Council will meet objectives on all pollutants except for nitrogen dioxide. The other pollutants required to be assessed are benzene, 1-3, butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, particles (PM10) and sulphur dioxide.

Issue Summary: The primary source of air pollution in the District is from road traffic, especially on the roads around and into the City. This may be a concern for health and for the conservation and preservation of buildings and there is a need to address this.

This links with Objective 4 (Transport) and Objective 7 (Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality).

Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

F. Historic Environment.

The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are important milestones in the religious history of England and were inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage site in 1988¹². The World Heritage Site is one of only 28 sites in the UK (www.unesco.org.uk). In 2012, Canterbury Cathedral was the 16th most visited paid attraction in the UK, with 969,088 visitors (Visit England, Visitor Attractions Survey 2012).

In 2013, there were 2,897 statutory listed buildings (69 grade 1 and 117 grade II* listed buildings), 790 locally important buildings, 96 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and 2 grade II historic parks and gardens in Canterbury District. The Heritage at Risk Register South East 2012 (English Heritage) includes 15 heritage assets at risk in the District. Heritage assets at risk include: 1 Grade II* listed building, 6 Grade II listed buildings, 4 SMs and 4 locally listed buildings.

The historic environment needs to be preserved and enhanced since the quality and character of the environment is of prime importance to residents and tourists will also play an important role in attracting new investment. The issue of how to balance the protection of the historic environment with the needs for growth is of particular importance to the District. Recognising this, English Heritage, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Canterbury City Council have produced an Urban Archaeological Database which is used to assess archaeological potential and importance of proposed development sites in the city (see <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/herdetail.aspx?crit=&ctid=97&id=4771>).

In 2012/2013, the net expenditure of Council spending on culture and related services was £12,745,000 (Canterbury City Council; <https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/media/788694/summaryofaccountsjan14.pdf>).

Issue Summary: Canterbury District has an exceptionally rich urban and rural heritage. However, the quality of the historic environment is coming under increasing pressure from competing land uses. Canterbury is rich in archaeology, heritage and conservation interests, the Cathedral being one of Britain's 28 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

This links with Objective 5 (Countryside and Historic Environment).

G. Housing

Canterbury had a population of 151,145 in 2011 with 61,775 dwellings (ONS, 2011 Census). The population of Canterbury had a higher than average proportion of the population of university age and over 60.

The most recent housing market assessment found that 73% of dwellings were owner occupied with 15% privately rented, 8% Council rented and 3.5% owned by housing associations (East Kent SHMA 2009). A total of 10,740 private sector properties do not meet the Decent Homes Standard. Addressing this will cost an estimated £33.2million (Housing Strategic Statistical Appendix). 9,950 'non-decent' homes have at least one category 1 hazard under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) and require immediate intervention (Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2011). Most category 1 failures are for excess cold. Most of these homes were built before 1944 and 66% are owner occupied (Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2011). Canterbury City Council provides 450 homes in sheltered housing schemes and 133 homes in enhanced/extra care schemes.

There were 18 Registered Social Landlords in Canterbury District in 2013 (Canterbury.gov.uk). Housing associations (HAs) provide most new affordable homes and own 2,156 (about 3.5%) of housing stock (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016).

In 2013, the average house price in the District was £239,216, which was 3.30% higher than the average for the previous year (Kent County Council, Research and Evaluation). Property prices are on average £37,000 higher than in neighbouring districts. Inflationary pressures on local property include:

- The city's role as an economic centre;
- The demand by landlords for student lets;
- The popularity of Whitstable for second homes and retirement;
- The 'Canterbury Standard', Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4; and
- The High Speed 1 rail service attracts commuters from London.

Prices vary within the District, Canterbury city, Whitstable and rural areas are the most expensive. Lowest prices are in Herne Bay. A home in the cheapest 25% of properties costs nine times lower quartile earnings. The cost of buying an average 2-bedroom home is £169 per week (assuming an 85% mortgage at 3.45% interest). SHMA guidance recommends that for a market property to be affordable, it should cost no more than 3.5 times the gross household income for a single earner household or 2.9 times the gross household income for a dual-income household. Local house price-to-earnings ratios show that single earner households and people on low incomes cannot afford to buy a home. 52% of first time buyers are priced out of the market (Canterbury District Housing Strategy 2012-2016).

The requirements for housing growth will have positive and negative implications for the District, as growth will provide new homes for the growing population, but could put pressure on environmental assets (such as greenfield sites), and water resources.

The large number of young people reflects the City's position as a centre of education. This has many positive effects: jobs, prosperity and a vibrant cultural life. However, there are downsides, with concentrations of students affecting communities and distorting the housing market.

¹² full details of the justification are available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/496>

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Issue Summary: The need to meet local housing needs will require that new development comes forward on previously developed land (PDL) and, given the small amounts of PDL available, also on greenfield land. Meeting housing needs whilst also minimising the impact of development on the District's sensitive environmental receptors is one of the key issues for Canterbury City Council. There is also the need to maximise the supply of appropriate, well designed, located and affordable housing (in all tenures) to meet the needs of the District. Many family-sized homes are shared student houses (Canterbury City Council Tax records). Competition for accommodation from students contributes to high housing costs. Economic vitality masks deprivation and low incomes. Combined, these factors make it difficult for many local people, particularly families with children, to find suitable homes that they can afford to rent or buy. Increasing the amount of purpose built student accommodation is vital to reduce the pressures on the housing market and release family sized homes for occupation by families (Canterbury City Council Student Scrutiny Review 2006).

This links with Objective 9 (Access to Services), Objective 11 (High Quality Design and Sustainability) Objective 12 (Housing), Objective 14 (Use of Land)

H. Employment and Economy.

Economic activity has consistently been lower in the District than at the regional level. The latest Annual Population Survey (2013) reaffirms this trend. Less than three quarters (70%) of the working age population in Canterbury District in 2013 were economically active which is lower than the average for the South East (79%).

In terms of unemployment, in January 2014 the District's claimant rate was 1.9% (1,821 claimants) which was slightly higher than the South East region (1.8%) but lower than the UK average (3.0%). The amount of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance had reduced by 0.7% compared to January 2013

The ONS model-based monthly unemployment rate (based on the International Labour Organisation definition) estimates unemployment at 7.1% in Canterbury District, compared with 6.0% in the South East. To help understand how the recession has impacted local unemployment, the pre-recession average (2004-2007) for Canterbury District was around 4.6%.

Over the initial years of the economic downturn (2008-2011), the total number of local jobs fell from 61,046 to 58,966 (-3.4%) (Source: ONS, BRES employee workplace jobs data, 2012). Over this period, the structural impact of the recession resulted in over 2,000 jobs being lost across a range of different sectors although wholesale and retail trade (-1,192), public administration and defence (-480) and the transportation and storage (-374 jobs) industries have been most severely affected. In addition, the information and communication (-151 jobs) and manufacturing sector (-260) lost employee jobs between 2008 and 2011.

In stark contrast, 'professional, scientific and technical activities' (i.e. the private sector knowledge based sector) gained almost 900 jobs over the period 2008-2011 thereby significantly increasing in size (+36%) despite the recession. Jobs in accommodation and food service activities also experienced a moderate increase (+299). Other industries reliant upon employment space (e.g. financial and insurance activities) remained relatively stable over this period.

In 2013, median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £440.80 which was lower than the average regional level (£450.00) but higher than the national level (£416.50) (ASHE, 2013). This can largely be attributed to higher than average levels of employees earning under £250 per week. This is arguably a reflection of the comparatively high concentration of jobs in the District's retail, education and health sectors where employment is frequently characterised by part-time employment and low earnings. Investments in finance, IT and other business activities would help address this balance and potential opportunities exist within the Higher Educational establishments in the area.

According to the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>), Canterbury is ranked as seventh out of twelve local authorities in terms of deprivation (where one is the most deprived); Canterbury is ranked at the 163rd most deprived local authority in England. Of the local authorities surrounding Canterbury, Thanet (1 in Kent), Swale (2), Shepway (3), and Dover (5) are all more deprived with only Ashford (8) less deprived.

Eight of Canterbury District's Super Output Areas (SOA's) (which measure deprivation within individual wards) are within the 20% of most deprived SOA's in England. Gorrell has the highest level of deprivation in Canterbury followed by Heron and Wincheap (IMD, 2010)

The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below that of the South East as a whole. According to official 'business demography' data, 5,110 enterprises were active in the District in 2012 rising from 4,725 in 2004. The area experienced growth of 8% between 2004 and 2012 (ONS, 2012). 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).

Issues Summary: Canterbury is one of the largest economies in Kent and has relatively low levels of claimant unemployment. However, there is a need to broaden the local economy and to increase the knowledge based industry by drawing on links with the Higher Education Institutions and reducing reliance on tourism and retail.

This links with Objective 1 (Economy and Employment), and Objective 2 (Rural/Coastal Communities)

I. Transport

As at the 2011 Census, 22.9% of households in the District did not own a car or van. This compares with the South East average of 18.6% and the national average of 27%. A total of 31% of households had access to two or more cars or vans. This compares with a national average of 25.8% (ONS, Census 2011).

There is a large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education. Around 160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the City. Although the

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City is bypassed to the south-west by the A2, the highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion and poor air quality, especially on the inner ring road and inner radial routes and this is despite over a million people using the Park and Ride every year since it opened. The key transport issues for Canterbury are:

- Congestion hot spots;
- The need to increase the frequency, speed and availability of public transport services and improve integration;
- The need to link transport investment with development plan priorities and strategic development allocations;
- The need to reduce the impact of traffic on the historic environment and air quality in the City.

The Draft Canterbury District Transport Strategy has four key strands to improve journey time reliability, tackle congestion and reduce car dependency:

- Encouraging sustainable travel;
- Car Parking Strategy;
- Managing the network;
- Reducing the demand to travel.

In Canterbury, the total off-street parking provision is 4,273 and the peak weekend demand is 3,893 (Canterbury City Council). The underpinning principle of the Canterbury Parking Strategy 2006-16 is that the number of city centre parking spaces is reduced and any demand for parking met by increasing Park & Ride spaces.

Canterbury District has 3 Park and Ride sites, 28 School Travel Plans and 20 Walking Buses. The number of trips on Park and Ride for the year ending 2012 was 960,000 (Canterbury City Council Transport Department). On 2nd April 2012, the Canterbury Hospital Park and Ride was launched as an alternative to local parking for staff and visitors. According to Canterbury City Council, there are 43 bus routes, 9 train stations, 3 train lines and 38 cycleways. The length of the cycle routes measure about 67 km long (Canterbury City Council Transport Department). The 'Bike It' scheme remains popular and involves encouraging children to cycle to school and teaching cycle safety skills at a targeted number of schools in the District.

A new shared use pedestrian/cycle route along Station Road West to St Dunstan's Street was implemented in 2013.

The Local Transport Plan for Kent (2011-16) has highlighted access improvements to all three A2 junctions at Canterbury. The construction of the A2 London bound on-slip road at Wincheap was completed in August 2011.

Significant increases have been made in bus patronage – an extra 2 million passengers boarded buses in the centre of Canterbury in 2011 compared to 2004 (Stagecoach) and this illustrates that the investments made by Stagecoach, Kent County Council and the City Council through the Quality Bus Partnership, are contributing to more sustainable forms of transport.

The commencement of High Speed Services at Canterbury West Station has increased rail usage at that station. Passenger numbers (per rolling 365 day period) have increased from 176,000 (November 2009) to over 350,000 (November 2011) (Southeastern). High Speed One services now stop at Canterbury West Railway Station cutting the journey times to London from approximately 90 to 56 minutes.

The Council is considering a number of proposals, including increasing Park and Ride capacity, to reduce city centre congestion – in particular to provide a site to accommodate the A2 north-western approach, provision of an A2 off-slip road at Wincheap, a relief road through Wincheap and a suitable junction with the A28, development or Urban Traffic Management and Control to maximise use of the existing road network, bus lanes and priority measures, extended and improved walking and cycling routes, and improvements between Canterbury West Railway Station and the city centre (Canterbury City Council).

Issues Summary: There is the need to encourage more sustainable transport journeys and reduce car dependency in order to tackle traffic congestion and ensure infrastructure improvements are delivered alongside new development.

This links with Objective 4 (Transport).

J. Skills and Education.

Canterbury District is an important focus for higher and further education with a number of colleges. Canterbury Christ Church University is a modern university with its main campus based in Canterbury but with campuses throughout Kent (<http://www.canterbury.ac.uk>). In addition, the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses located within Canterbury.

Education and schooling within Canterbury is managed by Kent County Council. There are 35 primary schools within Canterbury District, 17 secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools (www.kent.gov.uk).

In 2013, within Canterbury District, 30.2% of the population had achieved NVQ Level 4 or above. This is lower than the South East (36.8%) and Great Britain as a whole (34.4%). The percentage of the population with no qualification at all was 9.8% of the working age population, higher than the South East (6.9%) and Great Britain as a whole (9.7%).

The Secondary Strategic Planning document 2007-2017 suggests that 5,078 secondary places for years 7-11 will be required by 2017, allowing for 5% surplus capacity within secondary schools over the District as a whole. These figures suggest a need to remove 862 secondary places for years 7-11 by 2017 (www.kenttrustweb.org.uk). Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). There is a disparity in subscription throughout the District with some schools such as Herne Bay High School oversubscribed and others currently undersubscribed. Approximately 700 pupils attend grammar schools in Faversham, Canterbury and Thanet. Whitstable Community College expanded to seven forms of entry in 2006 and is expected to fill to capacity in the next five to ten years (www.kenttrustweb.org.uk).

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Canterbury District's Riverside Centre is the District's Sure Start Centre which aims to promote the physical, intellectual and social development of young children under five. Children's centres such as the Riverside Centre in Canterbury are important community hubs for both young children and their parents.

Issues Summary: The level of economic and social polarisation within the area has had an impact on educational achievement in some areas. The District is, however, an important focus for higher and further education and there is a need to strengthen the links between secondary and further education.

This links with Objective 1 (Economy and Employment) and Objective 9 (Access to Services).

K Quality of Life.

Life expectancy for females in Canterbury District at birth was 79.2 years, lower than for the South East (83.8) and England as a whole (83.0). For the same period, males' life expectancy at birth was 83.0 years which was higher than the South East (80.3) and England as a whole (79.2) (Kent County Council, November 2013).

The 2011 Census reports that of the 151,145 people in Canterbury, 81.4% described themselves as being in good or very good health, 13.4% in fairly good health and 5.2% in bad or very bad health (ONS).

Under 18 conceptions in Canterbury District for 2007 were lower, at 31.5 per 1,000, than the South East (32.9 per 1,000) and England (41.7 per 1,000) (ONS).

While the District is relatively wealthy overall, compared to East Kent and other areas of the country, it does have areas of deprivation which score significantly worse than the average on factors such as income, employment, health, education and housing. Four wards in particular are within the top 10% most disadvantaged wards in Kent. The 2010 IMD indicates that the wards of Seasalter, Greenhill, Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have SOAs in the 20% most deprived in England.

The Canterbury City Council Residents Survey 2012 states that over three quarters of residents are either very satisfied (24.8%) or fairly satisfied (59.2%) with their local area as a place to live. When asked what makes somewhere a good place to live, the largest response, 959 (59%), stated the level of crime and anti social behaviour. For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively (ONS).

Canterbury District is covered by the Eastern and Coastal Kent Primary Care Trust which includes St Martins Hospital and Kent and Canterbury Hospitals. Both of these hospitals are in Canterbury with Kent and Canterbury Hospital providing urgent care services also accident and emergency services (www.nhs.uk). There are no walk-in centres within the District with the closest centre in Gillingham. There is a minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable.

Canterbury City Council runs a children and youth services team which works with children aged five to 18 with the aim of encouraging personal and social development through positive play. Canterbury City Council also runs a neighbourhood development team who work to support community groups, particularly those who experience disadvantage or social exclusion to make better places for them to live, work and visit. Over the 2010/2011 period, 69% of service delivery was to residents of priority wards, 33 volunteers were recruited from priority areas and there was a 15.4% increase in the number of volunteers registered with volunteer centres. Also within this period, four new neighbourhood bodies were established (Community Development and Outdoor Leisure performance figures 2010-2011).

Issues Summary: Quality of life for the community in Canterbury District can be positively promoted by improving the quality of the physical environment, social well-being and economic and environmental improvements and by recognising the interconnectivity of the above issues.

This links with Objective 10 (Sustainable Living and Revitalisation) and Objective 13 (Quality of Life).

L. Energy and Renewable Energy.

Canterbury City Council publishes guidelines for households in the District in order to present a clear approach to methods to reduce energy expenditure and also to promote microgeneration throughout the District. There is a need to promote sustainable forms of energy, reduce overall energy consumption and become more energy efficient.

In 2012, Canterbury consumed 566.6 GWh of electricity with an average domestic consumption of 4,200KWh compared to 4,523KWh across the South East (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>).

Kent produces over 640GWh of renewable energy annually (Renewable Energy for Kent, AECOM April 2012). Almost 56% of the total renewable energy produced in the County is attributable to one single energy-from-waste facility in Allington near Maidstone.

Canterbury generates 19,002 MWh of renewable energy; 3,880MWh from biomass, 14,615MWh from EfW, and 507MWh from micro-generation. As of September 2011, there was no further renewable energy that is in planning or construction (Kent County Council, 2012).

In Kent, 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. The turbines are expected to generate more than 280 GWh of green electricity every year, which is equivalent to the total annual electricity need of more than 61,000 UK households. In February 2013, the wind farm operator, Vattenfall, was granted consent to extend the existing scheme with up to 17 more turbines. This will provide an additional maximum installed capacity of up to 51MW and generate an additional 90 to 150 GWh of green electricity each year. This is equivalent to the total annual electricity need of between 20,000 and 35,000 UK households (source: www.vattenfall.co.uk/en/kentish-flats.htm).

Issues Summary: The need to promote sustainable forms of energy, reduce overall energy consumption and become more energy efficient.

This links with Objective 7 (Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality) and Objective 15 (Natural Resources).

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M. Sustainable Tourism.

Canterbury District contains a wide and diverse range of tourist activities from sightseeing around historic Canterbury to kite surfing on the coast and boasts Kent's most visited tourist attraction.

In 2010, the total value of tourism activity in Canterbury was estimated to have been around £459,191,000, up 2% compared to 2009. This equated to around 6,653 Full-Time Equivalent Jobs and 8,189 Actual Jobs (separated by all seasonal and part-time employment). These jobs are sustained in a wide number of service sectors including retail, catering, travel and hospitality and thus beyond tourism businesses (Tourism South East, 2011). The Council's Visitor Economy Policy (2011-2016) signals a desire to generate more overnight and longer stay trips to the District. There is also a need to encourage more visitors to enjoy the numerous attractions offered across the District which include coastline, countryside, internationally recognised sites for wildlife and heritage.

Issues Summary: Tourism represents an important sector to the Canterbury District and the City in particular. There is the need to promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive, and that benefits the entire District.

This links with Objective 1 (Economy and Employment)

2.1.2 Evolution of the Baseline

The draft Local Plan will shape the spatial development of the District until 2031. Over this period, the baseline against which the draft Local Plan has been appraised could be subject to change. **Appendix C**, which includes the baseline information tables, also includes data identifying future trends. Once the Local Plan has been adopted, the implementation of the policies which it contains will influence the future evolution of the baseline.

2.2 Links to Other Plans and Programmes

The purpose of reviewing plans and programmes (PPs) as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents is fully explored and that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are taken on board through the SA. Reviewing PPs can also provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and the key sustainability issues.

Over 110 PPs were reviewed as part of the preparation of the draft Local Plan SA. This review of PPs considered international, national and local documents and has been reproduced in **Appendix D** of this report. From the review of these PPs, a number of key environmental protection objectives have been identified and these are summarised in **Appendix D**.

2.3 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Guide Questions

Establishing appropriate objectives and guide questions is central to appraising the sustainability effects of the draft Local Plan. Broadly, SA objectives present the preferred sustainability outcome which usually involves minimising detrimental effects and enhancing positive ones. The SA process considers the contribution of the plan, vision, objectives and individual policies and allocations towards each of the appraisal objectives.

Table 2.2 presents the SA objectives and the key questions/guidance relating to each of the objectives used in the appraisal of the draft Local Plan. They reflect the analysis of the baseline, the review of PPs and the identification of the resulting key sustainability issues. Both the SA objectives and guide questions have been revised to reflect comments received by the statutory consultees during scoping. The SEA Directive topic to which each of the SA objectives relates is included in the third column.

Table 2.2 SA Objectives

SA Objective	Key questions/guidance	SEA Dir. Topic
Sustainable innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment		
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy? 1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term? 1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District? 1.4 Will it help diversify the economy? 1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments? 1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy? 1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism? 1.8 Will it meet the employment needs of local people? 1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Material assets
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities.	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy? 2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses? 2.3 Will it retain village/coastal services and local trading schemes? 2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	N/A
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?	Water
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?	Air, Climatic factors
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).	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space? 5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features? 5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district? 5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space? 5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest? 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? 5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	Landscape, Cultural Heritage Including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, Soil
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	Biodiversity, Flora &

SA Objective	Key questions/guidance	SEA Dir. Topic
geological sites and improve biodiversity.	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation? 6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new 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?	Fauna
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?	Air, Climatic factors
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? 8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion? 8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion? 8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	Climatic factors, Water
Just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing		
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits to prosperity fairly.	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas? 9.2 Will it increase economic activity? 9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential? 9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Human health, Population
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living.	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets? 10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres? 10.3 Will it improve provision of shops or services within town centre? 10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive? 10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	Population, Human health, material assets
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice.	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development? 11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings? 11.3 Will it minimise light and noise pollution?	Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing? 12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing? 12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities? 12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes? 12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes? 12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	Population, Human health
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District.	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?	Population, Human health
Use resources as efficiently as possible		
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location	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?	Soil, Material Assets, Landscape

SA Objective	Key questions/guidance	SEA Dir. Topic
patterns.	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination? 14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land? 14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials? 15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources? 15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported? 15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? 15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use? 15.6 Will it protect water resources? 15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	Material Assets, Soil
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste.	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?	Material Assets

Table 2.3 shows the extent to which the SA objectives encompass the range of issues identified in the SEA Directive.

Table 2.3 The SA Objectives Compared Against the SEA Directive Topics

SEA Directive Topic	SA Objective
Biodiversity	6
Population *	9, 10, 12, 13
Human Health	9, 10, 12, 13
Fauna	6
Flora	6
Soil	5, 14, 15
Water	3, 8
Air	4, 7
Climatic Factors	4, 7, 8
Material Assets *	1, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological	5, 11
Landscape	5, 14

* These terms are not clearly defined in the SEA Directive.

2.4 Appraising the draft Local Plan Vision and Objectives

The Canterbury Local Plan vision and plan objectives are reproduced in **Section 1.2** of this report. It is important that the vision and objectives are aligned with the SA objectives (see ODPM guidance¹³ Task B1). This has been tested by assessing the relationship between the SA objectives and the draft Local Plan vision and objectives. Each of the elements of the Canterbury vision and the four plan objectives have been assessed for their compatibility against each of the 16 SA objectives (presented in **Table 2.2**). The following scoring system has been used to determine the compatibility of the vision and plan objectives.

+	Compatible	?	Uncertain
0	Neutral	-	Incompatible

The findings of the compatibility assessment of the vision and SA objectives are shown in **Table 3.1** and the plan objectives and SA objectives in **Table 3.2**. The findings are summarised in **Section 3.2.1** and **Section 3.2.2** respectively.

2.5 Appraising the Spatial Options and Proposed Policies

2.5.1 Spatial Options

The draft Local Plan presents the preferred development option for the District, identifying the quantum of growth to be accommodated in the District to 2031 and the key housing and employment land allocations to meet this requirement. The alternatives to this preferred development option have been appraised through the completion of the SA of development scenarios contained in the Development Requirements Study, the sites contained in the SHLAA and the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan. It is not proposed to repeat this appraisal; however, the findings are summarised in **Section 3.3**.

The SA of the draft Local Plan has, however, considered a total of 17 new development sites submitted during consultation on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan, in addition to Land at Howe Barracks (this site was previously identified as an Opportunity Site in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan), and which could support the delivery of the preferred development option. Additionally, sites within the Council’s preferred development option which have already been subject to SA (13 sites in total) have been re-appraised to reflect, in particular, new information regarding site capacity and proposed uses.

¹³ ODPM (November 2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents: Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities*.

Consistent with the approach adopted to the appraisal of the SHLAA sites, the same tailored SA matrix has been used to support the assessments of those sites that have come forward following consultation on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan. This matrix uses the 16 SA objectives and guide questions taken from the 2010 Scoping Report; however, the objectives and guide questions have been modified to take into account the following:

- The appraisal includes objectives that will not be applicable to site level appraisal e.g. those objectives/questions that require a level of detail that is unavailable at this stage, such as matters that relate to design, energy use and carbon emissions. For these objectives and/or guide questions, a comment of 'not applicable' is recorded;
- Where insufficient information is available to make an assessment of the effects of the proposed site, an 'uncertain' effect is recorded;
- The need to include additional questions (such as proximity to community infrastructure) to aid the appraisal process;
- The need to provide guidance on interpretations of significance to aid consistency in the appraisal process.

For each SA objective, an overall 'score' was provided according to the scoring system in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4 Scoring System Used in the SA of Sites

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The proposed site contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed site contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed site does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed site detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The proposed site detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
Uncertain	The proposed site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

The appraisal pro forma for each site is contained at **Appendix E** and a summary of scores is presented at **Appendix F**. In addition, an appraisal summary has been produced for each site (**Appendix G**). The objective of the summary is to detail the following information:

- A description of the site characteristics such as size, location and surrounding uses;

- An overview of the development proposed for the site;
- An outline of the likely sustainability effects.

The appraisal findings are also summarised in **Section 3.3**. The section concludes with the justification for the Council's selection of the preferred combination of spatial development options (the preferred development option).

2.5.2 Proposed Policies

The appraisal of the proposed policies has been undertaken against each of the SA objectives with an evaluation provided for the short (up until 2015), medium (up until 2020) and long (beyond 2020) term.

The following information was recorded in order to present the findings of the SA:

- The SA objectives and criteria;
- A commentary on significant effects including any assumptions or uncertainties;
- A score indicating the nature of the effect; and
- Recommendations as to how the proposed policy may be improved against the SA objectives, including any mitigation or enhancements measures.

The qualitative scoring system used to assess the effects of the proposed policies is shown in **Table 2.5** below.

Table 2.5 Scoring System Used in the SA of Plan Policies

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed option/policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	~
Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

To guide the appraisal, specific definitions have been developed for what constitutes a significant effect, a minor effect or a neutral effect for each of the 16 SA objectives; these can be found in **Appendix H**.

The appraisal has been undertaken by each of the 12 draft Local Plan policy chapters. A score has been awarded for both each constituent policy and for the cumulative effect of each chapter. A summary of the results of the appraisal of the draft Local Plan policies is presented in **Section 3.4** of this report. The appraisal matrices are presented at **Appendix I**.

2.5.3 Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Effects

The policies of the draft Local Plan do not sit in isolation from each other. The policies will work together to achieve the objectives of the Plan. For this reason, it is important to understand what the combined sustainability effects of the policies will be.

As noted above, the appraisal of the proposed policies (**Appendix I**) has been undertaken by draft Local Plan chapter in order to determine the cumulative effects of each policy area. Throughout the policy appraisal matrices, reference is made to where cumulative effects could occur between the policy themes. In addition to the inclusion of cross reference between the policy themes, a cumulative effect assessment has been undertaken in order to clearly identify areas where policies work together. The cumulative assessment matrix is presented in **Table 3.15** and summarised in **Section 3.5**. Additional commentary is also provided where the draft Local Plan may have effects in-combination with other plans and programmes.

2.6 When the SA was Undertaken and by Whom

This SA of the draft Local Plan was undertaken by AMEC in Spring 2014, informed by the input of Council officers (particularly in respect of the appraisal of proposed site allocations), sustainability specialists and additional contributions from technical experts.

2.7 Technical Difficulties

The SEA Directive requires the identification of any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered during the appraisal process. These uncertainties and assumptions are outlined below in respect of the site and spatial options appraisal and policy appraisal.

2.7.1 Uncertainties and Assumptions: Site and Spatial Options Appraisal

There are a number of uncertainties and assumptions relating to the appraisal of proposed development sites, these are as follows:

Uncertainties

- The exact composition of the developments is uncertain (and necessitated certain basic assumptions regarding densities and layouts);
- The exact characteristics of sites (in terms of, for example, the presence of buried archaeological remains or protected species) is uncertain and will be subject to further, detailed analysis at the project stage.

Assumptions

- There would be no loss of employment at sites that are currently Police stations or schools. This is based on the assumption that the employment at these sites would be relocated to new sites or existing sites elsewhere in the District;
- The term 'Key drainage channels' has been interpreted to mean coastal brooks, rivers, streams, lakes and ponds but not surface water drains;
- The identification of Flood Zones is based on the Flood Maps available on the Environmental Agency's website¹⁴;
- The assessment of the likelihood of protected species on site is based on a range of factors including: the current use and condition of the site; the sensitivity of surrounding areas; and records of species identified on site, or nearby to the site. The assessment is not based on a detailed site survey such as a Phase 1 Habitat Survey;
- The term 'designated landscape features' is construed to include land identified in the Canterbury District Local Plan (2006) as in the Green Gap. However, throughout the appraisal, sites within 1km of the Green Gap are not deemed to be within 1km of designated or non-designated landscape features. The rationale for this position is based on Policy R8 of the Canterbury District Local Plan which seeks to resist development in the Green Gap to prevent coalescence between existing settlements rather than protected landscape features;
- Sites that are proposing a large number of affordable homes have been scored 'Significant Positive' for Objective 12 (Housing) on the basis that such schemes will encourage more access to affordable housing;
- Sites that are characterised as 'Mixed' comprise both greenfield and previously developed land (PDL). The scoring of such sites against the SA objectives reflects a numbers of factors, including the ratio of greenfield to PDL and the previous and extant uses of the site, in order to ascertain the overall effect of development on the site. Where it is not possible to make this determination, the effect has been noted as 'Uncertain';
- The scoring in the site appraisals has taken into account proposals where they have been detailed and specific, such as a site masterplan or a site layout;

¹⁴ <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37837.aspx>

- The score of 'No Impact' does not always mean that there is no impact/effect predicted on the SA objective. In some cases, the score 'No Impact' has been adopted where the positive effects and the negative effects balance each other out, or where the effect does not contribute or detract from the achievement of the objective. For some objectives, such as Geology and Biodiversity, protected species and habitats issues may emerge at the project stage as further research is completed on sites.

2.7.2 Uncertainties and Assumptions: Policy Appraisal

There are a number of uncertainties and assumptions relating to the appraisal of the draft Local Plan policies, these are as follows:

Uncertainties

- The precise configuration, composition, timing and extent of actual development occurring cannot be determined and this has on occasion affected the ability of the appraisal team to determine likely effects and/or when the effects could occur. This has been detailed in the individual policy appraisals.

Assumptions

- The quantum and phasing of development will be as set out in the draft Local Plan (any variation from which will affect the appraisal of effects in short, medium and long term). In some instances, such as the likely delivery of network improvements, where phasing has not been indicated, the appraisal team has indicated an assumed timeframe;
- The assumed levels of housing and economic development are consistent with current needs, and that present challenges in achieving sustained economic recovery have not affected assessment of need (i.e. understated housing need or population growth from inward migration to the District);
- It is assumed that the percentage of affordable housing identified in Policy HD2 will be delivered (we do note that there are recent changes in government policy that allow for greater discussion with developers on viability which may lower the overall percentage figure on any single development);
- It is assumed that current energy mix will continue (and associated carbon emissions will be largely similarly to current), although it is noted that against carbon trajectories provided by the Department of Energy and Climate Change, this may lead to an overestimate of carbon emissions;
- It is assumed that there will be no new technological leaps that will substantially alter current patterns of movement, or activities or significantly reduce environmental effects.

2.8 Findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Habitats Regulations Assessment Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment¹⁵ concludes that, based on the current policy wording, the Local Plan is not likely to result in significant effects on European Sites.

¹⁵ AMEC 2014, *Habitats Regulations Assessment of draft Local Plan Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment*

3. Appraisal of Effects

3.1 Appraising Sustainability Performance

This section presents the findings of the appraisal of effects of the draft Local Plan against the SA objectives. It assesses the compatibility of the Canterbury vision and plan objectives with the SA objectives (**Section 3.2**) before presenting the summary of the appraisal of effects of the preferred development option (and alternatives considered following consultation on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan) (**Section 3.3**) and proposed policies (**Section 3.4**). Cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects of the draft Local Plan, both alone and in-combination with other plans and programmes, are considered in **Section 3.5**.

3.2 Vision and Objectives

As set out in **Section 2.4**, matrices have been completed to appraise the compatibility of the vision and plan objectives contained within the draft Local Plan against the SA objectives. **Table 3.1** contains the matrix which appraises the Canterbury vision while **Table 3.2** contains a matrix showing the appraisal of compatibility of the plan objectives.

3.2.1 Summary of Compatibility - Canterbury Vision and the SA Objectives

The Canterbury District vision for 2030, which can be found in the ‘Strategy’ chapter of the draft Local Plan, seeks ‘*focused, well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth*’ which will lead to a dynamic and strong economy with a skilled and well-paid workforce. The community will be ‘*supported by the quality of life and housing of appropriate scale and quality*’. With the vision, the Council strives to offer a ‘*distinctive cultural and visitor experience*’ from which the communities of the District will benefit.

The appraisal has shown that the vision is compatible with (and has positive effects on) the following SA objectives: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Access to Services; Housing; Sustainable Living; and Quality of Life. However, some subcomponents of the vision are neutral towards these SA objectives or effects are uncertain and are likely to depend on how the vision is realised through Local Plan policies.

Although the vision aims for “*well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth*”, there is the potential for conflicts. Conflicting interests have been identified between economic growth and environmental aspects of the vision and SA objectives particularly with the objectives of Water Quality, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change as well as Use of Land. However, it is acknowledged that the draft Local Plan does set out policies aimed at dealing with these issues.

An increase in tourism through offering a ‘*distinctive cultural and visitor experience*’ is incompatible with the objectives of Transport and Climate Change as there is an inherent expectation in the phrase that Canterbury will be

a highly sought after visitor destination with the likely potential for increased traffic, vehicle emissions and carbon emissions. Furthermore, any increase in tourism is likely to result in an increase in demand for water and an increase in the creation of waste and is therefore not compatible with the Natural Resources and Waste SA objectives. However, this subcomponent also creates an incentive for the protection and enhancement of the area's natural and built environment assets as they attract visitors into the District.

The vision and all its subcomponents are neutral towards the SA objective of Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion.

Overall, the Council's vision leaves room for uncertainties, as potential for positive as well as negative effects has been identified. Although the vision aims for '*well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth*', potential conflicts could arise between growth (economic and visitor growth) and environmental factors. The effects are often highly dependent on whether growth is achieved under consideration of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Table 3.1 Compatibility Matrix - Vision

Objective s SA Objective	Vision for 2030	Focused, well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth	Dynamic and strong economy	Skilled and well-paid workforce	Housing of appropriate scale and quality	Distinctive cultural and visitor experience
1. Economy and Employment	+	+	+	+	+	+
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Water Quality	?	?	?	0	?	?
4. Transport	?	?	0	0	?	-
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	?	?	0	0	?	+
6. Geology and Biodiversity	?	?	0	0	?	?
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	?	?	0	0	?	-
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	0	0	0	0	0	0

Objective s SA Objective	Vision for 2030	Focused, well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth	Dynamic and strong economy	Skilled and well-paid workforce	Housing of appropriate scale and quality	Distinctive cultural and visitor experience
9. Access to Services	+	+	+	+	0	+
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	+	+	+	0	0	+
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Housing	+	+	+	+	+	0
13. Quality of Life	+	?	+	+	+	+
14. Use of Land	?	?	0	0	?	0
15. Natural Resources	-	-	?	0	?	-
16. Waste	-	-	?	0	?	-

3.2.2 Summary of Compatibility – draft Local Plan Objectives and the SA Objectives

The compatibility of the four plan objectives of the draft Local Plan (as set out in the ‘Strategy’ chapter) with the SA objectives has been assessed and is shown in **Table 3.2**.

Plan Objective 1 (‘To strengthen and broaden the local economy’)

This plan objective is compatible against the Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Communities SA objectives as it is likely to support and diversify the local economy and create jobs from which local people can benefit. It is assumed that these benefits would be distributed throughout the District including rural and coastal communities. A strong economy is likely to increase investment in developments which provide housing as well as facilities and services; consequently the plan objective is considered to be compatible with the Access to Services, Sustainable Living and Housing SA objectives. Conflicts have been identified between economic growth and the SA objectives relating to Natural Resources and Waste. An increase in economic activity is likely to result in an increased demand for natural resources (particularly water) and additional waste arisings. There are, however, uncertainties in respect of how economic growth would influence the SA objectives of Water Quality, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change and Use of Land as effects could be negative or positive depending on measures taken. The plan objective is considered to be neutral when compared against the Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion and Design SA objectives.

Plan Objective 2 (‘To provide sufficient housing to meet local housing need and support economic growth’)

Encouraging the provision of housing is likely to have beneficial effects on the Economy and Employment SA objective as well as on objectives relating to Rural/Coastal Communities, Housing and Quality of Life. The provision of housing to meet increased needs is likely to result in additional pressure on water usage and waste generation. Therefore, the plan objective is not considered to be compatible with the SA objectives Natural Resources and Waste. However, it should be noted that these issues are addressed and likely to be minimised through the policies of the draft Local Plan. There are uncertainties in respect of how this plan objective would influence the SA objectives of Water Quality, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion, Design and Use of Land. The plan objective is neutral towards the SA objectives relating to Access to Services and Sustainable Living.

Plan Objective 3 (‘To protect the built and natural environment’)

The protection of the built and natural environment is compatible with a number of SA objectives including: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Water Quality; Countryside and Historic Environment; Geology and Biodiversity; Climate Change; Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion; Access to Services; Sustainable Living; Quality of Life; Use of Land; and Natural Resources. There are uncertainties in respect of how this

objective would influence the SA objective of Housing as it potentially poses restrictions to areas of development. Further, no clear relationship between the plan objective and the SA objectives of Transport, Design and Sustainability as well as Waste has been identified.

Plan Objective 4 ('To develop sustainable communities, and seek to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided')

Reflecting the broad interpretation of the term 'sustainable communities', the fourth plan objective has been assessed as being compatible with the majority of the SA objectives. This is supported by the aim to provide adequate community facilities which has a number of positive effects such as the provision of local employment and training opportunities, equal and improved accessibility of facilities throughout the District, reduced transport and overriding beneficial effects on residents' quality of life. The effect that provision of facilities will have on Use of Land is uncertain as it is dependent on where future development is located. The plan objective is considered to have a neutral relationship with the SA objective relating to Housing.

Table 3.2 Compatibility Matrix - Core Objectives

SA Objective \ Objectives	1. To strengthen and broaden the local economy	2. To provide sufficient housing to meet local housing need and support economic growth	3. To protect the built and natural environment	4. To develop sustainable communities, and seek to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided
1. Economy and Employment	+	+	+	+
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	+	+	+	+
3. Water Quality	?	?	+	+
4. Transport	?	?	0	+
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	?	?	+	+
6. Geology and Biodiversity	?	?	+	+
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	?	?	+	+
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	0	?	+	+
9. Access to Services	+	0	+	+

Objectives SA Objective	1. To strengthen and broaden the local economy	2. To provide sufficient housing to meet local housing need and support economic growth	3. To protect the built and natural environment	4. To develop sustainable communities, and seek to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	+	0	+	+
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	0	?	0	+
12. Housing	+	+	?	0
13. Quality of Life	0	+	+	+
14. Use of Land	?	?	+	?
15. Natural Resources	-	-	+	+
16. Waste	-	-	0	+

3.3 Appraisal of the Preferred Development Option

The preferred development option is described in **Section 1.2** of this report (Chapter 1, Policies SP2 to SP4 of the draft Local Plan). The identification of the preferred development option has been informed by engagement, the evidence base and assessment. This has included the ongoing appraisal of development options as part of the SA process and at key stages in the preparation of the draft Local Plan, which has included the appraisal of:

- Core Strategy Development Options;
- Alternative development scenarios identified in the Development Requirements Study;
- Individual SHLAA sites;
- The preferred development option and alternatives considered in the preparation of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan;
- The draft Local Plan (to which this SA relates) including new site submissions received following consultation on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan.

Each of the key stages listed above are discussed in-turn below and together document the process of the selection of the preferred development option and rejection of alternatives.

3.3.1 Findings of the Appraisal of the Core Strategy Development Options

In 2010, a SA was completed of a number of spatial development options in support of the emerging Canterbury Core Strategy. Nine possible broad development options, informed by the Canterbury Futures Report (2006) and the then South East Plan were developed. The options were also informed by a number of technical studies, including a Housing Viability Study. The development options considered were:

1. Infill of the City Centre;
2. Infill within the wider urban areas of Canterbury or Coastal towns;
3. Canterbury urban extensions:
 - a. dispersal approach;
 - b. single large site; and
 - c. two large extensions at Canterbury supplemented by sites at Herne Bay.
4. Herne Bay and Whitstable urban extensions;
5. Larger, well-serviced, villages around Canterbury (possibly single village only);
6. Dispersed across District; and
7. New (free-standing) settlement.

The broad spatial options were illustrative and were developed to give a broad perspective of the spatial options that could be considered in the development of the preferred development option. The appraisal concluded that, relative to the other indicative options, Options 1 and 2 (which sought to optimise the use of existing facilities and infrastructure to deliver a proportion of the District's housing allocation), were anticipated to provide a greater range of positive effects against the SA objectives. These effects could be strengthened further through the inclusion of targeted mitigation. For other options, specific elements were identified as being more positive than others. These were:

- Limited expansion in well served rural villages;
- Larger urban extension(s), provided that utilisation was made of specific sustainable urban location and design benefits to address issues of access, amenity, environmental assets and services; and
- Limited development around the coastal towns.

A number of sustainability concerns were raised in respect of several indicative options, particularly the area at Seasalter and the Whitstable Herne Bay gap (Option 4). In addition, the sustainability disadvantages of poorly connected diffuse developments were recognised for Options 3a, 5 and 6 (particularly at a larger scale).

An option that combined elements of options 1, 2, 3b, 3c, and 5 was considered to represent the most appropriate basis for further consideration by the Council. The combination provided an approach to build on the more sustainable aspects of the development options initially considered. It provided a focus on the areas to the south of Canterbury for larger scale developments where better transport links exist and where there are fewer nationally important sites for wildlife.

3.3.2 Findings of the Appraisal of the ‘Development Requirements Study’

In 2011, a Development Requirements Study was undertaken by Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP)¹⁶ in partnership with the Council and with input from Kent County Council’s demography and economic forecasting teams. This considered a number of realistic development scenarios for different levels of future growth based on different social and economic factors, and also considered the effect of environmental and infrastructure constraints. The ten development scenarios considered in the ‘Development Requirements Study’ were as follows:

- Existing policy and supply-led scenarios which present a baseline group of scenarios based on existing policy and trends (out to 2031):
 - Scenario A. Existing Supply;
 - Scenario B. Trend Based Completions;
 - Scenario C. South East Plan Requirements.
- Economic-led scenarios based on differing numbers and proportions of the population in employment (out to 2031):
 - Scenario D. East Kent Strategy;
 - Scenario E. Futures ‘Preferred Scenario’;
 - Scenario F. ‘Travel for work’;
 - Scenario G. Updated Economic Forecast.
- Demographic-led scenarios based on population changes (out to 2031):
 - Scenario H. Zero Net Migration;
 - Scenario I. Past Trends Demographic.
- A housing-led scenario based on meeting housing needs out to 2031:

¹⁶ Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (2012), *Canterbury Development Requirements Study: Final Report*, February 2012

- Scenario J. Housing Need.

Each of the development scenarios was appraised against the 16 SA objectives with the results presented in a Technical Report to the Council¹⁷. The appraisal identified the extent to which the different options would contribute to addressing the environmental, social and economic issues of the area. The results of the appraisal showed that there are positive and negative effects associated with all of the development scenarios. These are summarised briefly below:

- **Scenarios which only require development on currently committed land (namely scenarios A and H) will not provide enough homes for the current population.** This could result in out-migration of people looking for homes, a reduction in jobs and the labour force over time and a long term reduction in the viability of shops, services and community facilities. These options were therefore assessed as having a significant negative effect on the Housing, Economy and Employment, Sustainable Living and Quality of Life SA objectives. However, developing only on land which is currently committed was considered to minimise the potential for negative effects on the environmental SA objectives.
- **Scenarios B, D and G were assessed as having similar effects on all of the SA objectives.** Land take associated with these scenarios is broadly consistent with previous trends in the District; however, it remains unclear whether the environmental effects would be significant. This is due to the uncertainties over where development will be located and whether sites will be adjacent or close to sensitive and important biodiversity, geological, landscape and cultural sites.
- **Scenario C would represent a missed opportunity for economic growth and is unlikely to meet housing needs.** As a result, there may be benefits to providing more homes to militate against the out-migration of the working age population. Initiatives to encourage retention of university leavers or to promote Canterbury as a place that would attract young workers could improve scores under this scenario without further negatively affecting environmental objectives.
- **Scenario E could have a potentially significant negative effect on Geology and Biodiversity and Countryside and Historic Environment SA objectives** as it requires 446 ha (excluding open space) of land (although it was also assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Economy and Employment SA objective). The assessment highlighted that negative effects on the natural environment could be minimised by avoiding siting development in, adjacent, or in close proximity to existing sensitive and important nature conservation and cultural heritage sites.
- **Scenarios with a high number of new dwellings (over 1,000 new dwellings per year, namely scenarios F, I and J), are likely to have a significant positive effect on economic objectives.** However, an increase in out-commuting under Scenario F could place additional pressure on transport infrastructure above scenarios I and J (significant investment in the transport infrastructure could reduce these negative effects). Whilst there would be a significant increase in the population over time, without a proportionate allocation of employment land the assessment concluded that many residents would need to travel outside the District to work. This could limit the economic benefits that will accrue to the District. Despite this, the overall effect on the local economy was still considered to

¹⁷ AMEC (2012), Sustainability Appraisal of Development Options, Technical Report

be significant, principally due to the substantial number of homes that would be constructed. The importance of encouraging a diversity of jobs and preventing an over reliance on the service sector, as is the case in Scenario F, was also highlighted during the assessment. However, the assessment of Scenario F concluded that concentrating such a high proportion of development (70%) within Canterbury City could undermine the delivery of benefits to rural and coastal areas, including in respect of affordable housing and contributing to viability and vitality in these areas. Furthermore, focusing development within Canterbury City would be likely to increase land take around urban fringes thereby increasing the potential for significant negative effects on the environmental SA objectives. Although scenarios I and J may reduce negative effects within the urban fringes, they would potentially spread significant negative effects to rural and coastal areas.

The appraisal concluded that Scenario E (Future 'Preferred Scenario') offers the greatest potential to achieve the appropriate balance between the SA objectives (i.e. to optimise growth and minimise detrimental environmental effects). However, in order to minimise potentially significant negative effects, it concluded that careful consideration would need to be given to the location of proposed development envisaged under the scenario in order to avoid sensitive sites, optimise community benefits and to realise the opportunities for innovative sustainable design (by ensuring efficient use of land and resources).

3.3.3 Findings of the Appraisal of the SHLAA sites

Through the SHLAA process, a total of 181 potential housing sites were identified in Canterbury District. These were categorised by broad location as follows:

- 42 infill sites;
- 49 sites adjacent to, or abutting, the existing urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable;
- 90 rural sites.

All of these sites were appraised against the 16 SA objectives, with the results presented in a Technical Report to the Council¹⁸. In doing so, the appraisal identified the extent to which the different sites would contribute to addressing the environmental, social and economic issues of the area.

Taken as a whole, the SHLAA sites were identified as having significant positive effects on the Housing SA objective. In addition, the majority of sites would also have positive effects on Rural/Coastal Communities and Access to Services SA objectives. Conversely, almost two-thirds of sites were considered as being likely to have negative effects on the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective whilst 90% were assessed as having potentially negative effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment objective.

A total of 14 sites (amounting to 35ha of land) were appraised as having positive or significant positive effects against the majority of the sustainability objectives. In general, small infill sites performed particularly well against

¹⁸ AMEC 2012, *Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment*: Technical Report

the sustainability objectives. This is due to the positive effects these types of sites tend to have on Transport, Access to Services, Housing, Sustainable Living and Use of Land in conjunction with an absence of negative effects on Water, Flood Risk, Biodiversity and Climate Change.

A total of 14 sites (amounting to 123 ha of land) were appraised as having negative or significant negative effects against the majority of the sustainability objectives. In general, rural sites and especially those that are not serviced by good public transport performed poorly against the sustainability objectives. This is due to the significant and minor negative effects these sites are expected to have on the Water Quality, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change; and Use of Land SA objectives.

A total of 153 sites were characterised as having a mix of positive and negative effects against the SA objectives.

To meet the housing requirements under 'Scenario E' (as identified in the 'Development Requirements Study'), 450ha of land would be required over the period 2011 to 2031 (excluding land required for other associated land uses such as community facilities and services and open space). Under Scenario E, approximately 90ha of land would be needed in the next five years in order to meet the housing needs of the District. The appraisal of the SHLAA sites identified 35ha of land that performs very well against the SA objectives and a further 83.59ha of sites that have more positive than negative effects.

3.3.4 The Preferred Option Draft Local Plan

The Preferred Option Draft Local was published for consultation in June 2013. This set out both the quantum of housing to be provided for over the plan period and the Council's preferred development option.

Housing Requirements

In determining the quantum of housing required and provided for in the Local Plan, the Council had regard to the following factors:

- As of March 2012, there was a deliverable housing land supply of 2,154 units in the District.
- A total of 624 units were completed in the period of 2011-2012.
- The NPPF states that local planning authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. On the basis of monitoring information over the last 20 years, the Council has assumed a windfall allowance of 2,204 units over the Plan period.
- The NPPF also requires local planning authorities to maintain a five year supply of housing with a 5% buffer to ensure choice and competition in the housing market. The Council has accordingly made allowance for an additional 195 dwellings.

- The findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, the Development Requirements Study and the SHLAA (including consideration of constraints and viability).
- The findings of the SA and the conclusions on the effects of the different Development Requirement scenarios.

As a result of these considerations, the residual housing requirement to be identified in the Local Plan was 9,741 units.

Preferred Development Option

In line with the findings of the SA undertaken for the Core Strategy Options Report¹⁹ and the associated HRA,²⁰ the overall approach to selecting sites for housing and employment taken forward as part of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan was based upon concentrating development at Canterbury and Herne Bay, with some development located at the larger well-serviced rural centres. This approach is broadly consistent with public opinion research carried out by Ipsos MORI for the Council.²¹

The selection of sites to fulfil this strategy drew on the list of sites prepared under the SHLAA. However, a number of issues were identified by the Council which would influence the final distribution of development. These issues included:

- **Transport:** Following consultations with Kent County Council and the Local Transport Authority, it was decided that a second large strategic development site at Canterbury could not be supported. Only one other potential site was identified at Thanington on the outskirts of the city. However, it was the Council's view that the traffic generated by a development at this location could not be supported due to existing highway constraints and the impact on the adjacent strategic retail allocation at Wincheap.
- **Infrastructure Delivery:** An emphasis was placed on bringing larger sites forward for development as larger sites offer the potential to deliver significantly more infrastructure through economies of scale. In addition, larger sites were considered to be more able to deliver the full policy requirement of affordable housing, compared to smaller sites. It was expected that a number of small urban sites, which were considered in the SHLAA, are acceptable in principle for development under current and proposed policy and do not need to benefit from a planning allocation.
- **Planning Process:** a number of sites which were considered in the SHLAA have been granted planning permission and were accordingly withdrawn from the site selection process.

¹⁹ Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Development Options, Technical Note, Entec April 2009

²⁰ Habitat Regulations Assessment, Technical Note, Entec January 2010

²¹ Canterbury Future Development, Research Report prepared for Canterbury City Council, Ipsos MORI, April 2012 http://www.ipsos-mori.com/Assets/Docs/Polls/SRI_IpsosMORICanterburyFutureDevelopment_Report_300412.PDF

- **Other Local Plan Policies:** other policies will exist in the Local Plan which may allow sites which are not allocated in the Local Plan to come forward for housing development (such as the rural exception sites). In addition, other policies seek to protect land for non housing/employment use (such as educational, open space, etc).

In light of the overall development strategy and the constraints identified by the Council, the preferred development option identified by the Council in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan consisted of 42% of housing being delivered in the Canterbury area, with 29% at Herne Bay, 11.5% in Whitstable and 17.5% in large villages. In addition, more than 70% of the employment land to be delivered over the plan period would be located on one site (South Canterbury) with the remainder in Herne Bay. The composition of the preferred development option was made up of those sites (with references taken from the SHLAA) detailed in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3 Configuration of Proposed Sites in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan Preferred Development Option

SHLAA Ref	Site	Housing	Employment
Canterbury		4,570	70,000 sqm
206	South Canterbury	4,000	70,000 sqm
147	Simon Langton Girls School	270	
038	St Martin's Hospital	200	
-	Kingsmead	100	
Herne Bay		2,990	27,000 sqm
129	Land at Hillborough	1,000	15,000 sqm
011	Land at Strode Farm	800	12,000 sqm
010	Land at Greenhill	600	
208	Land at Golf Club	400	
013	Bullockstone Road	190	
Whitstable		400	-
001	Land north of Thanet Way	400	
Larger Villages		1,956	-
177	Sturry/Broad Oak	1,000	
148	Land north of Hersden	800	
096	Spires Academy, Hersden	120	

180	Barham Court Farm, Barham	25	
TOTALS		9,916	97,000 sqm

The performance of these sites was appraised against the sixteen SA objectives with the findings presented in the SA report which accompanied the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan. The results of this appraisal are reproduced in the **Table 3.4**. Please note that at this stage, the employment land sites included in draft policy EMP1, were appraised as part of that policy rather than reflected in the strategic site appraisal.

Table 3.4 Appraisal of Proposed Sites in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan Preferred Development Option

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-206	++	?	0	--	--	++	++	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-147	+	?	0	--	--	-	0/?	?	++	+	?	++	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-038	+	?	0	++	-	+	0/?	?	+	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
Kingsmead	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SHLAA-129	++	++	?	--	-	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-011	++	++	--	+	-	0/?	--	--	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-010	++	++	?	++	-	0/?	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-208	+	++	--	--	--	?	--	--	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-013	+	+	-	0	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-001	+	+	?	-	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-177	++	++	--	++	--	--	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-148	++	++	0	++	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-096	+	+	?	--	++	?	0/?	?	+	--	?	++	?	++	?	?
Barham Court Farm	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

The appraisal of the preferred development option highlighted that the focus of development away from small ‘infill’ sites and towards larger sites would be likely to result in significant adverse effects on the Use of Land SA objective for the majority of sites. As expected, and in line with most housing proposals, sites in this option would, however, be expected to have significant positive effects on the Housing and Economy and Employment SA objectives. The appraisal also found that the emphasis on large development sites would be expected to deliver community facilities and retail opportunities, generating a positive effect on the Access to Services SA objective.

The appraisal of the preferred development option identified only one site that would be expected to have significant adverse effects on the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective, namely Site SHLAA-177 (Sturry/ Broad Oak). This was due to the presence of Great Crested Newts on the site and the SA recommended that the Council consider measures such as relocation and/or habitat improvements and sensitive development layout in order to mitigate these effects. Several other sites were identified as having a minor negative effects on this objective, although the appraisal highlighted that developments could be designed in a way that takes biodiversity and wildlife designations into account.

Consideration of Alternatives

The SA of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan also considered a number of alternatives to the preferred development option. The need to consider alternatives reflected the number of SHLAA sites that were identified (numbering 181) and the many other configurations of development options that could be assembled. However, once the transport, infrastructure and planning constraints were also considered, the many permutations were reduced to a more limited set of reasonable alternatives with two site configurations taken forward for appraisal, namely ‘Canterbury Focus’ and ‘Coastal Towns and Hersden Focus’. These two alternatives provided an opportunity to place a different emphasis (in terms of the overall quantum of growth split between Canterbury, the coastal towns and Sturry) whilst remaining broadly consistent with the overall spatial strategy already identified by the Council (which aims to concentrate development at Canterbury and Herne Bay and at the larger well-served rural centres).

Canterbury Focus

The ‘Canterbury Focus’ option would result in 78% of housing being delivered in the Canterbury area, with 28% at Herne Bay and 10% in Sturry. The allocation of employment sites would be unchanged from the preferred development option. The sites are detailed in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5 Configuration of Proposed Sites for the ‘Canterbury Focus’ Option

SHLAA Ref	Site	Housing	Employment
Canterbury		7,670	70,000 sqm
206	South Canterbury	4,000	70,000 sqm

SHLAA Ref	Site	Housing	Employment
070, 137, 210	Thanington	2,000	-
121	Simon Langton Girls School	270	-
038	St.Martin's Hospital	200	-
-	Kingsmead	100	-
Herne Bay		2,200	27,000 sqm
129	Land at Hillborough	1,000	15,000 sqm
011	Land at Strode Farm	800	12,000 sqm
208	Land at Golf Club	400	-
Whitstable		0	-
Larger Villages		1,000	-
143/177 ²²	Sturry/Broad Oak	1,000	
TOTALS		9,770	97,000 sqm

The performance of these sites was appraised against the 16 SA objectives. The results of this appraisal are presented in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6 Appraisal of the Proposed Sites for the 'Canterbury Focus' Option

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-206	++	?	0	--	--	++	++	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-070/210	++	?	0	--	--	--	++	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-137	++	?	0	--	--	--	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-121	0	?	0	-	-	?	0/?	?	+	+	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-038	+	?	0	++	-	+	0/?	?	+	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
(Kingsmead)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SHLAA-129	++	++	?	--	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?

²² Sites SHLAA-143 and SHLAA-177 were combined to deliver an overall single figure for housing.

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-011	++	++	--	+	-	0/?	--	--	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-208	+	++	--	--	--	?	--	--	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-143	++	++	--	+	--	--	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-177	++	++	--	++	--	--	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?

In general, most sites were found to perform poorly against the Use of Land and Sustainable Living SA objectives. This was primarily due to the amount of greenfield land that would be required to develop these sites, in conjunction with their peripheral location. However, the appraisal acknowledged that the delivery of community infrastructure such as health centres, shops and recreational facilities that would be expected in large developments may mitigate against adverse effects on the Sustainable Living SA objective. The appraisal also highlighted that sites SHLAA-011 and SHLAA208 would need to take consideration of flood risk through development layout and design. The majority of sites were considered to result in significant negative effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective, as the developments would encroach into the existing countryside, most of which is designated as an Area of High Landscape Value (AHLV).

Coastal Towns and Hersden Focus

This option would result in 15% of housing being delivered in the Canterbury area, with 38% at Herne Bay, 17% in Whitstable and 30% in large villages. The employment land would be spread evenly between sites at Herne Bay and Hersden. The sites which comprised this option are detailed in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7 Configuration of Proposed Sites for the 'Coastal Towns and Hersden Focus' Option

SHLAA Ref	Site	Housing	Employment
Canterbury		1,500	0
070, 137, 210	Thanington	1,500	-
Herne Bay		3,660	48,000
208	Herne Bay Golf Course	400	-
011	Strode Farm	800	18,000
129	Hillborough	1,000	30,000

SHLAA Ref	Site	Housing	Employment
010	Greenhill	600	-
051	Studd Hill	250	-
071	Thornden Close	200	-
032	Cedar House	60	-
012	Driving Range, Bullockstone Road	40	-
013	Bullockstone Road	190	-
202	Land at Bramling Gardens	120	-
Whitstable		1,640	0
136	South Tankerton, Whitstable	90	-
135	Golden Hill, Whitstable	200	-
001	Thanet Way, Whitstable	400	-
130	Land at Grasmere Pasture, Chestfield	250	-
009; 178	Bodkin Farm, Chestfield (two sites)	700	-
Larger Villages		2,830	
007; 041; 076; 096; 148; 187; 200	Hersden and Westbere (Golden Hills Farm; former Colliery Land; former Spires School; Hersden North; Hoplands Farm; Westbere Quarry)	1,830	-
143; 177 ²³	Broad Oak/Sturry	1,000	5,000
Ref SR3	Land adjacent to Lakesview, Hersden	-	46,500
TOTALS		9,630	99,500 sqm

The performance of these sites was also appraised against the 16 SA objectives. The results of this appraisal are presented in **Table 3.8**.

²³ Sites SHLAA-143 and SHLAA-177 were combined to deliver an overall single figure for housing.

Table 3.8 Appraisal of the Proposed Sites for the 'Coastal Towns and Hersden' Option

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-070/210	++	?	0	--	--	--	++	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-137	++	?	0	--	--	--	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-208	+	++	--	--	--	?	--	--	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-011	++	++	--	+	-	0/?	--	--	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-129	++	++	?	--	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-010	++	++	?	++	-	0/?	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-051	+	++	0	--	--	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-071	+	++	0	+	--	0	0/?	?	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-032	0	+	--	-	-	-	0/?	?	0	+	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-012	0	+	?	+	0	0/?	0/?	?	+	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-013	+	+	-	0	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-202	+	+	0	--	--	?	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-136	0	+	0	-	-	?	0/?	?	0	+	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-135	+	++	0	--	--	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-001	+	+	?	-	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-130	+	++	-	-	--	?	--	--	+	+	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-009	0	+	?	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-178	++	++	?	--	--	?	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-	0	+	0	-	-	--	0/?	?	0	--	?	+	?	-	?	?

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
007																
SHLAA-041	++	++	0	++	--	--	-	-	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-076	-	+	0	-	+	-	0/?	?	-	--	?	+	?	+	?	?
SHLAA-096	+	+	?	--	++	?	0/?	?	+	--	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLAA-148	++	++	0	++	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-187	+	+	0	++	--	--	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-200	0	+	--	-	--	--	0/?	?	0	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-143	++	++	--	+	--	--	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-177	++	++	--	++	--	--	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
Ref: SR3 Lakesview	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Like the 'Canterbury Option', the appraisal found that most sites in this option would result in significant negative effects on the Use of Land, Sustainable Living and Countryside and Historic Environment SA objectives. However, many sites would also be expected to result in significant negative effects on the Water Quality (seven sites) and Geology and Biodiversity (eight sites) SA objectives. Significant negative effects would also be expected against the Transport SA objective for several of the sites, despite the fact that most of the sites in the larger villages would not result in significant adverse transport effects. The appraisal also found that sites in this option would be expected to result in predominately positive effects on the Rural/Coastal Communities SA objective due to the focus of development away from the Canterbury area.

Comparing Effects

As the sites that comprised the preferred development option and alternatives generally performed similarly against the SA objectives, the relative performance of the three different configurations of the sites was tested as part of the SA of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan. To achieve this, the appraisal information from the SA of the SHLAA sites was compiled and compared. The results are results summarised in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9 Comparison of the Results of the SHLAA SA for the Three Options

Option	Sites with positive effects against majority of SA objectives ²⁴	Sites with positive effects identified in the SHLAA SA Report ²⁵	Sites with more positive than negative effects	Sites with equal positive and negative effects	Sites with more negative than positive effects
Option A: Preferred Option	2	2	5	4	4
Option B: Canterbury Focus	1	0	2	4	5
Option C: Coastal Focus	1	3	6	8	14

Table 3.9 demonstrates that the three options only feature a small amount (1-2) of sites with a majority of positive effects. This is largely due to the fact that such sites are predominantly small in size and are therefore not favoured for allocation as it is expected that they will be delivered for development through windfall. Option A and Option C also feature sites with mostly positive effects, albeit it only three unique sites out of a possible list of 19 identified in the SHLAA SA. Again, this is primarily due to the fact that such sites are small sites and are not favoured for allocation.

Option A and Option C have, respectively, five and six sites with more positive than negative effects. As Option B only has two such sites and no sites with mostly positive effects, when compared to the two other options, it was considered to perform less well (against the 16 SA objectives). Option C, meanwhile, was found to have more than three times the amount of sites with more negative than positive effects than Option A.

Based on this comparative analysis, the SA of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan concluded that Option A would be the preferable development option as it would not only result in more positive effects relative to options B and C, but would also avoid more negative effects. Overall, the distribution and quantum of development sites contained in Option A is able to better meet the future development needs (within the plan period) of the District (by providing a mix of sites, of varying scale located in areas of key demand whilst avoiding more sensitive locations, consistent with transport plans, infrastructure delivery and public opinion research²⁶).

²⁴ These sites were identified in the SA of the SHLAA as 'Phase 1' sites and are the sites which performed best against the majority of the sustainability objectives i.e. those sites appraised as having positive or significantly positive effects against the majority of the sustainability objectives.

²⁵ These sites were identified in the SA of the SHLAA as being the sites which although had a 'mixed performance' against the SA objectives, had broadly mostly positive effects. These sites were termed: 'Phase 2 Green sites' in the SA.

²⁶ Canterbury Future Development, Research Report prepared for Canterbury City Council, Ipsos MORI, April 2012 http://www.ipsos-mori.com/Assets/Docs/Polls/SRI_IpsosMORICanterburyFutureDevelopment_Report_300412.PDF

3.3.5 Refining the Preferred Development Option

As part of the preparation of the draft Local Plan, the Council has considered further which sites are to be allocated in order to support the delivery of the preferred development option. This is in response to new site submissions arising from consultation undertaken by the Council on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan and advice received from the Planning Inspectorate.

To inform the site selection process, the new site submissions have been subject to appraisal, in addition to Land at Howe Barracks. As highlighted in **Section 2.6**, those sites that comprise the Council's preferred development option, and which have already been subject to SA (13 sites in total), have also been re-appraised to reflect (in particular) new information regarding site capacity and land use composition. For completeness, the 10 dedicated employment sites allocated under Policy EMP1 of the draft Local Plan and identified in the Canterbury District Employment Land Review (ELR) (2012) have also been presented here as part of the appraisal of the preferred development option.

The remainder of this section summarises the findings of the appraisal of these sites before considering the performance of the revised preferred development option.

Site Appraisal Summary

Table 3.10 lists those sites that have been subject to appraisal as part of the preparation of this report, together with their respective source and indicative capacity (number dwellings and/or employment area). The performance of these sites against the 16 SA objectives has been recorded in the site appraisal pro forma at **Appendix E**. The resulting scores are summarised at **Appendix F** with summaries contained at **Appendix G**.

Table 3.10 Sites Subject to Appraisal

SHLAA/ELR Ref	Site	Source*	Housing (no. of dwellings)	Employment (ha)
SHLAA-001	Land north of Thanet Way	2012 SHLAA	400	-
SHLAA-010	Land at Greenhill	2012 SHLAA	300	-
SHLAA-011	Land at Strode Farm	2012 SHLAA	800	1.5
SHLAA-013	Bullockstone Road	2012 SHLAA	190	-
SHLAA-038	St Martin's Hospital	2012 SHLAA	200	-
SHLAA-096	Spires Academy, Hersden	2012 SHLAA	81	-
SHLAA-129	Land at Hillborough	2012 SHLAA	1,300	3.3
SHLAA-148	Land north of Hersden	2012 SHLAA	500	1.0
SHLAA-177	Sturry/Broad Oak	2012 SHLAA	1,000	-

SHLAA/ELR Ref	Site	Source*	Housing (no. of dwellings)	Employment (ha)
SHLAA-206	South Canterbury	2012 SHLAA	4,000	7
SHLAA-208	Land at Golf Club	2012 SHLAA	600	1
SHLAA-211	Barham Court Farm	2012 SHLAA	25	-
SHLAA-212	Bushy Close Wood	Preferred Option Consultation	225	-
SHLAA-213	Folly Farm	Preferred Option Consultation	10-12	-
SHLAA-214	Durite Manufacturing Plant	Preferred Option Consultation	18	-
SHLAA-215	Lucketts Farm	Preferred Option Consultation	6	-
SHLAA-216	Land at and to the east of Chartham Mill	Preferred Option Consultation	115-133	-
SHLAA-217	Blean Common	Preferred Option Consultation	45-65	-
SHLAA-218	Great Bossingham Farm	Preferred Option Consultation	5-25	-
SHLAA-219	Gowan, Stodmarsh Road	Preferred Option Consultation	5	-
SHLAA-220	Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Ridlands Farm and Langton Fields	Preferred Option Consultation	810	-
SHLAA-221	Land at Bridge	Preferred Option Consultation	10	-
SHLAA-222	Kent College	Preferred Option Consultation	80	-
SHLAA-223	Riverside Youth Centre	Preferred Option Consultation	15-20	-
SHLAA-224	Ladesfield	Preferred Option Consultation	30-40	-
SHLAA-225	Swalecliffe Day Opportunities Centre	Preferred Option Consultation	10-12	-
SHLAA-226	Land at Bakers Lane	Preferred Option Consultation	20	-
SHLAA-227	Land south of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate	Preferred Option Consultation	-	2.5
SHLAA-228	Howe Barracks	Opportunity Site	400	-
SHLAA-229	Bekesbourne Lane, Littlebourne	Additional Site Submission	30-35	-
SHLAA-230	Kingsmead	Reviewed Allocation	15	-
EL2	Broad Oak Road/ Vauxhall Road	Preferred Option Consultation		1.6
EL3	Canterbury West Station	Preferred Option Consultation		0.4
EL4	Innovation Centre, University of Kent	Preferred Option Consultation		3.45
EL11	Altira Park	Preferred Option Consultation		10
EL12-EL15	Eddington Lane	Preferred Option Consultation		7.9
EL17	Metric Site	Preferred Option Consultation		0.5
EL20	Land at Wraik Hill	Preferred Option Consultation		3.4
EL24	Office Connection site, St Andres Close	Preferred Option Consultation		0.2
EL27	Canterbury Business Park (Highland	Preferred Option Consultation		3

SHLAA/ELR Ref	Site	Source*	Housing (no. of dwellings)	Employment (ha)
	Court)			

*Where the source of a site is the 2012 SHLAA, this indicates that the site was previously subject to SA with the findings presented in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan SA Report.

The re-appraisal of those sites that comprise the Council's preferred development option has found that their performance against the 16 SA objectives remains relatively unchanged despite changes to their capacity and/or land use mix since consultation took place on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan. The most notable exceptions include Land at Greenhill (SHLAA-010) where, following a reduction in housing capacity (by 300 dwellings), the performance of the site has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on the Economy and Employment SA objective (previously the site had been assessed as having a significant positive effect on this objective). The proposed increase in housing capacity at Land at Golf Club (SHLAA-208) from 400 to 600 dwellings, meanwhile, has resulted in this site being assessed as having a significant positive effect on Economy and Employment but a significant negative effect on Sustainable Living (effects on these SA objectives were previously considered to be minor). Additionally, the presence of Great Crested Newts on this site has been noted and in consequence, the site has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Geology and Biodiversity.

The proposed employment land allocations (under Policy EMP1 of the draft Local Plan) are expected (unsurprisingly) to have positive effects on the Economy and Employment SA objective, with those effects assessed as being significant for seven sites (commensurate with their site area). Significant positive effects were also identified in respect of the Rural/Coastal Community SA objective (for four sites). Four sites (EL3, EL4, EL24 and EL27) were assessed as having a significant negative effect on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective due to the potential for adverse impacts on designated landscape and cultural heritage assets. Two sites (EL2 and EL12-15), meanwhile, were assessed as having a significant negative effect on the Water Quality, Climate Change and Flood Risk SA objectives to their location with Flood Zones 2/3 and proximity to water courses (site EL12-15 was also assessed as having a potentially significant negative effect on the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective due to the potential presence of Great Crested Newts on the site). Significant negative effects were also identified in respect of the Transport (one site), Sustainable Living (two sites) and Use of Land (one site) SA objectives.

With regard to the new site submissions (including Howe Barracks), all sites (with the exception of SHLAA-227 which is proposed for employment use) have been assessed as having a positive effect on the Housing SA objective with four sites considered to be of a scale likely to have a significant positive effect on this objective. The majority of sites were also assessed as having a positive effect on the Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Community SA objectives. A total of two sites were assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Economy and Employment objective whilst three sites were assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Rural/Coastal Community objective. Significant positive effects were also identified for some sites in respect of Transport (four sites), Countryside and Environment (one site), Access to Services (six sites) and Use of Land (two sites) SA objectives. The majority of new sites (over 83%) were assessed as having a negative effect on Geology

and Biodiversity with effects being assessed as significant for a third (33%) of sites. A total of eight sites were assessed as having a significant negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. Significant negative effects were also identified in respect of the Water Quality (six sites), Transport (two sites), Climate Change (three sites), Flood Risk (three sites), Sustainable Living (five sites) and Use of Land (two sites) SA objectives.

Table 3.11 demonstrates the relative performance of the new site submissions against the 16 SA objectives by highlighting the number of significant positive and significant negative effects attributed to each. It serves to highlight that the majority of sites are likely to have more significant negative than significant positive effects on the 16 SA objectives. The most notable exceptions are Riverside Youth Centre (SHLAA-223), Ladesfield (SHLAA-224), Land south of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate (SHLAA-227) and Kingsmead (SHLAA-230) where the number of identified significant positive effects is greater than significant negative effects. Howe Barracks (SHLAA-228), meanwhile, has been assessed as having the same number of significant positive and significant negative effects against the SA objectives. However, a larger number of sites (eight) were characterised as having more positive or significant positive effects than negative or significant negative effects.

Table 3.11 Relative Performance of New Site Submissions

SHLAA Ref	Site	No. of Significant Positive Effects	No. of Significant Negative Effects
SHLAA-212	Bushy Close Wood	2	5
SHLAA-213	Folly Farm	0	0
SHLAA-214	Durite Manufacturing Plant	0	4
SHLAA-215	Lucketts Farm	2	3
SHLAA-216	Land at and to the east of Chartham Mill	3	4
SHLAA-217	Blean Common	0	1
SHLAA-218	Great Bossingham Farm	0	2
SHLAA-219	Gowan, Stodmarsh Road	0	1
SHLAA-220	Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Ridlands Farm and Langton Fields	3	5
SHLAA-221	Land at Bridge	2	4
SHLAA-222	Kent College	0	1
SHLAA-223	Riverside Youth Centre	2	1
SHLAA-224	Ladesfield	2	0
SHLAA-225	Swalecliffe Day Opportunities Centre	0	0
SHLAA-226	Land at Bakers Lane	0	1
SHLAA-227	Land south of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate	2	1
SHLAA-228	Howe Barracks	4	4

SHLAA Ref	Site	No. of Significant Positive Effects	No. of Significant Negative Effects
SHLAA-229	Bekesbourne Lane, Littlebourne	0	0
SHLAA-230	Kingsmead	2	1

The Revised Preferred Development Option

The approach to the selection of sites for housing and employment to support the delivery of the revised preferred development option accords with that adopted during the preparation of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan (see **Section 3.3.4**) but importantly the Council has also taken account of the new site submissions. As noted above, for completeness the dedicated employment allocations are also included. The composition of the revised preferred development option is detailed in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12 Configuration of Proposed Sites in the Draft Local Plan Preferred Development Option

SHLAA/ELR Ref	Site	Housing	Employment (ha)
Canterbury		5,425	12.65
SHLAA-206	South Canterbury	4,000	7
SHLAA-220	Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Ridlands Farm and Langton Fields	810	
SHLAA-228	Howe Barracks	400	
SHLAA-038	St Martin's Hospital	200	
SHLAA-230	Kingsmead	15	
EL2	Broad Oak Road/ Vauxhall Road		1.6
EL3	Canterbury West Station		0.4
EL4	Innovation Centre, University of Kent		3.45
EL24	Office Connection site, St Andres Close		0.2

SHLAA/ELR Ref	Site	Housing	Employment (ha)
Herne Bay		3,190	24.2
SHLAA-129	Land at Hillborough	1,300	3.3
SHLAA-011	Land at Strode Farm	800	1.5
SHLAA-010	Land at Greenhill	300	
SHLAA-208	Land at Golf Club	600	1
SHLAA-013	Bullockstone Road	190	
EL11	Altira Park		10
EL12-EL15	Eddington Lane		7.9
EL17	Metric Site		0.5
Whitstable		400	5.9
SHLAA-001	Land north of Thanet Way	400	
SHLAA-227	Land south of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate		2.5
EL20	Land at Wraik Hill		3.4
Larger Villages		1,636	4
SHLAA-177	Sturry/Broad Oak	1,000	
SHLAA-148	Land north of Hersden	500	1
SHLAA-096	Spires Academy, Hersden	81	
SHLAA-211	Barham Court Farm, Barham	25	
SHLAA-226	Land at Bakers Lane	20	
EL27	Canterbury Business Park (Highland Court)		3
TOTALS		10,641	46.75

Overall, the quantum of housing to be provided through allocated sites has increased by 7.3% from 9,916 to 10,641 dwellings compared to that provided for in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan whilst the proportion of housing to be delivered in Canterbury has also increased. This reflects advice received from the Planning Inspectorate that the Council is unable to discount its housing requirement on the basis of over-supply from the previous plan period and that it should consider whether the proportion of housing development at Canterbury could be higher.

The resulting principal changes to the configuration of sites that forms the preferred development option are as follows:

- **Proposed allocation of Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Ridlands Farm and Langton Fields (SHLAA-220).** The allocation of this site follows representations regarding the intention to relocate the existing hospital to the South Canterbury site (SHLAA-206). The Hospital site is also considered suitable for two main reasons – it assists in increasing the proportion of housing at Canterbury and would also utilise previously developed land. Adjoining the site are the sites at Ridlands Farm and Langton Lane. Kent County Council no longer requires Langton Lane to facilitate the relocation of Simon Langton Girls’ School, and both it and the Ridlands Farm site were previously submitted as SHLAA sites;
- **Proposed allocation of Land south of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate (SHLAA-227):** The allocation of this site reflects the potential for strong demand for employment space at this site. While overall, the ELR identified a sufficient supply of employment land across the District as a whole, the Whitstable market is identified as having a shortfall. For example only 6% of potential employment floorspace capacity is located in Whitstable, yet there is a continuing demand for employment space in the area. This proposal would meet a local need and be suitable for office, industry and warehousing, and is considered to be a strongly deliverable site. There were few sites put forward in Whitstable and although there are issues relating to traffic, proximity to neighbours and landscape interests, the Council considers that an extension to an existing successful site is the best option and that the issues can be mitigated as part of the detailed design of the scheme;
- **Proposed allocation of Howe Barracks (SHLAA-228).** This has arisen following the Ministry of Defence’s decision to largely withdraw from the site and to begin to bring forward a planning application for development (as noted above, this site was previously identified as an Opportunity Site under Policy HD1 of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan). This site is largely within the existing urban boundary, has a significant brownfield element and also assists in increasing the proportion of housing at Canterbury;
- **Proposed allocation of Land at Bakers Lane (SHLAA-226).** The proposed allocation of this site reflects the Council’s expectation that some housing development at Chartham will be beneficial to the local economy. Land at Bakers Lane is considered preferable to other larger sites that had been proposed;
- **An increase in housing capacity at Land at Hillborough (SHLAA-129) by 300 dwellings.** This revision is a result of representations received during consultation on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan and a subsequent re-assessment of site capacity to reflect an indicative scheme;
- **An increase in housing capacity at Land at Golf Club (SHLAA-208) by 200 dwellings.** This increase in proposed capacity is a result of representations received during consultation on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan and a subsequent re-assessment of site capacity to reflect an indicative scheme;
- **A reduction in housing capacity at Land north of Hersden (SHLAA-148) by 300 dwellings.** This revision is the result of technical consultations with National Grid and the Council’s conservation officers (where the setting of a listed Farmhouse requires the provision of a buffer);

- **A reduction in housing capacity at Land at Greenhill (SHLAA-010) by 200 dwellings.** This revision reflects comments received from the Highway Authority;
- **A reduction in housing capacity at Kingsmead (SHLAA-230) by 85 dwellings.** This reduction in capacity is driven by the decision to designate land at Kingsmead Field as Protected Open Space following consultation and application for Village Green status. 15 dwellings represents the residual capacity of the site;
- **A reduction in housing capacity at Spires Academy, Hersden (SHLAA-096) by 50 dwellings.** This revision follows the receipt of, and reflects, a planning application from Kent County Council;
- **Deletion of Simon Langton Girl’s School (SHLAA-121).** The School has been identified by Kent County Council as still being required to meet secondary needs in Canterbury. Relocation to Langton Lane is no longer considered a suitable/viable option. In consequence, the proposed allocation can no longer be taken forward.

The performance of those sites that comprise the Council’s preferred development option has been considered against the 16 SA objectives. The results of this appraisal are presented in the **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13 Appraisal of Proposed Sites in the Draft Local Plan Preferred Development Option

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-001	+	+	?	-	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-010	+	++	?	++	-	0/?	0/?	?	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-011	++	++	--	+	-	0/?	--	--	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-013	+	+	-	0	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-038	+	?	0	++	-	+	0/?	?	+	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLAA-096	+	+	?	--	++	?	0/?	?	+	--	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLAA-129	++	++	?	--	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-148	++	++	0	++	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-177	++	++	--	++	--	--	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-206	++	?	0	--	--	++	++	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-208	++	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-211	0	+	?	+	--	-	-	-	+	--	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-220	++	?	-	--	--	-	+	?	++/-	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-226	+	+	0/?	+	-	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	+	?	-	?	?

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal Community	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Biodiversity	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Services	Sustainable Living	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Resources	Waste
Site																
SHLAA-227	++	++	0/?	?	--	0/?	0/?	?	+	0/?	?	0/?	?	-	?	?
SHLAA-228	++	?	--	-	--	--	0/?	?	++/--	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLAA-230	+	?	--	++	-	-	-	-	++	+	?	+	?	-	?	?
EL2	++	?	--	+	-	-	--	--	+	-	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL3	+	?	0	+	--/+	0	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	?
EL4	++	?	0	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	0	?	--	?	?
EL11	++	++	0	--	-	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL12-15	++	++	--	+	-	--	--	--	+	-	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL17	+	+	0	+	0	0	0/?	?	+	-	?	0	?	+	?	?
EL20	++	++	0	+	-	-	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL24	++	++	0	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL27	+	?	0	+	--/+	0	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	?

The findings of the appraisal are very similar to those of the SA of the preferred development option contained in the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan (see **Section 3.3.4**). Significant negative effects are anticipated in respect of the Use of Land and Countryside and Historic Environment SA objectives which reflects the focus of development away from small ‘infill’ sites and towards larger sites, many of which are greenfield and within, or in close proximity to, AHLVs. A large proportion of sites have also been assessed as having a significant negative effect on the Sustainable Living SA objective due to their distance from town centres. This feature of the proposed allocations has also resulted in a number of sites being assessed as having a significant negative effect on the Transport SA objective. A total of seven sites have been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Water Quality, due to their close proximity to watercourses, whilst four sites may potentially have significant negative effects on Climate Change and Flood Risk given their location within Flood Zones 2 and 3. Four sites have been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Geology and Biodiversity, namely Sturry/Broad Oak (SHLAA-177), Land at Golf Club (SHLAA-208), Howe Barracks (SHLAA-228) and Eddington Lane (EL12-15). In the case of the Sturry/Broad Oak, Land at Golf Club and Eddington Lane sites this reflects the presence of Great Crested Newts on these sites. Howe Barracks, meanwhile, is in close proximity (circa 250m) of a SSSI. However, it is anticipated that the potential effects on these objectives could be mitigated through the application of Local Plan policies (notable SP7, LB2, LB6, DBE1, CC4, CC5, CC6, CC12 and CC13) and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as site layout, design and access and the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)).

Most sites would be expected to have a significant positive effect on the Housing and Economy and Employment SA objectives (commensurate with the scale of housing and employment land provision anticipated) and Access to Services, reflecting in particular the potential for large development sites to deliver community facilities and services (which will mitigate to some extent the effects of distance of the sites to the town centres, noted above). Several sites are also expected to have a significant positive effect on the Rural/Coastal Community SA objective given their potential to deliver a relatively large quantum of housing and/or employment land in the rural and coastal parts of the District.

3.4 Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan Policies

Developing the policies in the draft Local Plan is an iterative process. The Council’s preferred policies reflect both comments received from consultation and the recommendations made in the previous SA Report. **Table 3.14** summarises how the recommendations made in the SA Report on the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan have been addressed in this iteration of the plan.

Table 3.14 Response to SA Report Recommendations on the Preferred Options Draft Local Plan

Preferred Option Draft Local Plan SA Recommendations	Council Response or Amendment ²⁷
<p>The strategy for sustainable development referenced in policy SP1 is not defined. Whilst the accompanying text in the preamble to the policy identifies the key elements of a local definition of sustainable development and then goes on to say that the policies and proposals in the Local Plan provide a robust response to aiding the achievement of sustainable development, there is no sustainable development strategy identified (although an Environmental Strategy is referenced earlier in the chapter). It is suggested that if the intention was to ensure that all readers of the plan considered the policies together (and so did not read individual policies in isolation) the wording is amended in the policy to achieve this; however, if the intent was to refer to a sustainable development strategy, further substantiation is needed.</p>	<p>Policy SP1 includes the following: <i>“Where the Council considers that a proposal would directly undermine the strategy for sustainable development set out in this plan, such proposals will not be approved”</i>.</p> <p>The strategy for sustainable development referred to in policy SP1, is the entirety of the Local Plan.</p>
<p>Preferential use of previously develop land/minimising loss of best and most versatile land appears to be missing from Local Plan policies. It is suggested that the Council consider the inclusion of text that addresses NPPF paragraph 111 which states 'Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land' and paragraph 112 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality'. This could be addressed under either modification to SP4 (part 5 and</p>	<p>Additional text has been inserted after paragraph 1.53 of the draft Local Plan:</p> <p><i>“The NPPF says that planning should “encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value”. The Council was very successful in the previous Local Plan in directing development to previously-developed land, achieving up to 80% development on brownfield land in recent years.</i></p> <p><i>The draft Local Plan, despite needing to allocate land on greenfield sites, still allocates approximately 30% of housing development on previously-developed land. Beyond the sites allocated in the draft Local Plan, the Council will encourage</i></p>

²⁷ Canterbury City Council Report to Overview Committee ‘Canterbury District Local Plan – response to “Preferred Options” consultation comments (Regulation 18); publication of pre-Submission Draft Plan (Regulation 19); and submission of draft Plan for Examination (Regulation 22)’, 2nd April

Preferred Option Draft Local Plan SA Recommendations	Council Response or Amendment ²⁷
replacing the currently unidentified cross reference given to policy EMP** or to DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').	<i>developers to consider whether there is previously developed land available in suitable locations for new development, rather than locating development on fresh land'.</i>
Need to ensure effects of development on existing waste management infrastructure are considered in development (particularly for sites of scale listed in SP3).	Whilst no changes have been made to Policy SP3 itself, the amendment to DB6, in which the sustainability statement is now applied to all strategic sites identified in SP3 will mean that the effects on waste management infrastructure of new development are considered.
Potential to also ensure opportunities to minimise/reduce waste generation once in use will also require consideration. Could most reasonably be captured in modification to DBE1 and referenced in policy to waste and recycling ie 'All development should respond to the objectives of sustainable development and reflect the need to safeguard and improve the quality of life for residents, conserve energy resources and protect and enhance the environment'. Accompanying text to the policy could outline what is included in this broader definition of resources.	Policy DBE1 amended to reflect recommendation as follows: <i>"All development should respond to the objectives of sustainable development and reflect the need to safeguard and improve the quality of life for residents, conserve energy resources such as energy, and by reducing/minimising waste and protect and enhance the environment".</i>
Policy DBE6 requires that Sustainability Statement explaining how a range of sustainability measures in table D1 (which includes SuDS) have been taken into account to accompany the planning application. However, although the statement will be required for all development qualifying under the requirements of the General Development Order 1995, it may be useful for clarity to require that a statement will be required for all sites identified in policy SP3. We note the measures referenced in table D1 and would suggest that the some measures be modified (for example, 'the source of energy used' could be changed to 'preferential use of low carbon energy sources and evidence that on site renewables energy generation explored') and additional measures such as 'avoiding or minimising any emissions or discharges' could be added. Policy DBE6 also identifies that an Energy Statement is required in appropriate circumstances. It would be useful to clarify what would be required in such a statement and what circumstances require a statement to be completed.	Policy DBE6 amended to reflect recommendation as follows: <i>"Sustainability statements including an energy statement, will also be required in appropriate circumstances, particularly with applications for major development, and should demonstrate how the proposal has responded to the objectives of sustainable development and taken into account the checklist in table D1. In addition, a Sustainability Statement will be required for all the sites identified in policy SP3".</i>
Potential to add reference to Policy CC12 to the Water Framework Directive to address potential to exceed WFD water quality objectives as part of the first sentence 'The Council will require that new development incorporates well designed mitigation measures to ensure that there is no adverse effect on water quality, both during construction and during the lifetime of the development'. This would seek to ensure that any future development is consistent with the overall objectives and targets for water quality under the Water Framework Directive.	Policy CC12 has been amended to reflect additional references to the Water Framework Directive and on water quality: <i>"The Council will require that new development incorporates well designed mitigation measures to ensure that the water environment does not deteriorate there is no adverse effect on water quality, both during construction and during the lifetime of the development. Furthermore, the Council will seek to ensure that every opportunity is taken to enhance existing aquatic environments and ecosystems. This will include the restoration of natural river features (including riverbanks) and removal of barriers to fish passage when appropriate opportunities arise. Any new development must not place further pressure on the water environment and compromise Water Framework Directive objectives".</i>
Potential to enhance performance of Policy CC13 by including measures for maximising efficiency (reduction of leakage) and reducing water demand. These are mentioned in the context (including Code for Sustainable Homes) and are also consistent with the measures taken by water companies and their inclusion would make the policy stronger.	Policy CC13 has been amended to include measures to maximise water efficiency. The following additional text has been added: <i>"Development should minimise water use as far as practicable by incorporating appropriate water efficiency and water recycling measures. In new homes, the Council will seek a required level of 105 litres maximum daily allowable usage per person in accordance with Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes".</i>
Potential to clarify what 'exceptional circumstances' are in Policy HE1, 'Development must conserve and where appropriate enhance, or reveal, the significance of heritage assets and their settings. Other than in exceptional circumstances development will not be permitted where it is	Policy HE1 has been amended and the phrase 'exceptional circumstances' has been deleted. This also ensures consistency with the requirements of the NPPF.

Preferred Option Draft Local Plan SA Recommendations	Council Response or Amendment ²⁷
likely to cause harm to the significance of heritage assets or their setting'.	
Potential to revise Policy QL12 in a manner that is worded similarly to QL11 so that 'Development that could directly or indirectly result in material additional pollutants other than air and worsening environmental quality within the area surrounding the development site will not be permitted unless measures acceptable and agreed by the appropriate regulator have been taken as part of the proposal'.	No changes have been made to Policy QL12. This policy relies on other policies for the assessment of potential pollution impacts. Policy QL12 relates to the imposition of planning conditions / agreements to ensure that the risk of potential pollution impacts is minimised rather than the assessment of impacts.
We would encourage the Council to review its approach to presenting how it has addressed the requirements of the duty to co-operate and make earlier and clear reference to the many instances of how it has addressed the duty. The current section in the Vision chapter on the duty to co-operate acknowledges the long history of co-operation that the Council has had with the East Kent authorities and the Kent County Council, which informed the contributions to the South East Plan, the Sub-Regional Strategy and the Sustainable Community Strategy. However, it is not evident within this section, how the Council has worked with the range of identified bodies on the development of the current draft Local Plan.	Additional text to explain how the Council has met the duty to co-operate in paragraph 1.24 –1.33 of the draft Local Plan: <i>“The Council has had extensive discussions with neighbouring Councils as the draft Plan has developed from the initial futures study. The clear intention is for the different areas of East Kent, with their strengths, to contribute different aspects of economic activity to a sub-regional “mosaic” economy. It is not considered that the provisions of the draft Plan will have a negative impact on the wider East Kent economy and that it may in fact have a positive long-term effect on other local economies in East Kent. The Council has also engaged with a range of other service providers, such as the Clinical Commissioning Group and South East Water, to ensure that the Plan reflects their priorities, consistent with the strategy of the Plan.”</i>

The performance of the 149 policies contained within the draft Local Plan have been tested against the 16 SA objectives in the short (up to 2015), medium (up to 2020) and long (up to 2031) term. Each policy has been individually assessed against the SA objectives and commentary provided describing the potential effects. Where appropriate, mitigation measures have been identified in order to address adverse effects and enhance positive effects.

The scores are only intended to serve as an indication of the types of effects that may occur based on the level of information available. The full findings of the appraisal are presented in **Tables I.1 to I.12** at **Appendix I**. A summary of the appraisal is presented in the following sub-sections, grouped by draft Local Plan chapter.

3.4.1 Strategy

Overall, the policies of this chapter are anticipated to have significant positive effects on the SA objectives relating to the following topics: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Transport; Access to Services; Sustainable Living; Housing; and Quality of Life. Minor positive effects are expected against the Countryside and Historic Environment and the Design SA objectives.

Through Policy SP1, the Council takes a positive approach to sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF as well as the draft Local Plan objectives. Policy SP1 supports and encourages investment into the District which is likely to result in employment and training opportunities. In conjunction with Policies SP2 and SP3 (which allocate land for housing and employment), the Strategy chapter is expected to have significant positive effects on Economy and Employment as well as Rural/Coastal Communities.

Policy SP2 ensures that housing requirements are met in accordance with the needs identified in the Housing Development chapter and in consequence, (alongside Policy SP1) it has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Housing SA objective. Policy SP4 (together with policies SP1, SP2 and SP3) is assessed as having significant positive effects on Rural/Coastal Communities as it identifies the coastal towns Herne Bay and Whitstable as main focus areas for development.

Policy SP2 provides the quantum of growth, SP3 outlines the strategic development sites and SP4 sets out the overall spatial strategy. The scale of development proposed will lead to an inevitable loss of greenfield land which will have a significant negative effect on the Use of Land SA objective. It is noted that the preferential use of previously developed land appears to be missing from the suite of draft Local Plan policies (although amendments made following the previous SA mean that it is referred to in supporting text). It is suggested that the Council considers the inclusion of text that seeks to prioritise the use of previously developed land. This could be addressed under either modification to Policy SP4 or to policies in other parts of the plan such as Policy DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').

There is a consequential adverse direct and indirect effect on local biodiversity from this land take noted above which has been reflected in the assessment against the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective. However, Policy SP7 sets out a strategy to mitigate the potential effects of development on SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites which has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective.

An increased number of residents and businesses, as well as the associated development, will result in an increased use of resources and waste arisings. Consequently, significant negative effects are anticipated against the Waste and Natural Resources SA objectives. There is potential for positive effects in this regard through application of other policies in the draft Local Plan (policy DBE3 and DB6 for example) so that the long terms effects are anticipated to be mixed. Similarly, Policy SP3 is predicted to have a significant negative effect and minor positive effect on the Climate Change SA objective as the overall scale of development is considered likely to result in increased absolute energy consumption and emissions.

There is also the potential for detrimental effects on the Water Quality SA objective resulting from the implementation of policies SP2 and SP3, particularly whilst construction of associated development is taking place. As the effects are dependent on the proximity to surface water bodies, the nature of the proposed works and mitigation measures taken, the effect has been assessed as mixed at this stage. The potential for negative effects on Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion has also been identified as the provision of new housing in particular may result in development in Flood Zones 2 and 3, although scheme specific details are not yet known.

We note that the Council needs to comply with the duty to co-operate introduced in section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (inserted by the Localism Act 2011) in order for their plan to be found sound at examination. The duty to co-operate not only means that the Council is required to work collaboratively when developing the Local Plan, but that it will be held accountable for the cross-boundary working when the plan is examined. We note that additional text has been inserted into this chapter; however, we would encourage the Council to go further and make earlier and clear reference to the many instances of how it has addressed the duty.

The current section in the Strategy chapter on the duty to co-operate acknowledges the long history of co-operation that the Council has had with the East Kent authorities and Kent County Council, which informed the contributions to the South East Plan, the Sub-Regional Strategy and the Sustainable Community Strategy. However, it is not evident within this chapter how the Council has worked with the range bodies identified under the legislation²⁸ on the development of the current draft Local Plan. The Council could include reference to text and policies such as CC9, CC13, HD7, QL6 and T1 to make this more explicit.

3.4.2 Housing Development

The policies in the housing chapter would have significant positive effects against the Housing, Rural/Coastal Communities and Economy and Employment SA objectives. With regard to the Housing SA objective, policies HD1 and HD2 would assist in the delivery of large scale housing development which will help meet demand for housing in the District and also ensure that there is a supply of affordable homes. Significant positive effects would occur on the Economy and Employment SA objective as policies in this chapter would not only result in investment in the construction industry, but also ensure that there is a supply of housing, including affordable housing, for workers in the District.

However, there would be significant negative effects against four of the SA objectives, namely: Transport; Natural Resources; Waste; and Climate Change. Policy HD1 would be expected to result in significant negative effects on the Transport SA objective in the medium and long term. This is due to the fact that the scale of development proposed under this policy would significantly increase the need to travel by unsustainable forms of transport and contribute to road traffic and congestion. Policy HD1 is also likely to result in significant negative effects on the Use of Land SA objective as there would be significant development on greenfield land. However, there is potential for policies outside this chapter (which provide the quantum of growth and their overall location) to include reference to the preferential use of previously developed land and/or to minimise the development of best and most versatile land (consistent with paragraphs 111 and 112 of the NPPF) which may, to some limited extent, mitigate the effect on greenfield land take.

A significant negative effect is predicted against the Waste SA objective as the new housing proposed in Policy HD1 in particular would substantially increase the volume of municipal waste arising. Significant negative effects are also expected against the Natural Resources SA objective as the construction and operational usage of the housing proposed would increase the demand for materials, energy and water in the District. This additional housing would also result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the District, and therefore a significant negative effect is predicted against Policy HD1. The effects of the proposed development outlined in these policies could be mitigated by the application of other draft Local Plan policies (see policies DBE1, DB3, DBE6, CC12 for

²⁸ The prescribed bodies are: the Environment Agency; the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage); Natural England; the Mayor of London; the Civil Aviation Authority; the Homes and Communities Agency; Primary Care Trusts; the Marine Management Organisation; the Office of Rail Regulation; the Highways Agency; Transport for London; Integrated Transport Authorities; and Highway authorities.

example); however, the scale of development would still result in overall negative effects for these appraisal objectives.

There is an uncertain/ negative effect against the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective. The major sites allocated for housing (under Policy HD1) are not within statutory biodiversity designations and most sites are likely to be of low biodiversity quality. However, the scale of development may affect some protected species through habitat loss, disturbance or recreational pressure.

3.4.3 Economic Development and Employment

The Economic Development and Employment chapter would result in significant positive effects on the Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Communities SA objectives as the policies generally seek to facilitate economic development across the District. Overall, the policies would help diversify the economy and ensure adaptability to future trends and growth patterns.

Significant positive effects have also been predicted against the Access to Services SA objective as the policies would increase economic activity in the District and help ensure the delivery of additional educational (policies EMP7, EMP8, EMP9, EMP10), recreational (policies EMP2, EMP11) and health (Policy EMP2) facilities.

The provision of these additional services and businesses, which are primarily focused on urban areas, would result in positive effects on the Sustainable Living and Quality of Life SA objectives. Minor positive effects have also been identified in respect of the Housing and Design SA objectives.

As a result of the policies in this chapter, significant negative effects would be expected on the Transport, Natural Resource and Waste SA objectives. The scale of development proposed under Policy EMP1 would be likely to result in significant increases in the need to travel. Due to the location of the sites proposed (some of which are in peripheral and rural locations), it is likely that car transport would be the preferred method of transport to these sites. The scale of development proposed, across several policies (including in particular policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7 and EMP8), would also result in adverse effects on the Natural Resources and Waste SA objectives. These adverse effects would arise during both the construction and operational usage of the developments proposed under these policies. Whilst such effects could be mitigated, to some extent, by other policies in the draft Local Plan (for example policies DBE1, DBE6 and CC12), it is considered that the scale of development would still result in an overall negative effect on these appraisal objectives.

3.4.4 Town Centres and Leisure

The policies contained in this chapter would be expected to have positive effects on the Economy and Employment SA objective as they would collectively help retain the competitiveness of the retail, professional services, hospitality and leisure industries in the urban and rural centres which in-turn should help to ensure that employment in these industries is maximised. The policies of this chapter are also expected to result in the growth of the coastal

communities in Herne Bay and Whitstable and in consequence, significant positive effects would be expected on the Rural/Coastal Communities SA objective.

The policies would significantly support the provision of services and facilities in the District, including cultural, educational, leisure and health facilities which has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Access to Services SA objective. The policies would also have significant positive effects on the Sustainable Living SA objective as they are likely to encourage people to live in town centres and improve the provision of shops and services. The provision of additional services would also be expected to have significant positive effects on the Quality of Life SA objective.

In contrast to other chapters, there would be a positive effect on the Use of Land SA objective as the policies would promote the wise use of land and help reduce the amount of underused land in urban areas.

There is no relationship between the chapter policies and the Water Quality and Housing SA objectives.

The appraisal has identified that effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment and Geology and Biodiversity SA objectives would be neutral. This is primarily due to the fact that most of the policies in this chapter relate to changes in the operation of existing buildings and that the urban areas in the District generally have low biodiversity value.

Some of the development proposed in the chapter policies (such as under Policy TCL7 and Policy TCL10) would be located in areas at risk from flooding and therefore a cumulative minor negative effect on the Flood Risk and Climate Change SA objectives has been identified. However, any such development would be subject to the requirements of other draft Local Plan policies (such as policies CC4, CC5 and CC6) which seek to minimise any effects relating to flood risk.

Whilst most policies will have an uncertain or neutral effect on the Waste SA objective, Policies TCL10 and TCL11 would be likely to lead to an increase in the amount of waste generated in the District and therefore a cumulative minor negative effect has been identified in respect of the Waste SA objective.

3.4.5 Transport Infrastructure

Modelling suggests that an increasing population will lead to a rise in traffic within the District, however, measures proposed in the draft Local Plan should reduce congestion through improvements to the transport network in key locations and the promotion of alternative modes of transport. In this context, policies T1-T4 are expected to have a significant positive effect on the Transport SA objective through promoting sustainable transport and offering alternatives to the car. Policies T9 and T10, meanwhile, will have a significant positive effect on this objective through controlling car parking. Policies T4-T8 will contribute towards both offering more sustainable options for travel and controlling parking through increasing capacity in park and ride sites. Policies T11 and T15 provide infrastructure to help manage the network and mitigate against increased congestion expected from increased

population in developments. Policy T17 also seeks to provide infrastructure when required and measures to reduce demand for travel.

The impact of policies T1-T8 on promoting more sustainable travel, and policies T9 and T10 in implementing parking restrictions, would be expected to have a significant positive effect on the Climate Change SA objective. This is further supported through policies T11-T15 which aim to reduce current and forecast congestion by providing new roads. However, the construction and completion of the network improvements may (over the long term) accommodate or possibly contribute to the generation of further traffic. The net effect is likely to be localised improvement in air quality; however, overall, there may be an increase in vehicle emissions from increased movements, associated with these policies.

The provision of transport infrastructure under policies T11-T15 is expected to have a significantly positive effect on the Access to Services and Economy and Employment SA objectives through improving transport connections and reducing the congestion expected from increased population associated with new developments. As a result, cumulatively the transport policies are expected to have a significant positive effect on these objectives.

Policies T16 and T10 drive the significant positive cumulative effects of transport policies on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective through protecting rural landscape along rural lanes and the historic character of the city centre.

The policies contained in this chapter are likely to generate a number of potentially minor negative effects on air quality, land use, natural resources, water quality and waste, contingent on location, phasing and design.

The policies of this chapter have no clear relationships with the SA objectives related to the following areas: Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion; Natural Resources; and Waste.

3.4.6 Tourism and Visitor Economy

Policies TV7 and TV8 have both been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Rural/Coastal Communities SA objective given their focus on the promotion of tourist or recreational facilities in rural areas. These policies will not only assist in the diversification of the rural/coastal economy but will also have secondary positive effects on other rural/coastal businesses.

The policies in the tourism chapter would generally be expected to have positive effects, albeit minor in scale, on the following SA objective: Economy and Employment; Countryside and Historic Environment; Access to Services; Design; Sustainable Living; and Quality of Life.

Minor negative effects would be expected on the Waste SA objective, as new tourism related development that is supported in the majority of the policies would be expected to increase waste arisings. The additional resource use associated with the construction and operation of development supported under policies TV1, TV2 and TV8 would result in minor negative effects on the Natural Resources SA objective. There would also be an increase in

greenhouse gas emissions during the construction and operation of the development supported in policies TV1, TV2 and TV8, and therefore minor negative effects are expected in respect of the Climate Change SA objective. The effects of the proposed development outlined in these policies could be mitigated by the application of other draft Local Plan policies (see policies DBE1, DBE3, DBE6 and CC12, for example); however, the scale of development would still be likely to result in overall negative effects on these appraisal objectives.

There is no clear relationship between the policies in the Tourism and Visitor Economy chapter and the Housing SA objective, although minor positive effects would be expected against Policy TV3 as underused tourist accommodation may be converted into residential use. There is also no clear relationship between the Water Quality SA objective and most of the policies in the tourism chapter, although minor negative effects are predicted for policies TV2 and TV5.

As the exact locations of development sites are unknown at this stage, effects on the Use of Land SA objective have been assessed as uncertain. For similar reasons, there is also considered to be an uncertain effect on the Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion and Geology and Biodiversity SA objectives. An uncertain effect is also expected against the Transport SA objective as some policies (policies TV1, TV2 and TV8) are expected to result in minor positive effects, whilst others are expected to have negative or uncertain effects (policies TV5, TV6, TV7).

3.4.7 Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change

The policies contained in this chapter would have a significant positive effect on the Design SA objective. This reflects the scale of new developments proposed into which the outlined sustainability measures (policies CC2, CC3, CC11) would be incorporated. These measures include requirements for zero carbon homes, Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and SuDS. The effects of policies CC2 and CC3 on the SA objective of Climate Change are also anticipated to be significantly positive.

Policies CC5 and CC6 restrict development within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and in the case of CC5 *'no development will be permitted unless exceptional justification can be given'*. Policy CC7, meanwhile, restricts development within the overtopping hazard zone, *'unless exceptional justification can be given'*. Furthermore, Policy CC8 restricts all development (with some exceptions regarding extensions) outside the urban boundary of Faversham Road, Seasalter as this area is at risk from erosion and flooding. This has been assessed as having a cumulative positive effect on the Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion SA objective. Positive effects on the SA objectives relating to the following areas are also noted: Economy and Employment; Geology and Biodiversity; Water Quality; and Natural Resources.

3.4.8 Design and the Built Environment

The policies of the Design and Built Environment chapter are anticipated to have significant positive effects on the following SA objectives: Transport; Countryside and Historic Environment; Access to Services; Design; Quality of Life; and Natural Resources. In combination with design measures to maximise energy efficiency and minimise

carbon emissions, policies DBE1, DBE3, DBE6, DBE7 and DBE12 are anticipated to have significant positive cumulative effects on the Climate Change SA objective.

Minor positive effects are predicted on the Water Quality, Geology and Biodiversity, Use of Land, Sustainable Living and Waste appraisal objectives.

3.4.9 Historic Environment

The policies of this chapter broadly seek to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment of the District which includes a World Heritage Site and many other nationally, regionally and locally designated sites, buildings and assets. Taken together, the policies in this chapter have therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective.

The District's rich and varied historic environment attracts a substantial number of visitors into the area every year and is an important economic driver. In consequence, policies which seek to protect, conserve and enhance these assets are expected to have significant positive effects on the Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Communities SA objectives. The effects of the policies on the SA objective of Sustainable Living are also anticipated to be significantly positive as the policies promote culturally sensitive tourism from which communities throughout the District could benefit.

Positive cumulative effects on the SA objectives relating Geology and Biodiversity and Quality of Life are anticipated.

The policies of this chapter have no clear relationship with the SA objectives relating to the following areas: Water Quality; Climate Change; Design; Natural Resources; and Waste.

3.4.10 Landscape and Biodiversity

The policies of this chapter strongly encourage the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and biodiversity and, as a consequence, they have been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective. Several policies have direct significant positive effects on this objective through the protection of international (Policy LB5) and national designations (policies LB6, LB11, LB12) or priority habitats and species (Policy LB9). Policies LB8, LB9 and LB10, meanwhile, have been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the objective through the protection of a range of ecological features such as trees, woodlands and hedgerows which support the connectivity of habitats. Policy LB13 is aimed at the protection and enhancement of river corridors and river catchment areas and it is anticipated that this policy will have significant positive effects on the objective as intact and healthy river systems are essential for a stable ecology and are likely to attract priority species.

Policy LB1 has a significant positive effect on the SA objective of Countryside and Historic Environment as it seeks to protect the landscape and character of the nationally designated Kent Downs AONB (the wider landscape

is protected from adverse effects of developments by Policy LB4). Six policies of this chapter would have positive effects on the objective whilst further five policies have no clear relationship.

Overall, the policies within this chapter are expected to have a significant positive effect on the Use of Land SA objective given their focus on the protection and enhancement of areas of landscape and conservation interest/importance.

Other minor positive effects associated with the implementation of policies contained in this chapter have been identified in respect of the following SA objectives: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Water Quality; Climate Change and Quality of Life.

No significant or minor negative effects were identified during the appraisal of this chapter.

3.4.11 Open Space

The need to travel is expected to be reduced through the implementation of those policies that comprise this chapter of the draft Local Plan as they broadly aim to maintain and create new open spaces and recreational facilities and encourage the enhancement of pedestrian and cycling networks. Consequently, the cumulative effect on the Transport SA objective has been assessed as significantly positive.

The protection and enhancement of open spaces and access to the countryside afforded by policies within this chapter, as well as assets/features of historical and archaeological importance, has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the appraisals objective of Countryside and Historic Environment.

As the policies in this chapter seek to maintain and enhance a broad range of recreational and physical activities they are likely to have significant positive effects on the Quality of Life and Access to Services SA objectives.

Minor positive effects are predicted on objectives relating to the following topics: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Geology and Biodiversity; Climate Change; and Sustainable Living.

No significant or minor negative effects were identified during the appraisal of this chapter.

3.4.12 Quality of Life

When considered in isolation, seven policies of this chapter would have positive effects on the Economy and Employment SA objective and nine policies would have positive effects on the Rural/Coastal Communities SA objective. Taken together, the cumulative effect of these policies is anticipated to be significantly positive as they are likely to result in a variety of investment opportunities, including health facilities. Furthermore, Policy QL7 has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the coastal community of Herne Bay as it safeguards land for community purposes aimed at providing services and housing to meet local needs.

The provision of services and facilities at new developments, locating new facilities at locations accessible via sustainable transport (Policy QL5) and safeguarding of land at two locations for community purposes according to local needs (Policy QL7) would be likely to reduce the need for travel. When considered in combination with positive effects derived from maintaining existing facilities (policies QL1, QL2, QL8, QL10) and the support of local farm shops (Policy QL4), the cumulative positive effect of the policies in this chapter on the Transport SA objective are expected to be significant.

Eight policies of this chapter (policies QL1, QL2, QL4, QL5 and QL7-QL10) have been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the Access to Services SA objective as they are aimed at maintaining existing, and supporting investment in new, facilities. Furthermore, the policies encourage equal access and are likely to stimulate the economy. The same significantly positive effects are expected on the Sustainable Living SA objective.

The cumulative effect of this chapter's policies is anticipated to be positive on the Climate Change and Quality of Life SA objectives.

There is potential to revise policy QL12 in a manner that is worded similarly to QL11 so that '*Development that could directly or indirectly result in material additional pollutants other than air and worsening environmental quality within the area surrounding the development site will not be permitted unless measures acceptable and agreed by the appropriate regulator have been taken as part of the proposal*'. At present, the focus of the policy is on mitigating pollution, rather than setting it in context of the existing environment with the potential to reduce pollution overall (in line with paragraph 17 of the NPPF).

The policies of this chapter do not have a notable effect on the SA objectives relating to the following topics: Water Quality; Countryside and Historic Environment; Geology and Biodiversity; Housing; Use of Land; Natural Resources; and Waste.

No significant or minor negative effects were identified during the appraisal of this chapter.

No clear relationship between the policies of this chapter and the SA objectives of Flood Risk and Design have been identified.

3.5 Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Effects

3.5.1 Cumulative Effects Arising From the Draft Local Plan Policies

Table 3.15 presents the assessment of the cumulative (and synergistic) effects of the draft Local Plan policies in the medium to long-term. The short-term cumulative effects have not been identified within **Table 3.15**, but will be similar for a number of the SA objectives. The exception is the short-term cumulative effects arising as a result of multiple and localised construction activities including, for example, increased generation of waste (from building materials), increased levels of transport and congestion and an increase in local air pollution.

The cumulative effects of the draft Local Plan policies (as well as their interaction with other plans and programmes) are difficult to meaningfully or accurately assess. However, our best judgment indicates that most of the SA objectives will experience significant positive effects as a result of the implementation of the policies contained in the draft Local Plan. These include the following topic areas: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Countryside and Historic Environment; Access to Services; Sustainable Living; Design; Quality of Life; and Housing. Furthermore, overall minor positive effects are anticipated on the Water Quality SA objective.

Significant negative effects are expected in respect of the Natural Resources and Waste SA objectives. This reflects the anticipated quantum of growth to be accommodated in the District over the plan period which is expected to, in-turn, result in an increase in the use of natural resources (particularly water) and waste arisings. Minor negative effects have also been identified in respect of the SA objectives relating to Transport and Climate Change. Again, this is a reflection of the anticipated level of development over the plan period (and the associated increase in population, visitor numbers and economic development) which is expected to result in an increase in the absolute numbers of vehicle movements and associated emissions and energy consumption. Additionally, land has been allocated in the draft Local Plan to meet housing and employment land needs and it is inevitable that development will take place on greenfield land. In consequence, there is expected to be a cumulative negative effect on the Use of Land SA objective.

The draft Local Plan sets measures to protect biodiversity and habitats, particularly designated features. However, the cumulative effect of the policies on Geology and Biodiversity is uncertain as development on greenfield land cannot be avoided and local biodiversity features may be impacted.

Table 3.15 Results of the Cumulative Effects Assessment

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Strategy	Housing Development	Economic Development and Employment	Town Centres and Leisure	Transport Infrastructure	Tourism and Visitor Economy	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	Design and Built Environment	Historic Environment	Landscape and Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
1. Economy and Employment	++	++	++	++	++	+	0/+	0	++	+	+	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	++	++	++	++	+	++	0	~	++	+	0	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
3. Water Quality	-/+	-	-/?	~	-/?	~	+	+	~	+	0	0	+	On balance, the cumulative effect of the policies of the draft Local Plan is considered to be positive despite the potential for adverse effects arising from housing development.
4. Transport	++	--	--	++	++	?	~	++	0	~	++	++	-	A minor negative effect on the SA objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Strategy	Housing Development	Economic Development and Employment	Town Centres and Leisure	Transport Infrastructure	Tourism and Visitor Economy	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	Design and Built Environment	Historic Environment	Landscape and Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	+	-	+	0	++	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
6. Geology and Biodiversity	++/-	-/?	?	0	+	?	+	+	+	++	+	0	?	It is uncertain how the SA objective will be affected by the policies contained in the draft Local Plan.
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	+/-	--	-/?	-/?	++	-	+	++	~	+	+	+	-	A minor negative effect on the SA objective is anticipated.
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	-/?	?	?	-	~	?	+	0	~	0	0	~	0	The policies in the draft Local Plan are not anticipated to have an effect on the achievement on the objective.
9. Access to Services	++	+	++	++	++	+	0	++	0	0	++	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Strategy	Housing Development	Economic Development and Employment	Town Centres and Leisure	Transport Infrastructure	Tourism and Visitor Economy	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	Design and Built Environment	Historic Environment	Landscape and Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	++	-	+	++	++	+	~	+	++	~	+	++	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	++	~	0	~	0	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significant positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
12. Housing	++	++	+	~	~	~	0	0	0	~	0	0	++	Albeit most chapters are expected to have no clear relationship or direct effect, it has been assessed that the draft Local Plan will have significant positive effects on the SA objective as housing requirements will be met.
13. Quality of Life	++	~	+	++	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	The policies of the draft Local Plan are anticipated to have a significant positive effect on the objective.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Strategy	Housing Development	Economic Development and Employment	Town Centres and Leisure	Transport Infrastructure	Tourism and Visitor Economy	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	Design and Built Environment	Historic Environment	Landscape and Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
14. Use of Land	--	-/?	?	+	-/?	?	0	+	0	++	0	~	-	The cumulative effect on the SA objective has been assessed as negative.
15. Natural Resources	--	--	-	?	-/?	-	+	++	~	0	~	~	--	The cumulative effect on the SA objective has been assessed as significant negative.
16. Waste	--	--	--	-	-/?	-	~	+	~	~	~	~	--	The cumulative effect on the SA objective has been assessed as significant negative.

3.5.2 Cumulative Effects Arising From Other Plans and Programmes

The draft Local Plan policies sit within the context of a number of other plans and programmes including those of surrounding local Districts and plans and programmes at the county level. These plans and programmes are identified at **Appendix D** and include, for example:

- Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-2016;
- Dover District Local Development Framework- Core Strategy (adopted February 2010) and emerging Land Allocations Local Plan;
- Thanet Local Plan 2006 (saved policies) and emerging Local Plan;
- Swale Borough Draft Local Plan (August 2013);
- Ashford Core Strategy (July 2008) and emerging Local Plan;
- Draft South East Water Resources Management Plan (May 2013).

The cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the draft Local Plan policies with other plans and programmes have been assessed to ensure that significant cumulative effects on Canterbury District are considered. This assessment has revealed that there is the potential for significant negative cumulative effects on the Natural Resources and Waste SA objectives, reflecting the combined levels of growth (and associated population increase) to be delivered across the local authority areas and the associated increased use of resources (including water) and generation of waste arisings. Similarly, minor negative effects are expected in respect of the Climate Change SA objective, although effects in this regard could be minimised by low carbon, sustainable transport and resource efficiency measures contained across a number of the emerging/adopted local plans. We also note that, in accordance with the duty to co-operate, there may be opportunities for authorities to collaborate in responding to the effects of increased pressure on natural resources, waste creation and carbon emissions through the planning and development of further shared infrastructure and facilities.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Key Conclusions Emerging from the Appraisal

4.1.1 Preferred Development Option

The growth anticipated in the draft Local Plan clearly builds on early work by the Council and is broadly in-line with development Scenario E (as outlined in the Development Requirements Study) which, following appraisal, has been taken forward as the Council's preferred option. The housing requirement of 15,600 dwellings over the period 2011-2031 (or 15,795 if the NPPF 5% buffer is included) accords with this scenario and reflects the conclusions of ongoing SA work that this offers the greatest potential to optimise growth and minimise detrimental environmental effects.

Development of this scale will generate likely negative effects on SA objectives relating in particular to Geology and Biodiversity, Use of Land and Countryside and Historic Environment. The strategic allocation sites will deliver the majority of development coming forward in the District during the plan period (approximately 68%) and these sites have avoided more sensitive wildlife sites helping to minimise significant negative effects. It is not known where other developments not accounted for in the strategic (and smaller scale) allocations, existing allocations or existing sites with planning permission will be located. However, on the basis that such small scale windfall development is delivered in accordance with policies contained in the draft Local Plan and in particular with the spatial strategy set out in Policy SP4, then negative effects are not expected to be significant.

4.1.2 Draft Local Plan Policies

It is anticipated that the draft Local Plan will have significant positive effects on SA objectives relating to the following topics: Economy and Employment; Rural/Coastal Communities; Access to Services; Sustainable Living; Design; and Housing. The cumulative effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective have also been assessed as significant positive as the policies offer protection to a broad range of designated and non-designated assets of landscape, archaeological and historical value whilst protecting the countryside from adverse effects resulting from development.

Significant negative effects are expected in respect of the Natural Resources and Waste SA objectives. Minor negative effects have also been recorded against the appraisal objectives for Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change and Use of Land. Many of these effects reflect the quantum and location of development. For example, Policy SP3 makes provision for employment land, transport infrastructure and 15,600 new homes over the lifetime of the Plan (or 15,795 if the NPPF 5% buffer is included) and this will lead to an increase in land take with likely localised effects on biodiversity, carbon emissions, resource use and waste arisings. These adverse effects can, however, be mitigated (at least in part) and there a number of policies contained in the draft Local Plan (including Strategy (SP7), Landscape and Biodiversity (LB5, LB6 and LB7), Heritage (HE 1, HE2 and HE3), Design and Built Environment (DBE1, DBE6), Climate Change, Flooding and Coast Change (CC12 and CC13)) that provide appropriate mitigation. Growth in economic activity, residential population and visitors is likely to increase the

amount of traffic throughout the District (despite policies and measures aimed at minimising these effects, as well as promoting more sustainable transport options, particularly for residents). Consequently, detrimental impacts on air quality as well as increased carbon emissions are expected.

In some instances, the draft Local Plan policies are particularly forward looking. Policies CC12 and CC13 are notable in this regard, ensuring that new development does not have an adverse effect on the water environment and where infrastructure is required, it is phased in such a manner to anticipate future demand. Furthermore, Policy CC12 commits the Council to *'seek to ensure that every opportunity is taken to enhance existing aquatic environments and ecosystems'*. Given the growing and sustained pressures on water resources in Kent, these policies provide some assurance that development in the District will be planned to avoid any further negative effects.

4.2 Key Recommendations Emerging from the Appraisal

The SA of the Local Plan is an ongoing and iterative process and the Council has sought to address recommendations arising from previous appraisal work in current draft Local Plan. The appraisal presented in this report has identified some areas where the performance of the draft Local Plan policies against the SA objectives could be enhanced. These are as follows:

- **Preferential use of previously developed land appears to be missing from Local Plan policies.** It is suggested that the Council considers the inclusion of text that seeks to prioritise the use of previously developed land. This could be addressed under either modification to Policy SP4 or to policies in other parts of the plan such as Policy DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').
- **There is potential to revise policy QL12 in a manner that is worded similarly to QL11** so that 'Development that could directly or indirectly result in material additional pollutants other than air and worsening environmental quality within the area surrounding the development site will not be permitted unless measures acceptable and agreed by the appropriate regulator have been taken as part of the proposal'. At present, the focus of the policy is on mitigating pollution, rather than setting it in context of the existing environment with the potential to reduce pollution overall (in line with paragraph 17 of the NPPF).

We note that additional text has been inserted into the Strategy chapter to address the previous SA Report comments on the need to demonstrate compliance with the duty to co-operate introduced in section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (inserted by the Localism Act 2011); however, we would encourage the Council to go further and make earlier and clear reference to the many instances of how it has addressed the duty. For example, it is not evident within this chapter how the Council has worked with the range of bodies identified under the legislation²⁹ on the development of the current draft Local Plan. The Council could include reference to text and policies such as CC9, CC13, HD7, QL6 and T1 to make this more explicit.

²⁹ The prescribed bodies are: the Environment Agency; the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage); Natural England; the Mayor of London; the Civil Aviation Authority; the Homes and Communities Agency; Primary Care Trusts; the Marine Management Organisation; the Office of Rail Regulation; the Highways Agency; Transport for London; Integrated Transport Authorities; and Highway authorities.

4.3 Monitoring

It is a requirement of SA to establish how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the draft Local Plan will be monitored. However, as ODPM Guidance (ODPM, 2005) notes, it is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead, monitoring needs to be focused on significant sustainability effects.

Monitoring the adopted Local Plan for sustainability effects can help to answer questions such as:

- Were the SA's predictions of sustainability effects accurate?
- Is the Local Plan contributing to the achievement of desired SA objectives?
- Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
- Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?

Monitoring should be focussed on:

- Significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused;
- Significant effects where there was uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be undertaken; and
- Where there is the potential for effects to occur on sensitive environmental receptors (for example, the Thanet and Sandwich Bay SPA).

Appendix K identifies a number of potential indicators that could be used for monitoring the sustainability impacts of the draft Local Plan. The list contains a number of indicators which are already in common use (e.g. from Defra). The table highlights potential indicators for all of the SA objectives.

In addition, Canterbury City Council produces an Annual Monitoring Report in April each year. This report contains both District-wide and local level data which could be used to monitor the effects against a number of SA objectives (including a number of those above).

4.4 The Next Steps

The draft Local Plan will be subject to a period of public consultation (from 5th June 2014 to 18th July 2014), along with this SA Report and Habitats Regulations Assessment before it is considered by an independent planning inspector.

4.5 Quality Assurance

The ODPM SEA Guidance contains a Quality Assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met and are shown in **Appendix A**.

Appendix A

Quality Assurance

Quality Assurance Checklist

Objectives and Context

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. 	Section 1.2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. 	Sustainability issues are identified in Section 2 and Table 2.1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. 	Objectives are identified in Table 2.2. Possible indicators for monitoring are identified again Appendix D.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained. 	Plans and programmes are identified and included in Appendix D.

Scoping

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. 	<p>The environmental bodies were consulted on the Scoping Report for Canterbury in May 2006. The Scoping Report was subsequently revised in July 2007.</p> <p>The environmental bodies have also been consulted on the updated scoping report (in October 2009 for 6 weeks). The Scoping Report has been subsequently revised in March 2010.</p> <p>This baseline has been updated, plans and programmes revised and key sustainability issues reviewed to ensure all contextual information continues to be appropriate, and the resulting appraisal framework consistent with Canterbury's needs. This has taken into account any comments received during consultation on the SA Report concerning the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment focuses on significant issues. Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Key sustainability issues have been identified in Table 2.1 which has assisted in focussing on the significant issues in the assessment.</p> <p>These are made clear throughout the Report where appropriate. Section 2.7 highlights specific difficulties encountered in completing the assessment.</p> <p>All SEA topics are covered in the SA.</p>

Baseline Information

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described. 	Table 2.1 and Appendix C.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable. 	Table. 2.1 and Appendix C.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	See Section 2.7 and comments made clear throughout the Report where appropriate.

Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects

Quality Assurance Checklist

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant. 	Section 3 presents the assessment of the sustainability performance of the preferred development option and proposed policies of the draft Local Plan. This is set out in matrices at Appendix E and Appendix F that have been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. 	<p>Positive and negative effects are considered within the assessments at Appendix E and Appendix I. Potential effects are identified in the short, medium and long-term.</p> <p>Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate. This is summarised in Section 3.5 and within the cumulative effects matrix (Table 3.15).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. 	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate (including in the cumulative effects Table 3.15)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds. 	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	These are described in Section 2 and in Appendix H.

Mitigation measures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. 	These are identified in the commentary, and within the key conclusions and recommendations (Section 4).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified. 	These are identified in the commentary, and within the key conclusions and recommendations (Section 4).

The SA Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. 	The SA Report is clear and concise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. 	A designations map is included at Appendix J.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. 	<p>Section 2 presents the methodology used for the assessment.</p> <p>Information is referenced throughout the report.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a non-technical summary 	Included.

Consultation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. 	The SA of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan was subject to consultation between June and September 2013. This SA Report will be subject to consultation alongside the Submission Draft Local Plan prior to Examination in Public.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report. 	The SA of the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan was subject to consultation between June and September 2013. This SA Report will be subject to consultation alongside the Submission Draft Local Plan prior to Examination in Public.

Decision-making and information on the decision

Quality Assurance Checklist	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan. 	<p>Appendix B summarises consultation response received on the SA Report concerning the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan and, where appropriate, how they have been taken into account in this SA Report.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. 	<p>Appendix B summarises consultation response received on the SA Report concerning the Preferred Option Draft Local Plan and, where appropriate, how they have been taken into account in this SA Report.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered. 	<p>Section 1 of this report details the evolution of the draft Local Plan and Section 3 outlines the key options considered in developing the preferred development option.</p>

Appendix B

Consultation Response Summary

ID	Full Name	Organisation Details	Question 1 - Please select the section of the Sustainability Appraisal to which your comment relates	Question 1a: Main doc comment - Please insert the paragraph number or table number to which your comment relates.	Question 2 - Is your comment made in support, or as an objection?	Question 4 - Comment summary	Question 5 - If objecting, please state what change you are seeking, which could resolve your objection.	Response
SA-PO25	Mr John Lister	Lead Adviser Natural England	Appendix G: Possible indicators for monitoring	N/A	Objecting	We commend monitoring the outcome of development management decisions - although the nature and scale of development is important, along with the nature and scale of harm: 1 resulting from approved proposals, 2 avoided, mitigated or compensated in approved proposals 3 that was avoided in the case of refusals		The comment is noted. Appendix G of the SA Report of the draft Local Plan (May 2013) sets out the possible indicators proposed to monitor the likely significant effects of implementing the Local Plan. These are structured according to the SA framework objectives and collectively provide a comprehensive monitoring framework. Natural England propose further refinement of those proposed measures that relate to biodiversity, focusing measures on those effects that could arise from individual planning decisions. This extends a strategic monitoring framework (which provides district level information) to site and project level which is beyond the scope of the SA. However, information on mitigation and enhancement measures is included in the Annual Monitoring Report completed by the Council.
SA-PO22	Mr John Lister	Lead Adviser Natural England	Non-technical summary	xiv	Objecting	We welcome reference to NPPF para 112 and have suggested, in our comments on the recent version of the plan, that it needs to consider and justify the allocation of a significant area of the Best and Versatile Agricultural Land -, albeit, in the absence of sustainable alternatives, this may be a reasonably short statement.		The comment is noted. Paragraph 112 of the National Planning Policy Framework states 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality'. The Council achieved allocations of housing under the previous Local Plan of up to 80% on brownfield land in recent years. In consequence, the availability of suitable brownfield sites has diminished, and a greater proportion of development will need to be located on greenfield sites. Where best and most versatile land has been identified for any of the strategic sites proposed, the SA Report will identify the effects, and will document the Council's reasoning. Beyond the sites allocated in the draft Local Plan, the Council will encourage developers to consider whether there is previously developed land available in suitable locations for new development, rather than locating development on fresh land.
SA-PO21	Mr Phil Rose		Non-technical summary	xiv	Supporting	AMEC has correctly identified that the Local Plan does not address the need to significantly upgrade waste management infrastructure. This is a particularly sensitive issue in Herne Bay, where the infrastructure appears to be at the limits of its capacity.		The comment and support is noted. The issue concerning future demand for waste management infrastructure will be considered further in the next iteration of the SA Report.
SA-PO19	Mr Phil Rose		Non-technical summary	xiii	Supporting	There is no strategy for sustainable development, so why is the Council bothering to present the Local Plan at this stage? Let's not forget, the Council has known the Local Plan would need renewing FOR YEARS. There have been years of preparation time. Why are we being forced to comment on a job half-done?	Put the consultation process on hold until the Council has ALL the required elements in place - e.g. economic strategy, environmental strategy, transport strategy, sustainable development strategy.	Disagree. The SA Report of the draft Local Plan (May 2013) noted that whilst the draft policy SP1 included reference to a strategy for sustainable development, no specific strategy document was provided. It was suggested that if the intention was to ensure that all readers of the plan considered the policies together (and so did not read individual policies in isolation) the wording is amended in the policy to achieve this; however, if the intent was to refer to a sustainable development strategy, further substantiation would be needed. The Council have indicated that it was the former interpretation and further consideration will be given to the wording in SP1.
SA-PO18	Mrs Christobel Seath		Section 1: Introduction	1.3	Objecting	A Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Local District Plan which examines any effects on the environment and the alternatives to the proposals should have been carried out. There seems to be no evidence that this has been done.		Disagree. Section 1.3 of the SA Report of the draft Local Plan (May 2013) states 'Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plans is a requirement on all local planning authorities (i.e. Canterbury City Council in this instance) under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004. In undertaking this requirement, the Council must also incorporate the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.' Appendix A of the SA Report of the draft Local Plan sets how the SA Report complies with all the SEA Directive requirements (and follows government guidance on this point). For the purposes of clarity and in order to demonstrate that the SA does also meet the requirements of SEA, this will be repeated in the next iteration of the SA Report.

ID	Full Name	Organisation Details	Question 1 - Please select the section of the Sustainability Appraisal to which your comment relates	Question 1a: Main doc comment - Please insert the paragraph number or table number to which your comment relates.	Question 2 - Is your comment made in support, or as an objection?	Question 4 - Comment summary	Question 5 - If objecting, please state what change you are seeking, which could resolve your objection.	Response
SA-PO17	Mr Alister Hume	Hume Planning Consultancy Limited	Section 4: Conclusion and recommendations	4.1	Supporting	The testing of the "Canterbury focus" and the "Coastal and Hersden" spatial options and the reasoning for selecting the Local Plan strategy is clearly explained and the findings are considered to be robust. It is considered that the scoring adopted does not sufficiently do justice to the regenerative impact of development at Hersden which are unique and distinguishes this opportunity from other strategic locations, although the overall conclusions are supported.		The comment and support is acknowledged. The issue concerning regenerative benefits of proposed development in Hersden will be considered as part of the development of the next iteration of the SA Report.
SA-PO32		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	The SA of the draft Local Plan is informed by the SA of sites presented in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Appraisal. There are worksheets for each SHLAA site, and these are used to compare New Thanington with South Canterbury. The current New Thanington site appears as site 70 with a larger site including land owned by others, as site 210. The scoring system of impact for each site is over-simplistic and the scores are not based on the reality of development proposals.		Disagree. The SA of the SHLAA was completed in October 2012 and the results were presented in the Technical Report, provided as one of the supplementary reports at the time of the consultation on the draft Local Plan. Reflecting the differences between appraising sites and policies, a tailored sustainability appraisal matrix was developed and used to complete the appraisal of the SHLAA sites. This was based on the sixteen sustainability objectives and guide questions taken from the 2010 Scoping Report; however, the objectives and guide questions were modified to take into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appraisal includes objectives that were not applicable to site level appraisal e.g. those objectives/questions that require a level of detail that is unavailable at this stage, such as matters that relate to design, energy use and carbon emissions. For these objectives and/or guide questions, a comment of 'not applicable' was recorded; • Where insufficient information is available to make an appraisal of the effects of the proposed site, an 'uncertain' effect is recorded; • The need to include additional questions (such as proximity to community infrastructure) to aid the appraisal process; • The need to provide guidance on interpretations of significance to aid consistency in the appraisal process. Criteria have been developed reflecting academic research, government guidance and emerging best practice. GIS information was used supplemented with the policy requirements and constraints assessment that have also been undertaken of the site by Canterbury City Council.

ID	Full Name	Organisation Details	Question 1 - Please select the section of the Sustainability Appraisal to which your comment relates	Question 1a: Main doc comment - Please insert the paragraph number or table number to which your comment relates.	Question 2 - Is your comment made in support, or as an objection?	Question 4 - Comment summary	Question 5 - If objecting, please state what change you are seeking, which could resolve your objection.	Response
SA-PO15	Mrs Christobel Seath	Clerk Bridge Parish Council	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	Bridge Parish Council does not accept that the 2012 sustainability appraisals carried out on sites SHLAA-201 and SHLAA-186 in our village provide valid evidence for further development in Bridge.		Disagree. Along with all SHLAA sites, the appraisal of SHLAA sites 186 and 201 is presented in the October 2012 Technical Report, provided as one of the supplementary reports at the time of the consultation on the draft Local Plan. A tailored sustainability appraisal matrix was developed and used to complete the appraisal of the SHLAA sites. This was based on criteria that had been developed reflecting academic research, government guidance and emerging best practice. GIS information was used supplemented with the policy requirements and constraints assessment that have also been undertaken of the site by Canterbury City Council. SHLAA site 186 is summarised as follows: '2.3ha Greenfield site in the rural village of Bridge, currently used for grazing of horses. The surrounding area is residential (north) and agricultural with large open spaces (south). 90 – 115 houses proposed. The site is within SLA, AONB and a Conservation Area, so that development will lead to significant negative effects on Countryside and Historic Environment. Minor negative effects on Biodiversity, Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Significant positive effects on Transport and Access to Services with minor positive effects on Rural Community and Housing.' It is unclear what aspect of the appraisal (whether the methodology employed, the data used or the resulting appraisal), that the respondent feels is invalid. It is noted that neither site was taken forward into the draft Local Plan.
SA-PO14	Mrs Christobel Seath	Clerk Bridge Parish Council	Section 1: Introduction	1.3	Objecting	The Parish Council has also been advised that the CDLP does not comply with the requirements of the EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment.		Disagree. The SA process and Report has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and regulations. Appendix A of the SA Report of the draft Local Plan (May 2013) sets out how the report has met the requirements of the SEA Directive and UK SEA regulations (and is in line with government guidance).
SA-PO13	Mrs Christobel Seath	Clerk Bridge Parish Council	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.1.1	Objecting	Agricultural land policy has been omitted from the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local District Plan.		Disagree. Appendix C of the SA Report of the draft local Plan (2013) contains a review of plans and programmes (as required by the SEA Directive and regulations). This includes a summary of national planning policy contained in the national planning policy framework (2012) and states 'Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.' The SA framework (Table 2.2 of the 2013 SA Report) contains criteria concerning sustainable land use such as 'Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?'. A key recommendation of the SA Report of the draft Local Plan (May 2013) is that the Council consider the inclusion of text that addresses NPPF paragraph 112 which states 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality'. This could be addressed under either modification to SP4 (part 5 and replacing the currently unidentified cross reference given to policy EMP**) or to DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').

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SA-PO12	Miss Gemma Avory	Water Resources Planner South East Water	Appendix C: Review of plans and programmes	c66	Objecting	We believe that the Commentary section and throughout the Sustainability Appraisal, there is a failure to recognise that if there is insufficient water available this will have environmental, social and economic implications for the District.	The local plan and associated sustainability appraisal should further explore the opportunities to reduce water demand and increase water efficiency and also support water resource development.	Disagree. Water resource availability is identified as a key sustainability issue for consideration by the appraisal. Table 2.1 of the SA Report of the draft local plan (2013) includes the following commentary 'With an average annual rainfall of 700mm the South East of England is one of the driest regions in the UK and is classified as an area of 'serious water stress' by the Environment Agency. Southern Water serves around 2.3 million customers with the majority of its water resources (70%) coming from groundwater, which makes the area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns....The pressures on water resources are set to increase through additional demands from population growth and new housing. Greater water efficiency, especially within existing and future housing stock, is essential for the sustainable management of water resources (www.southernwater.co.uk).' In the commentary on policy CC13, the SA notes 'Policy CC13 seeks to ensure the availability of water supplies throughout severe conditions by provision of water infrastructure such as storage provisions but would not directly lead to a reduction in water use through maximising efficiency....Policy CC13 should include measures for maximising efficiency (reduction of leakage) and reducing water demand'. This is reflected in the key recommendations. The dWRMP for the South East will be reviewed to determine any additional relevant information for the water resource zone containing Canterbury.
SA-PO10	Mr Robert Douthwaite		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	Within the context of the need to mitigate the impact of development on the best agricultural land, the SEA should have identified the quality of agricultural land for each SHLAA site and quantified the cumulative impact of the preferred plan on agriculture (economic and other) compared with an alternative plan (say, development of poorer land to the North of the city). A similar procedure should have been followed for each of the other sustainability issues.		Disagree. The quality of agricultural land is identified in the site appraisal forms e.g. SHLAA site 201 for example. Scoring of effects takes into account land use and this informs the comparative assessment of each site's performance. Different configurations of strategic sites have then been considered in the SA Report of the draft Local Plan.

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SA-PO38		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	This section states that a second strategic allocation at Canterbury was not supported, as the traffic generated at this location could not be sustained. This decision does not seem to have been supported by evidence to show that there would be an overwhelming transport issue that could not be resolved. It contradicts the statement in the para above which states that the SE Plan identified Canterbury as a regional hub, and that the majority of new development should be located there.	In fact, the representations made as part of the New Thanington proposals were supported by a technical assessment that showed that, although congestion could not be fully removed from this part of the City, the development proposals could be accommodated, and would provide a significant opportunity for greater emphasis on sustainable travel into the City Centre .	Disagree. The respondent questions the basis of a second strategic site for Canterbury. The SHLAA appraisal found that development of the Thanington site (SHLAA 70) would have significant positive effects on the SA objectives for Economy, Housing, Access to Services and Climate Change. The appraisal also identified significant negative effects on Transport, Sustainable Living, Countryside (within AHLV), Use of Land and Biodiversity (the site is partly adjacent to SSSI). Effects identified included inadequate access to sustainable transport options, insufficient capacity at road junctions leading to problems at Homersham/A28, use of Grade 1 and Grade 2 Agricultural Land, effects on landscape and the setting of Canterbury cathedral and proximity to a SSSI. In consequence, the Thanington site was included in an 'amber' group (which grouped sites with both significant negative and positive effects) in the category of sites abutting the urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable. The site SA was one of a number of assessments that the Council considered (along with consideration of constraints, suitability and viability) in determining the selection of preferred sites to be included in the Preferred Options Local Plan. With regard to the Thanington site, the SA Report of the draft Local Plan stated that: 'Following consultations with Kent County Council and the Local Transport Authority it was decided that a second large strategic development site at Canterbury could not be supported. Only one other potential site was identified at Thanington on the outskirts of the city. However it was felt that the traffic generated by a development at this location could not be sustained due to existing highway constraints and the impact on the adjacent strategic retail allocation at Wincheap.'
SA-PO9	Mr Robert Douthwaite		Section 1: Introduction	1.3	Objecting	A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Local Development Plan is also a legal requirement. An SEA can be incorporated into an SA, but in this instance the consultant AMEC has issued a disclaimer (Box 1, Executive Summary) that the SA "does not comply with the legal requirements of the SEA Directive". The local Development Plan is therefore open to legal challenge. An SEA should examine the likely significant effects on the environment and the reasonable alternatives to the plan.		Disagree. Section 1.3 of the SA Report of the draft Local Plan (May 2013) states 'Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plans is a requirement on all local planning authorities (i.e. Canterbury City Council in this instance) under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004. In undertaking this requirement, the Council must also incorporate the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.' For the purposes of clarity and in order to demonstrate that the SA does also meet the requirements of SEA, this will be repeated in the next iteration of the SA Report. The comment refers to a separate Technical Report providing the SA of the SHLAA sites which was used as part of the evidence to demonstrate that all proposed sites had been appraised.

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SA-PO8	Mr Robert Douthwaite		Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.1.1	Objecting	The need to protect the best quality agricultural land is omitted as a core policy, and food security is omitted as a key sustainability issue. The issue is particularly relevant because: self-sufficiency in UK food production is in decline; Grade 1 and 2 land is scarce; Grade 1 and 2 land is well represented in the district and south Canterbury; the LDP threatens a large area of high grade agricultural land; there is a statutory duty to consult Natural England on these sites.		Disagree. Appendix C of the SA Report of the draft local Plan (2013) contains a review of plans and programmes (as required by the SEA Directive and regulations). This includes a summary of national planning policy contained in the national planning policy framework (2012) and states 'Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.' The SA framework (Table 2.2 of the 2013 SA Report) contains criteria concerning sustainable land use such as 'Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?'. A key recommendation of the SA Report is that the Council consider the inclusion of text that addresses NPPF paragraph 112 which states 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality'. This could be addressed under either modification to SP4 (part 5 and replacing the currently unidentified cross reference given to policy EMP**) or to DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').
SA-PO7	Mr Robert Douthwaite		Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.2	Objecting	One of the most fundamental sustainability issues is the availability of food. Food security - and the need to protect our best agricultural land - is recognised by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 112). Remarkably, the City Council has omitted this policy from the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local District Plan - Preferred Option (LOP).		The comment is noted. The scope of the SA was subject to consultation in 2010 with all statutory SEA consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage) and the framework was amended accordingly. The issue of food security was not proposed. The importance of agricultural land is however reflected in the SA Report. Appendix C of the SA Report of the draft local Plan (2013) contains a review of plans and programmes (as required by the SEA Directive and regulations). This includes a summary of national planning policy contained in the national planning policy framework (2012) and states 'Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.' The SA framework (Table 2.2 of the 2013 SA Report) contains criteria concerning sustainable land use such as 'Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?'. A key recommendation of the SA Report is that the Council consider the inclusion of text that addresses NPPF paragraph 112 which states 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality'. This could be addressed under either modification to SP4 (part 5 and replacing the currently unidentified cross reference given to policy EMP**) or to DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').

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SA-P06	Devine Homes Strand Lucchesi Buchan		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	Table 3.8	Objecting	Table 3.8 Appraisal of the Proposed Sites for the "Coastal Towns and Hersden Option". Again SHLLA site 001 columns Countryside & Historic Environment and Geology & Biodiversity is assessed as negative. There appears no appreciation of the significant Environmental and Biodiversity benefits associated with the extension of Duncan Down, improved management of Benacre Wood or the provision of the Allotments and open space covering over 2/3rds of the allocated site.	Amend said columns as either 0 or +	Disagree. The negative effect recorded against Countryside and Heritage for SHLAA site 001 reflects the impact that development of a 33 ha greenfield site would have on the countryside and landscape. The site includes Benacre Wood, a designated LWS and is also covered by a TPO and which also links with other areas of nature conservation interest at Duncan Down to the north and west of the site. The site holds a prominent position to the south of Whitstable and from which there are views across the town. It is also prominent in views from the A2990 and from residential properties to the northeast of the site.
SA-P04	Mr Chris Blunkell		Appendix E: Appraisal of the draft Local Plan policies	E143 - E165	Objecting	A combination of rising seas and central government policy with regards to sea defence makes the Faversham Road community unsustainable in contravention of what appears to be a key strategic objective for the Council. Sustainability should extend to the social and economic interests of all rather than simply urban citizens. Problems of equitable defence provision and individualisation of risk are concealed with potentially dreadful consequences for relatively few individuals.	The LDF represents an opportunity to deal with problems arising from this, but the draft contains nothing at all to this end - indeed it risks perpetuating a strong urban bias. I would urge planners to take this rare opportunity to put this straight, and to properly involve people at Faversham Road (and indeed elsewhere in England in Wales) in proper and structured efforts at constructing a genuinely sustainable future.	Comment noted. The comment proposes changes to planning policies balancing the need and potentially beneficial effects of development with the potential for increased frequency and severity of coastal flooding. The consultee is particularly interested in circumstances in Faversham. The matter should be given further consideration in the next iteration by the Council. The SA of the draft Local Plan (2013) comments on the relevant policies and notes 'Policy CC4 ensures that new developments are not vulnerable towards the effects of climate change, i.e. flooding. Furthermore this policy requires a contribution towards new flood defences or mitigation measures should development consent be given in areas at risk of flooding or surface water run-off.....Policies CC7, CC8 and CC10 restrict development in overtopping hazard zones as well as in front of the shoreline on Faversham Road and the Coastal Protection Zone.'
SA-P03	Mr Chris Blunkell		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.4.7	Objecting	A combination of rising seas and central government policy with regards to sea defence makes the Faversham Road community unsustainable in contravention of what appears to be a key strategic objective for the Council. Sustainability should extend to the social and economic interests of all rather than simply urban citizens. Problems of equitable defence provision and individualisation of risk are concealed with potentially dreadful consequences for relatively few individuals.	The LDF represents an opportunity to deal with problems arising from this, but the draft contains nothing at all to this end - indeed it risks perpetuating a strong urban bias. I would urge planners to take this rare opportunity to put this straight, and to properly involve people at Faversham Road (and indeed elsewhere in England in Wales) in proper and structured efforts at constructing a genuinely sustainable future.	Comment noted. The comment proposes changes to planning policies balancing the need and potentially beneficial effects of development with the potential for increased frequency and severity of coastal flooding. The consultee is particularly interested in circumstances in Faversham. The matter should be given further consideration in the next iteration by the Council. The SA of the draft Local Plan (2013) comments on the relevant policies and notes 'Policy CC4 ensures that new developments are not vulnerable towards the effects of climate change, i.e. flooding. Furthermore this policy requires a contribution towards new flood defences or mitigation measures should development consent be given in areas at risk of flooding or surface water run-off.....Policies CC7, CC8 and CC10 restrict development in overtopping hazard zones as well as in front of the shoreline on Faversham Road and the Coastal Protection Zone.'
SA-P05	Devine Homes Strand Lucchesi Buchan		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	Table 3.4	Objecting	SHLAA site 001 shows a - negative for both Geology & Biodiversity and Countryside & Historic Environment. This ignores that over 2/3rd of the site will be given over for the extension of Duncan Down, Benacre Wood and allotments and open space. At worst the Countryside & Environment and Biodiversity for SHLAA site 001 should be neutral or better i.e. 0 or +	Amend the columns in Table 3.4 SHLAA 001 assessment of Countryside & Historic Environment and Geology & Biodiversity to 0 or + consistent with the evidence base available.	Disagree. The negative effect recorded against Biodiversity and Geology for SHLAA site 001 reflects the impact that development of a 33 ha greenfield site would have on the Benacre Wood, a designated LWS, is also covered by a TPO and which also links with other areas of nature conservation interest at Duncan Down to the north and west of the site.

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SA-PO2	Mr Robert Douthwaite		Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.1.1	Objecting	Agriculture - food - is omitted from the list of sustainability issues, yet there is nothing more fundamental. Amec recommendation relating to protecting soils has been ignored. The Plan makes no attempt to protect Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land, yet illogically it does seek to protect the AONB from development. AONBs, together with the National Parks, comprise 24% of the area of England. The SA therefore fails to comply with both the EU SEA Directive 2001/42/EC and the NPPF.	Ensure the SA is compliant with national policy and include agriculture, and the need to protect grade 1-2 soils, as sustainability issues.	Disagree. A key recommendation of the SA Report is that the Council consider the inclusion of text that addresses NPPF paragraph 112 which states 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality'. This could be addressed under either modification to SP4 (part 5 and replacing the currently unidentified cross reference given to policy EMP**) or to DBE1 (given introduction text (5.7) which begins 'Land is a finite resource...').
SA-PO1	Mr Robert Douthwaite		Non-technical summary	vii	Objecting	The SA is no substitute for an SEA, which is a legal requirement. As a result, the preferred options become highly suspect.	That the Plan is produced to a proper, legally compliant standard.	Disagree. Section 1.3 of the SA Report of the draft Local Plan (May 2013) states 'Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plans is a requirement on all local planning authorities (i.e. Canterbury City Council in this instance) under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004. In undertaking this requirement, the Council must also incorporate the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.' For the purposes of clarity and in order to demonstrate that the SA does also meet the requirements of SEA, this will be repeated in the next iteration of the SA Report.
SA-PO26	Mr John Lister	Lead Adviser Natural England	Appendix G: Possible indicators for monitoring	n/a	Objecting	In addition it would be helpful to record the nature and scale of other landscape and habitat enhancements arising from the development process (but not counted above), such as the generation of GI and ANG5, BAP Habitat etc.		The comment is noted. The next iteration of the SA Report of the Submission Local Plan will include a revised suite of proposed monitoring measures and due consideration of the suggestions to record the effects arising from habitat enhancement measures will be considered.
SA-PO24	Mr John Lister	Lead Adviser Natural England	Section 4: Conclusion and recommendations	4.2	Supporting	We support the reference to the Duty to Cooperate and recognise the value in working across boundaries to assess the need for mitigation and to deliver it in a reasonably consistent and coordinated manner.		The comment and support is noted.
SA-PO50	Cantley Limited		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	Concerned with the SA of SHLAA sites. It is clear that only a small area of the site would have local support. The SA should therefore be revised and in doing so would reduce adverse sustainability impacts: water quality, countryside and historic environment, ecology and biodiversity and climate change and flood risk. The overall sustainability be positive.	Having regard to the above, and based on a development of only approximately 10 dwellings on land towards Patribourne Road but away from the stream, overall, the Sustainability Impacts would be positive. As such the SHLAA Summary of Methodology and Assessment of Sites (June 2013) could revise its decision for the smaller area of land on SHLAA/201 to include it as a potential site for development and the site should be considered as a potential site allocation.	Disagree. Even on a smaller scheme limited to the southern end of the site, the performance against the SA objectives would remain the same (with the possible exception of Q3.1 (Water Quality), where it is not clear whether the development would be within 10m/25m of the water course). However, the reduced scheme does still seem to be in the Flood Risk Area, it is within a Conservation Area and adjacent to groups of trees. In consequence, the Council does not consider it necessary to amend the appraisal of this site.

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SA-PO23	Mr John Lister	Lead Adviser Natural England	Non-technical summary	xv	Objecting	We support the commitment not to permit development which would have an adverse effect on European sites. However, in order to demonstrate the capacity of the allocations to meet identified housing need (and thereby the soundness of the plan in this respect), the plan should (in principle) demonstrate the adequacy and deliverability of mitigation currently being considered.		The comment and support for the proposed policy approach to avoiding the effects on European designated sites is noted. Further discussion with Natural England is being undertaken to clarify mitigation measures.
SA-PO28	A J & S E Blaydes		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	We object to the proposal for North of Hersden - SHLAA 148. We have reviewed the draft plan along with its associated 'Stage 2 Site Assessment Form' and 'Sustainability Appraisal'. The draft plan and those associated documents do not reflect the true impact on the environment and the current community should the development proceed.		The comments are noted. The SHLAA site 148 was appraised along with all SHLAA sites in the 2012 Technical Report. The site proposed development of between 500 - 800 dwellings on a 60.5ha greenfield site north of Hersden. The appraisal noted a number of significant effects: due to its distance from a town centre, due to its use of Agricultural Grade 2 and 3 land and due to its proximity to an AHLV, SSSI, SAC, SPA and Ramsar and LWS. The respondent also provides further contextual information regarding transport and accessibility issues onto the A28, a separate proposal from UKPower regarding an upgrade to the power line that borders the proposed site, waste water infrastructure capacity and community facilities. The site SA is one of a number of assessments that the Council has considered (along with consideration of constraints, suitability and viability) in determining the selection of preferred sites to be included in the Preferred Options Local Plan.
SA-PO29	Hem Limbu		Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	3.32	Objecting	The draft plan and those associated documents do not reflect the true impact on the environment and the current community should the development proceed. The current "Site Assessment Form and Sustainability Appraisal" only look at the bigger elements.		The comments are noted. The respondent also provides further contextual information regarding transport and accessibility issues onto the A28, the cost of public transport, waste water infrastructure capacity, local school capacities and available community facilities. The site SA is one of a number of assessments that the Council has considered (along with consideration of constraints, suitability and viability) in determining the selection of preferred sites to be included in the Preferred Options Local Plan.
SA-PO20	Mr Phil Rose		Non-technical summary	xiii	Supporting	AMEC has correctly identified that the Council has failed to address its obligation to prioritise the use of brownfield sites.		The comment and support is noted. A key recommendation of the SA Report is that the Council consider the inclusion of text that addresses NPPF paragraph 112 which states 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality'. The next iteration of the SA Report of the Submission Local Plan will include revised text.
SA-PO55	Cantley Limited		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	SA of SHLAA sites: Flood Risk (8.1) - the proposed siting of the development would be outside of Flood Zone 3. Scores should be revised to 'No Impact'.		Disagree. The reduced scheme does still seem to be in the Flood Risk Area. In consequence, the Council does not consider it necessary to amend the appraisal of this site.
SA-PO30	Professor Philip Robinson		Section 4: Conclusion and recommendations	4.2 (para 3)	Supporting	Mention of Hersden brings up the subject of cooperation with nearby authorities over the Plan, since, with Manston airport and HS1 along this trajectory there must surely be scope for cooperation with Thanet. The AMEC report (paragraph 4.2), which is in the evidence-based documents, points out that the Plan does not in general mention this obligation, deemed so by act of Parliament. Just how far has there been cooperation with nearby authorities about the current DLP?		The comment is noted. The SA Report includes commentary to encourage the Council to review its approach to presenting how it has addressed the requirements of the duty to co-operate and make earlier and clear reference to the many instances of how it has addressed the duty.

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SA-PO31		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	It is acknowledged that the Council's SA does respond to the Directive and Regulations by considering alternatives. It is, however, considered that the SA fails to adequately deal with this matter. It would appear that the Thanington site has been dismissed prematurely without appropriate and thorough consideration. This paragraph in the SA infers that another strategic development site has already been identified and does not adequately set out why the Thanington site has been dismissed.		Disagree. Section 12 (2) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations state that the 'The [Environmental] report shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of (a) implementing the plan or programme; and (b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme'. The respondent then correctly identifies the relevant requirement in Schedule 2 to the UK SEA regulations. Given the requirement of 12 (2) for the reasonable alternative to take into account the objectives and geographic scope of the plan, it is questionable whether an individual site taken in isolation could be considered a viable alternative under the regulation. It is however, the configuration of sites that collectively represent a means to meet the housing and employment land requirements of the district that could be considered alternatives and as such it is the composition of these configurations that needs to be considered, consistent with the different spatial strategies considered for the district. The respondent questions the basis of the sites that have been included in the preferred configuration of sites (consistent with a Canterbury focus) and suggests that the Thanington site 'has been dismissed prematurely without appropriate and thorough consideration. The Thanington site (SHLAA site 70, and included as part of SHLAA site 210) was appraised (like all SHLAA sites) using the methodology outlined in the SHLAA SA Technical note. The SHLAA appraisal found that development of the Thanington site (SHLAA 70) would have significant positive effects on the SA objectives for Economy, Housing, Access to Services and Climate Change and significant negative effects on Transport, Sustainable Living, Countryside (within AHLV), Use of Land and Biodiversity (the site is partly adjacent to SSSI).
								Effects identified included inadequate access to sustainable transport options, insufficient capacity at road junctions leading to problems at Homersham/A28, use of Grade 1 and Grade 2 Agricultural Land, effects on landscape and the setting of Canterbury cathedral and proximity to a SSSI. In consequence, the Thanington site was included in an 'amber' group (which grouped sites with both significant negative and positive effects) in the category of sites abutting the urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable. The site SA was one of a number of assessments that the Council considered (along with consideration of constraints, suitability and viability) in determining the selection of preferred sites to be included in the Preferred Options Local Plan. With regard to the Thanington site, the SA Report of the draft Local Plan stated that: 'Following consultations with Kent County Council and the Local Transport Authority it was decided that a second large strategic development site at Canterbury could not be supported. Only one other potential site was identified at Thanington on the outskirts of the city. However it was felt that the traffic generated by a development at this location could not be sustained due to existing highway constraints and the impact on the adjacent strategic retail allocation at Wincheap.' The respondent states that 'It has not been explicitly set out why that particular option has been chosen or preferred at this stage'. However, the SA Report (page 34) states: '

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								In light of the overall development strategy and the constraints identified by the Council, the Preferred Option identified by the Council consisted of 42% of the housing being delivered in the Canterbury area, with 29% at Herne Bay, 11.5% in Whitstable and 17.5% in large villages. In addition, more than 70% of the employment land to be delivered would be delivered on one site (South Canterbury) with the remainder in Herne Bay.' Following a comparative analysis of different configurations, the SA Report (page 42) also states 'it is clear than Option A is the preferred option as it would not only result in more positive effects than Option B and C, but also avoid more negative effects than these options'.
SA-PO33		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	ECOLOGY. SA worksheet for SLAA70, New Thanington is flawed. The approach is simplistic and fails to recognise that the proposed development would protect and enhance Larkey Valley Woods. The proposal includes a 200-300m buffer of informal open space adjacent to Larkey Valley Woods and further connectivity with open spaces around the rest of the site. SA fails to recognise green infrastructure and ecological benefits.	A more appropriate score for biodiversity and Geology would be at worst minor negative. 6.1 and 6.2 should be at worst minor negative. 6.3 should be major positive and 6.4 should be minor positive since it fails to recognise the retention, enhancement, and management of existing hedgerows and other habitats with the proposed development. The SA appears to undervalue site 70 and over value 206. The SA of the SHLAA, and also the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan, are incorrect with respect to the assumed impacts on Geology and Biodiversity Sustainability. The correct assessments for this topic are critical as it is the only topic where there is a clear difference in the SA. A correct assessment may alter considerations for choice of the most appropriate strategic sites around Canterbury .	Disagree. SHLAA site 70 is assessed as likely to have a significant negative effect on the SA objective for Geology and Biodiversity due to its proximity to a nationally designated SSSI (Larkey Valley Wood) which includes ash-maple coppice, a varied ground flora and supports many breeding birds. The scoring is clearly set out that if a site is within 250m of a nationally designated nature conservation site, the effect will be assessed as a significant negative. The respondent cites a 200 - 300m buffer zone as appropriate to mitigate effects on the SSSI; however, does not substantiate why such a distance is appropriate given the reasons for designating the site. Site SHLAA 206 does not score as a significant negative as it is not within 250m of a nationally designated nature conservation site.
SA-PO16	Mr Alister Hume	Hume Planning Consultancy Limited	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	Table 3.4	Objecting	Site 148 achieves a low score for Sustainable Living in Table 3.4 compared with other strategic sites. Development at Hersden will include local services and retail facilities and discussions have been held with local GP's to provide a health surgery improving access to local services. The townscape and image of Hersden will also be enhanced. These factors combined with the regenerative impact of development do not appear to be reflected in the scoring approach adopted in this part of the SA.	Review and upgrading of Site 148 "Sustainable Living" score.	The comment is noted. The significant negative score against the SA objective for Sustainable Living reflects the criteria that contribute towards the objective. In particular, whether the site would encourage more people to live within a town centre and whether the location of the site would encourage greater use of town centre shops and facilities. Against these criteria the site scores poorly; however, many of the issues referenced by the respondent are reflected in the site score against other SA objectives (such as Rural/Coastal Communities, Transport, and Access to Services).

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SA-PO34		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	ECOLOGY. SA worksheet for SLAA206, South Canterbury is flawed. Uncertain score at 6.1, yet the indicative layout shows a woodland being felled. This would be better scored as minor negative, as would 6.2. 6.3 shows 'significant positive' for habitat creation. Whilst site 206 has the potential to provide opportunities and benefits for habitat creation and restoration, this is not considered to be significantly greater than at New Thanington. New Thanington proposes 52ha of open space.	Therefore the overall sustainability scoring results in the SHLAA and SA appears to unreasonably undervalue Site 70 site and over value Site 206. The SA of the SHLAA, and also the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan, are incorrect with respect to the assumed impacts on Geology and Biodiversity Sustainability. The correct assessments for this topic are critical as it is the only topic where there is a clear difference in the SA. A correct assessment may alter considerations for choice of the most appropriate strategic sites around Canterbury.	Disagree. The appraisal of site SHLAA 206 against the SA objective for Geology and Biodiversity is appraised as uncertain as there are some small woodland areas, hedgerows and tree lines, the loss of which, partly because of the size of the site, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and movement of wildlife. It is however proposed that significant structural landscaping would create habitats including 20 - 30 ha of new woodland. With regard to the respondent's statement on open space, whilst any proposals for any site are indicative at this stage, it is noted that of the 320 ha site (for SHLAA site 206), approximately 100 ha would be used for housing (assuming an average of 35 dwellings per hectare), 20 ha would be used for employment, commercial & leisure uses leaving potentially substantially more than the respondent suggests as open space.
SA-PO35		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	LANDSCAPE: At 5.1 both site 70 should be scored minor positive reflecting that the routes outside the site are already present and the open space covers only part of the development areas. At 5.3 the increase in accessible open space and biodiversity is balanced by loss of undeveloped land - neutral effect. 5.5 relating to historic features should be neutral until layout is known. 5.6 and 5.7 should be neutral - although open views may be lost, new framed views of the cathedral will be created		Disagree. SHLAA site 70 is appraised as likely to have a significant negative effect on the SA objective for Countryside and Historic Environment due to its proximity to a designated area of landscape value. Parts of the site would be within view cones identified within Canterbury Conservation Area Appraisal 2010. The Council's site assessment form states that the 'impact on the setting of the city is a key issue and a development of this size could have a significant impact'.
SA-PO36		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	LANDSCAPE: At 5.1 both site 206 should be scored minor positive reflecting that the routes outside the site are already present and the open space covers only part of the development areas. At 5.3 the increase in accessible open space and biodiversity is balanced by loss of undeveloped land - neutral effect. 5.5 relating to historic features should be neutral until layout is known. 5.6 and 5.7 should be neutral - although open views may be lost, new framed views of the cathedral will be created		Disagree. SHLAA site 206 is appraised as likely to have a significant negative effect on the SA objective for Countryside and Historic Environment due to its proximity to a designated area of landscape value. It is consistent with the appraisal of SHLAA site 70 on this criteria.

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SA-PO37		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.1.1	Objecting	Key Sustainability Issues: Transport - The lack of a transport evidence base, in terms of VISUM model outputs, the Transport Strategy and the Infrastructure Plan, makes it difficult to assess how the criteria in the SA have been applied, and whether they have been applied correctly. It is similarly difficult to see how the SA authors could have reached meaningful conclusions on these areas and issues when the technical evidence base was not available.		Disagree. The Council considers that the key questions/guidance are not reliant on the provision of transport modelling.
SA-PO11	Mr Robert Douthwaite		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	Within the context of the need to mitigate the impact of development on the best agricultural land, the SEA should have identified the quality of agricultural land for each SHLAA site and quantified the cumulative impact of the preferred plan on agriculture (economic and other) compared with an alternative plan (say, development of poorer land to the North of the City). A similar procedure should have been followed for each of the other sustainability issues.		Disagree. The quality of agricultural land is identified in the site appraisal forms e.g. SHLAA site 201 for example. Scoring of effects takes into account land use and this informs the comparative assessment of each site's performance. Different configurations of strategic sites have then been considered in the SA Report of the draft Local Plan.
SA-PO65	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	The minor negative transport score can be answered by pointing out that there is a short and safe pedestrian link to bus routes and community facilities via school path overriding the minor negative appraisal.		Disagree. SHLAA site 44 was assessed as likely to have a minor negative effect on the SA objective for transport based on seeking to reduce the additional demand for travel and for promoting more sustainable transport options. The site is beyond the 800m distance to local services and a bus stop, although it is acknowledged that these services are available in Littlebourne.
SA-PO39		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	Table 3.4: Both the Strobe Farm and Sturry / Broad Oak proposals achieve positive evaluations for transport. However, in both cases the policies make reference to additional highway capacity at the Sturry Crossing, and make no reference to sustainable travel measures. Meanwhile the South Canterbury and New Thanington sites have received a negative evaluation. In the absence of the evidence base it is impossible to properly understand the conclusions of the SA in regard to transport.		Disagree. The appraisal of the sites against the SA objective for transport was based on seeking to reduce the additional demand for travel and for promoting more sustainable transport options. The appraisal of site SHLAA 177 (Sturry/Broad Oak) includes the following commentary in the conclusion of the appraisal against the SA objective for transport 'A significant part of the proposed site is within 800m of the three services. The site is close to Sturry Station and a Quality Bus Partnership route runs along the eastern boundary of the site. The proposal includes improving bus services, potentially creating a new link road to Broad Oak crossing (enabling avoidance Sturry crossing) and providing additional parking for the station. The appraisal of SHLAA sites 70 reflected the fact that the majority of site (with the exception of the northern most tip) was outside the 800m walking distance to local services or a bus stop.
SA-PO40		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.4.5	Objecting	In section 3.4.5 it is stated that the A2 is 'heavily congested' around Canterbury, but no evidence is provided. Indeed, the evidence provided as part of the Thanington proposals shows that the Inner Ring Road to the City Centre is congested, and so are the approaches to it, but the A2 in this area is free-flowing. This further suggests that the evaluation may have been undertaken without reference to a suitably robust evidence base for transport.		The comment is noted. Section 3.4.5 will be revised to reflect the appraisal of the updated policies. Where commentary is made to the A2 with regard to a policy to provide an interchange, to facilitate development of a site to the South of Canterbury (if still proposed in the Submission Draft Local Plan), text will be revised.

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SA-PO41		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Objecting	The HRA for several policies is inadequate. For policies SP2 and SP3, it raises potential impacts on European sites, but then defers assessment to the planning application stage. This is unacceptable as there is thus no understanding of the implications that policies will have upon the integrity on European sites and means that the Plan is not necessarily deliverable; it is possible that a site may not be given planning permission. The Habitats and Species Regulations req have not been met.		Disagree. Prior to the Local Plan being adopted, the Council must comply with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended) collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations. As the Local Plan has not yet been adopted, the process of Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has not yet concluded. It is noted for example, that one of the Preferred Options draft Local Plan screening report recommendations was to establish a policy which states "Any development that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan and will not be permitted." The Council will include text and a new policy to address the issue in the next iteration of the Local Plan and as such, no adverse effects on designated sites will occur. The commentary on the effects of policy SP2 and SP3 in the report to inform screening for appropriate assessment (2013) makes explicit reference to this overarching recommendation. Further commentary on the potential measures to be included in development briefs reflects the fact that planning applications will be needed for each site identified in SP3. The revised text will be subject to further consideration in the next iteration of the screening report.
SA-PO42		Pentland Properties and Crest Strategic Projects	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Objecting	The Habitats Regulations Assessment document is subtitled "Report to inform screening for appropriate assessment". As such it is not a Habitat Regulations Assessment but simply information to support a Habitats Regulations Assessment and there is no Habitat Regulations Assessment in existence.		Disagree. Prior to the Local Plan being adopted, the Council must comply with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended) collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations. The respondent correctly identifies that the AMEC report as titled a 'Report to Inform screening for appropriate assessment' and has been completed in order to inform the Council's screening assessment of the Local Plan, which involves it determining whether the draft plan is likely to result in significant effects on any European Sites and hence whether an Appropriate Assessment is required under the Habitats Regulations. However, as the draft Local Plan is still evolving, the proposed policies are still being reviewed and revised to reflect consultee responses and emerging evidence. As such, the Local Plan has not yet been adopted and so the process of Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has not yet concluded. It is noted for example, that one of the HRA recommendations was to establish a policy which states "Any development that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan and will not be permitted." The Council will include text to address the issue in the next iteration of the Local Plan and as such, no adverse effects on designated sites will occur and in consequence an Appropriate Assessment will not be needed.

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SA-PO43	Ms Debbie Salmon	Conservation Officer Policy Kent Wildlife Trust	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Objecting	We do have concerns regarding the lack of protection given to the international, national and local sites within the site specific and general policies, and the lack of a strategic solution to deal with the individual and in-combination impacts likely to be experienced within the Natura 2000 and Ramsar network as a result of the development proposed.	Thanet Coast SPA and Ramsar Sites - Cross boundary mitigation strategy is required to ensure in-combination impacts are fully mitigated. Blean Complex SAC - Mitigation strategy required, prepared in partnership with Swale BC. Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar Sites - mitigation strategy should be formulated that considers in-combination impacts. We understand that the provision of mitigation for so many sites is difficult however to ensure conformity with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations it is important that the Natura 2000 and Ramsar network is protected from all individual and in-combination impacts to ensure the integrity of the sites is not impacted.	The comment is noted. Prior to the Local Plan being adopted, the Council must comply with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended) collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations. A 'Report to Inform screening for appropriate assessment' was completed of the Preferred Options Draft Local Plan and will be updated to reflect the Submission Draft Local Plan. The screening reports have been completed in order to inform the Council's screening assessment of the Local Plan, which involves it determining whether the draft plan is likely to result in significant effects on any European Sites and hence whether an Appropriate Assessment is required under the Habitats Regulations. However, as the draft Local Plan is still evolving, the proposed policies are still being reviewed and revised to reflect consultee responses and emerging evidence. As such, the Local Plan has not yet been adopted and so the process of Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has not yet concluded. It is noted for example, that one of the HRA recommendations of the Preferred Options Local Plan was to establish a policy which states "Any development that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan and will not be permitted." The Council will include text to address the issue in the next iteration of the Local Plan and as such, no adverse effects on designated sites will occur.
SA-PO71	Mr David O'Keefe		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	The SHLAA and SA processes are fatally flawed and should be voided and restarted.	The SHLAA and SA processes are fatally flawed and should be voided and restarted.	Disagree. The purpose of the SA Report is to provide an appraisal of the likely sustainability effects of the draft Local Plan and where appropriate to propose measures to mitigate any significant adverse effects and measure to enhance positive outcomes. The information is provided to support those potentially affected by the draft Local Plan to understand the implications and to make an informed contribution to the consultation which in turn will help the Council make a Local Plan that is sound, justified, effective and consistent with national policy. In undertaking this requirement, the Council must also incorporate the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.'

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SA-PO44	Ms Sophie Flax	Conservation Officer RSPB	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Objecting	Bird abundance, disturbance and visitor surveys commissioned by the North Kent Environmental Planning Group show there have been marked declines in the numbers of birds using the three coastal SPAs in North Kent and that recreational disturbance is a potential cause of the declines. Canterbury's Local Plan requires a robust strategic approach to managing and mitigating the effects of recreational disturbance and other impacts on the Natura 2000 sites and SSSI's along its coastline and inland.	We recommend that a full AA is carried out on both the Preferred Options document and Submission public consultation.	The comment is noted. Prior to the Local Plan being adopted, the Council must comply with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended) collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations. A 'Report to Inform screening for appropriate assessment' was completed of the Preferred Options Draft Local Plan and will be updated to reflect the Submission Draft Local Plan. The screening reports have been completed in order to inform the Council's screening assessment of the Local Plan, which involves it determining whether the draft plan is likely to result in significant effects on any European Sites and hence whether an Appropriate Assessment is required under the Habitats Regulations. However, as the draft Local Plan is still evolving, the proposed policies are still being reviewed and revised to reflect consultee responses and emerging evidence. As such, the Local Plan has not yet been adopted and so the process of Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has not yet concluded. It is noted for example, that one of the HRA recommendations of the Preferred Options Local Plan was to establish a policy which states "Any development that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan and will not be permitted." The Council will include text to address the issue in the next iteration of the Local Plan and as such, no adverse effects on designated sites will occur.
SA-PO73	Mr Brian Lloyd	Senior Planner CPRE Kent	Section 4: Conclusion and recommendations	3.3.1	Objecting	Object most strongly to Scenario E as forming the basis of the strategy of the Plan. We seriously question the way that it has been justified and assessed. We believe that such a high level of development is overly aspirational and unrealistic. We consider that the environmental impacts, as illustrated by the large areas of greenfield land proposed for allocation, have not been consistently and fairly assessed in comparison with other scenarios. Sustainability credentials are grossly overstated.		Disagree. Ten development scenarios were developed in the Development Requirements Study to reflect alternatives for potential future growth in the Canterbury district up to 2031. These scenarios were based upon considerations of key factors that influence and/or reflect growth, across the following themes; existing policy and supply led growth, economic led growth, demographic led growth and housing led growth. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Requirements (2012) found that the economic led scenario (E), based upon the preferred economic scenario from the Canterbury Futures Study, offered the greatest potential to achieve the appropriate balance (to optimise growth and minimise detrimental environmental effects). The Report explicitly states that 'Scenario E has the potential for significantly negative impacts on biodiversity and countryside/historic environment' and then notes that 'detailed and careful consideration would be required of the proposed location of development envisaged in the scenario to avoid sensitive sites, to optimise positive community effects and to take the opportunity to maximise the benefits of innovative sustainable design (by ensuring efficient use of land and resources) to mitigate any potentially significant negative impacts. These conclusions are based on a detailed appraisal of all ten alternatives against the 16 SA objectives. The respondent also highlights that the area was identified in the South East Water draft Water Resource Management Plan 2013 as being located in a water resource zone that was forecast to be in deficit. Following consultation, South East Water have now completed their revised Water Resource Management Plan and now combine the WRZ containing Canterbury with other zones containing Maidstone, Paddock Wood and Staplehurst.
								Collectively these zones are forecast to be in deficit by 2025 without intervention and in consequence a range of supply and demand management measures are proposed to ensure the company meets its obligations to customers in an effective, affordable and environmental sustainable manner.

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SA-PO46	Ms Sophie Flax	Conservation Officer RSPB	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Objecting	Land to the south of the A28 at Hersden housing development "for an undetermined number of residential units. This site lies in a highly sensitive location in very close proximity to Stodmarsh SPA/SAC/SSSI. The RSPB is seriously concerned about the close proximity of this site to Stodmarsh and potential impacts should be fully assessed as part of the AA. It has not been included in the screening stage of the HRA.		Disagree. Stodmarsh SAC and SPA are identified in the report to inform screening for appropriate assessment (2013). Details are provided of the interest features, conservation objectives, condition and vulnerabilities. The screening report then considers the potential effects of the policies contained in the Preferred Option Local Plan. Only those strategic sites identified in the Preferred Option Local Plan have been considered, as other sites identified through the SHLAA process have not been taken forward.
SA-PO49	Ms Sophie Flax	Conservation Officer RSPB	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Supporting	Policy OS7. RSPB supports the recommended amendments to the Core Strategy text as set out in the AA: For clarity, the following policy wording should be included in relation to permitting development: "No development will be permitted which may have an adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site alone, or in combination, with other plans or projects."		The comment and support is noted.
SA-PO51	Cantley Limited		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	SA of SHLAA sites: Water Quality (3.1) "scores a "Significant Negative Impact" as it assumes development would be within 10m of a surface water body. The draft layout currently produced for development shows development would be approximately 25m from the stream (exact distance can be firmed up once detailed plans are produced). As such its score should be revised to "No Impact".		The comment is noted. However, the performance of this site against the SA objectives would remain broadly the same (with the possible exception of Q3.1 (Water Quality), where it is not clear whether the development would be within 10m/25m of the water course). However, the reduced scheme does still seem to be in the Flood Risk Area, it is within a Conservation Area and adjacent to groups of trees. In consequence, the Council does not consider it necessary to amend the appraisal of this site.
SA-PO52	Cantley Limited		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	SA of SHLAA sites Countryside and Historic Environment (5.6) - clarification is required why "Significant Negative Impact" is attributed to the site as there are no historic features on the site. Score should be revised to "Uncertain".		Disagree. The proposed site is within a Conservation Area and has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective.
SA-PO53	Cantley Limited		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	SA of SHLAA sites: Ecology and Biodiversity (6.1 & 6.2) "clarification is required why the score is "Minor Negative" when under the discussion and assumptions it merely states "there is a possibility of protected species on the periphery of the site. There are also groups and lines of trees within the site". The proposed development siting would not affect the periphery of the site or existing trees. Scores should be revised to "No Impact".		Disagree. The Council maintains its view that development of the site is likely to have a minor negative effect on the Geology and Biodiversity SA objective.
SA-PO54	Cantley Limited		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	SA of SHLAA sites: Climate change (7.1) - the proposed siting of the development would be outside of Flood Zone 3. Scores should be revised to "No Impact".		Disagree. The reduced scheme does still seem to be in the Flood Risk Area. In consequence, the Council does not consider it necessary to amend the appraisal of this site.

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SA-PO56	Rev Paul Wilson		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	The SHLAA housing site analysis and the final choice of sites do not match up and serious questions can also be posed regarding the applicability, wisdom and usefulness Amec methodology. One is left reaching the conclusions that the Council's own planners could have done a far better analysis, especially their local knowledge, and that in the selection of sites other overriding factors, presuppositions and prior outlooks have come into play determining the choice		<p>Disagree. The SA of the SHLAA was completed in October 2012 and the results were presented in the Technical Report, provided as one of the supplementary reports at the time of the consultation on the draft Local Plan. Reflecting the differences between appraising sites and policies, a tailored sustainability appraisal matrix was developed and used to complete the appraisal of the SHLAA sites. This was based on the sixteen sustainability objectives and guide questions taken from the 2010 Scoping Report; however, the objectives and guide questions were modified to take into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appraisal includes objectives that were not applicable to site level appraisal e.g. those objectives/questions that require a level of detail that is unavailable at this stage, such as matters that relate to design, energy use and carbon emissions. For these objectives and/or guide questions, a comment of 'not applicable' was recorded; • Where insufficient information is available to make an appraisal of the effects of the proposed site, an 'uncertain' effect is recorded; • The need to include additional questions (such as proximity to community infrastructure) to aid the appraisal process; • The need to provide guidance on interpretations of significance to aid consistency in the appraisal process. <p>Criteria have been developed reflecting academic research, government guidance and emerging best practice. GIS information was used supplemented with the policy requirements and constraints assessment that have also been undertaken of the site by Canterbury City Council. The respondent identified that 7 of the SA objectives were either scored as uncertain or neutral. A score of uncertainty reflects the limited information available at this point (without detailed site proposals). A score of neutral however reflects where in the view of the appraiser, no effect on the SA objective or criteria has been determined. .</p>
								Neither a score of neutral or uncertainty invalids the appraisal. The site SA is one of a number of assessments that the Council has considered (along with consideration of constraints, suitability and viability) in determining the selection of preferred sites to be included in the Preferred Options Local Plan
SA-PO57	Rev Paul Wilson		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Supporting	One is left reaching the conclusions that the Council's own planners could have done a far better analysis, especially with their local knowledge, and that in the selection of sites other overriding factors, presuppositions and prior outlooks have come into play determining the choice. This is must be the case as comparing sites and scorings does not produce a fully consistent and objective pattern. Again this undermines the value of the whole exercise.		<p>Disagree. The SA of the SHLAA was completed in October 2012 and the results were presented in the Technical Report, provided as one of the supplementary reports at the time of the consultation on the draft Local Plan. Reflecting the differences between appraising sites and policies, a tailored sustainability appraisal matrix was developed and used to complete the appraisal of the SHLAA sites. This was based on the sixteen sustainability objectives and guide questions taken from the 2010 Scoping Report; however, the objectives and guide questions were modified to take into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appraisal includes objectives that were not applicable to site level appraisal e.g. those objectives/questions that require a level of detail that is unavailable at this stage, such as matters that relate to design, energy use and carbon emissions. For these objectives and/or guide questions, a comment of 'not applicable' was recorded; • Where insufficient information is available to make an appraisal of the effects of the proposed site, an 'uncertain' effect is recorded; • The need to include additional questions (such as proximity to community infrastructure) to aid the appraisal process;
								• The need to provide guidance on interpretations of significance to aid consistency in the appraisal process.

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								Criteria have been developed reflecting academic research, government guidance and emerging best practice. GIS information was used supplemented with the policy requirements and constraints assessment that have also been undertaken of the site by Canterbury City Council. The respondent identified that 7 of the SA objectives were either scored as uncertain or neutral. A score of uncertainty reflects the limited information available at this point (without detailed site proposals). A score of neutral however reflects where in the view of the appraiser, no effect on the SA objective or criteria has been determined. Neither a score of neutral or uncertainty invalids the appraisal. The site SA is one of a number of assessments that the Council has considered (along with consideration of constraints, suitability and viability) in determining the selection of preferred sites to be included in the Preferred Options Local Plan.
SA-PO58	Mr M Preston	The MHP Partnership	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	Table 3.7	Objecting	The sites identified within the above table, under Larger Villages Hersden and Westbere, include SHLAA sites 041 and 187 which both relate to land at South Hersden, namely the former colliery site and land at Hoplands Farm. These are incorrectly assessed as both will provide housing and employment development as well as some modest local retail provision. This omission could very well have a change in bearing on the sustainability of these sites.		The comment is noted. SHLAA site 041 had proposals for 600+ dwellings on 20.5 ha of former colliery land. It was appraised as having a significant positive effect against the SA objectives for the Economy, Rural/Coastal Communities and Housing. SHLAA site 187 is a 28ha greenfield site with proposals for 140 houses as part of a mixed use commercial/residential development. It was appraised as having a significant positive effect against the SA Objectives for Housing and a minor positive effect against the SA Objectives for the Economy and Rural/Coastal Communities. These scores reflect information available in 2012 when the site appraisal was undertaken. It is not proposed to amend the information.
SA-PO59	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	Deletion of site 44 from the list of housing sites to be progressed is unjustified. The SHLAA SA assessment of SHLAA44 has not been sound, rigorous or objective. This site has far less negative scores than many comparable sites and over half of the appraisal criteria are in the neutral or uncertain categories. A much more favourable ranking if properly assessed and if housing design of a high standard was factored in. Further the SA appraisal does not accord with the Council's site assessment		Disagree. The site is 0.4 ha of greenfield land (classified as a Grade 1 agricultural land, although it is acknowledged that at present the site comprises of a residential property and garden. Minor positive effects on the SA objectives for Rural Community and Housing and minor negative effects on Transport, Countryside (<1km AHLV), Biodiversity (potential for protected species) and Use of Land reflected the size and location of the site and the number of dwellings proposed (5). The site SA is one of a number of assessments that the Council has considered (along with consideration of constraints, suitability and viability) in determining the selection of preferred sites to be included in the Preferred Options Local Plan. When all factors were considered by the Council, the site was not taken forward.
SA-PO60	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	Flooding: In terms of the uncertain Flood Score, there is no significant flood risk as the site is clearly outside EA flood risk map area and the watercourse running along the northern boundary can be culverted.		Disagree. The classification of 'uncertain' was the default against the criteria 'Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?' where the site was outside a Flood Risk Area. This approach to appraisal was common to all SHLAA sites.
SA-PO61	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	Neutral or uncertain scores in respect of climate change, water usage, natural resources, waste impacts, design and quality can be answered by the assurance that any development will be designed to comply with at least level 4 of the code for sustainable homes. Architectural design would be used to enhance local distinctiveness and the quality of the built environment would be improved through high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Disagree. The score of 'neutral' 'uncertain' was consistent with the definitions given in the SHLAA appraisal and is common to all SHLAA sites. The respondent makes reference to details and commitments that were not available to the appraisal team in 2012 and are unsubstantiated.

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SA-PO62	Mr M Preston	The MHP Partnership	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	Table 3.8	Objecting	The conclusions reached on 'Countryside & Historic Environment', 'Geology & Biodiversity', and 'Use of Land' are all Strongly Disputed. The proposals actually have a positive impact on all three of these elements. In terms of 'Sustainable Living' the conclusions reached in the table also have to be challenged. It is considered that development on land at South Hersden will actually have a positive impact on Sustainable Living, and it is requested that this assessment is also amended.	The Assessments should be amended accordingly.	Disagree. The Council considers that its assessment of the site against the SA objectives is correct.
SA-PO63	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	The use of land minor negative score could be improved by recognition that the use of this land, especially if the Trust's land was added, would be overwhelming positive constituting a wise use of land and a reduction in underused, derelict and degraded land.		Disagree. The use of 0.4 ha of grade 1 agricultural land has not been appraised as a positive effect against the SA objective for the Use of Land and in particular the first criteria 'Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?'. Only previously developed sites score positively.
SA-PO64	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	The neutral score for economy is unjustifiably loaded against the small sites appropriate for villages i.e. "where the site is equivalent to less than 100 units it scores no impact. Nevertheless, these types of sites do contribute to the viability and vitality of the local economy in places such as Littlebourne as the Council's acknowledgement of the role of such hubs and their need for reinforcing demonstrates. These points also undermine the significant negative score for sustainable living.		Disagree. The methodology used in the SA of the SHLAA was based on the sixteen sustainability objectives and guide questions taken from the 2010 Scoping Report; however, the objectives and guide questions were modified to take into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appraisal includes objectives that were not applicable to site level appraisal e.g. those objectives/questions that require a level of detail that is unavailable at this stage, such as matters that relate to design, energy use and carbon emissions. For these objectives and/or guide questions, a comment of 'not applicable' was recorded; Where insufficient information is available to make an appraisal of the effects of the proposed site, an 'uncertain' effect is recorded; The need to include additional questions (such as proximity to community infrastructure) to aid the appraisal process; The need to provide guidance on interpretations of significance to aid consistency in the appraisal process. Criteria have been developed reflecting academic research, government guidance and emerging best practice. The contribution of the sites was considered within the context of the district as a whole (and in particular with reference to overall housing need). Necessarily, small sites, such as SHLAA 44 do not make a contribution to the economy when viewed at the district level, although a very modest contribution maybe made at the local scale, noted by the respondent.
SA-PO66	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	Regarding countryside and environment, the minor negative score is addressed by the secluded nature of the site which would be preserved by retaining boundary hedging and screening. Any housing there will not adversely impact the area of high landscape value.		Disagree. The score of minor negative against the SA objective for Countryside and Historic Environment reflected the fact that the proposed site was within 1km of a Special Landscape Area. The respondent makes reference to details and commitments that were not available to the appraisal team in 2012 and are unsubstantiated.

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SA-PO67	M J & E Leggett	Adonai Christian Trust	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	The biodiversity appraisal is unproven and actually site 44 is largely constitutes of a garden and paddock type area with a relatively low biodiversity potential.		Disagree. The score of 'uncertain' effects against the SA objective for Geology and Biodiversity reflects the uncertainty regarding the species that could be found on site. The Council SHLAA site assessment noted 'Assessment required, potential for species to be present, scoping surveys may be required'. The respondee makes reference to details and commitments that were not available to the appraisal team in 2012 and are unsubstantiated.
SA-PO68	Newmaquinn Ltd		Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.3	Objecting	A revised SA has been undertaken to reflect the proposed development and the increase in housing numbers on the Site from 400 to 600. The SA is based on the Council's SA criteria and methodology and has been informed by the technical work (as listed earlier), which the City Council would not have previously been aware of. The summary table (AMENDED) illustrates that the proposed development will have a significantly greater positive impact than the development currently planned for in the DLP.	The amended summary assessment should be substituted in the SHLAA analysis, thus ensuring the DLP is based on a more up-to-date robust evidence base and is therefore 'Justified' and 'Sound'.	The comment is noted. The next iteration of the SA will consider the revised site capacity.
SA-PO69	Mr George Wilson	George Wilson Developments	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	Table 3.7	Objecting	The sites identified within the above table, under Larger Villages Hersden and Westbere, include SHLAA sites 041 and 187 which both relate to land at South Hersden, namely the former colliery site and land at Hoplands Farm. These are incorrectly assessed as both will provide housing and employment development as well as some modest local retail provision. This omission could very well have a change in bearing on the sustainability of these sites.		Disagree. SHLAA site 041 had proposals for 600+ dwellings on 20.5 ha of former colliery land. It was appraised as having a significant positive effect against the SA objectives for the Economy, Rural/Coastal Communities and Housing. SHLAA site 187 is a 28ha greenfield site with proposals for 140 houses as part of a mixed use commercial/residential development. It was appraised as having a significant positive effect against the SA Objectives for Housing and a minor positive effect against the SA Objectives for the Economy and Rural/Coastal Communities. These scores reflect information available in 2012 when the site appraisal was undertaken. It is not proposed to amend the information.
SA-PO70	Mr George Wilson	George Wilson Developments	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	Table 3.8	Objecting	The conclusions reached on 'Countryside & Historic Environment', 'Geology & Biodiversity', and 'Use of Land' are all Strongly Disputed. The proposals actually have a positive impact on all three of these elements. In terms of 'Sustainable Living' the conclusions reached in the table also have to be challenged. It is considered that development on land at South Hersden will actually have a positive impact on Sustainable Living, and it is requested that this assessment is also amended.	The Assessments should be amended accordingly.	Disagree. The Council considers that its assessment of the site against the SA objectives is correct.
SA-PO72	Mr Antony Tutt	Magee Gammon	Section 3: Appraisal of effects	3.3.2	Objecting	The Sustainability Appraisals for the sites are flawed; in particular, SHLAA site 135 (Land at Golden Hill, Whitstable).		Disagree. SHLAA site 135 has been appraised using the same methodology as all other SHLAA sites.

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SA-PO45	Ms Sophie Flax	Conservation Officer RSPB	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Objecting	The RSPB is concerned about the following strategic allocations included in the Draft Local Plan. â€ Site 2: Sturry/Broad oak; â€ Site 3: Hilborough; â€ Site 8: North Hersdon. As acknowledged in the screening stage of the HRA, increased urbanisation associated with residential development is likely to lead to recreational activity on or adjacent to European sites and disturbance impacts.	This should be fully assessed as part of an AA in relation to these sites.	The comment is noted. Prior to the Local Plan being adopted, the Council must comply with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended) collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations. A 'Report to Inform screening for appropriate assessment' was completed of the Preferred Options Draft Local Plan and will be updated to reflect the Submission Draft Local Plan. The screening reports have been completed in order to inform the Council's screening assessment of the Local Plan, which involves it determining whether the draft plan is likely to result in significant effects on any European Sites and hence whether an Appropriate Assessment is required under the Habitats Regulations. However, as the draft Local Plan is still evolving, the proposed policies are still being reviewed and revised to reflect consultee responses and emerging evidence. As such, the Local Plan has not yet been adopted and so the process of Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has not yet concluded. It is noted for example, that one of the HRA recommendations of the Preferred Options Local Plan was to establish a policy which states "Any development that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan and will not be permitted." The Council will include text to address the issue in the next iteration of the Local Plan and as such, no adverse effects on designated sites will occur.
SA-PO47	Ms Sophie Flax	Conservation Officer RSPB	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Supporting	Policy CC1. RSPB supports the recommended amendments to the Core Strategy text as set out in the AA:	The following policy wording should be included in relation to permitting renewable energy development: "No development will be permitted which may have an adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site alone, or in combination, with other plans or projects."	The comment and support is noted.
SA-PO48	Ms Sophie Flax	Conservation Officer RSPB	Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal	2.8	Supporting	LB5. RSPB supports the recommended amendments to the Core Strategy text as set out in the AA. RSPB Welcomes the precautionary approach set out in this policy.		The comment and support is noted.

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SA-PO74	Mr S Fawke	SPOKES	Section 1: Introduction	1.3	Objecting	The preferred development options including the increase of housing figures from the abolished SEP do not legally comply with the SEA Directive. The increased housing figures, purported need for new infrastructure and location of these proposals must be revisited to include reasonable alternatives including sustainable transport as key drivers. This Draft Local Plan has little regard to environmental restraints as the proposals for huge growth in housing and population demonstrate.		Disagree. The 10 development options proposed by the Development Requirements can all be considered alternatives for the purpose of the SEA Directive which requires an assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment of (a) implementing the plan or programme; and (b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. The SA Report identifies, describes and evaluates the likely effects on sustainability of the proposals contained in the Preferred Options Local Plan. The report does identify a range of effects, for example (taken from page vxi of the Non Technical Summary) states that 'negative effects [were] recorded against the appraisal objectives for Transport, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality, Use of Land, Natural Resources and Waste. Many of these effects reflect the quantum and location of development. For example, Policy SP3 makes provision for employment land, transport infrastructure and 15,600 new homes over the lifetime of the Plan and this will lead to an increase in land take with localised effects on biodiversity, carbon emissions, resource use (particularly construction materials, aggregates, land and water) and waste created. These adverse effects can however be mitigated and there a number of policies spread through the topic chapters (including Landscape and Biodiversity (LB5, LB6 and LB7), Heritage (HE 1, HE2 and HE3), Design and Built Environment (DBE1)) that provide appropriate mitigation. Growth in economic activity, residential population and visitors is likely to increase the amount of traffic throughout the district despite policies and measures aimed at minimising these effects, as well as promoting more sustainable transport options, particularly for residents. Consequently detrimental impacts on air quality as well as increased carbon emissions are expected.'

Appendix C

Baseline

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury District is one of the largest economies in Kent and in 2013 it was worth over £2.7billion (Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Kent County Council 2013)). It includes 58,966 companies (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), 2012)) employing over 63,600 people (Nomis Labour Supply Oct 2012- Sept 2013) • GVA increased from 14,394 per head in 2003 to 17,699 per head in 2010 (Source: ONS & Kent County Council, Research & Evaluation). However, the economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below that for the South East as a whole. 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). • The 'professional, scientific and technical activities' sector is the only industry to thrive since 2008 (Employment Land Review 2011-2031). However, the knowledge-based element of the District's economy is weak and so far the it 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). • As of 2012, the District retained 5,665 VAT or PAYE business units, with property and business services making up the largest sector (ONS UK Business Survey 2012). According to Canterbury City Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2012/13, the number of gross completions in the town centres of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable was 528 for A2 uses [financial and professional services/businesses]. For the 2012/2013 period there was an overall decrease in the completions for B1a, B1c and B8 use classes, with an increase in B2 completions. The total number of hectares available for employment land in Canterbury is 68.19ha, A1/B2 use in Canterbury is 40.9, 4.53for B2 and 3.9for B8 Canterbury City Council AMR [April 2012-March 2013). • The economic activity rate in Canterbury for period Oct 2012-Sep 2013 was 70%. Whilst the percentage of people of working age in employment was 60.2%, this is in contrast to an average of 71.2% in the UK as a whole (ONS). The percentage of economically active individuals in full time employment in 2011 were about 31.2%, 12.8% in part-time employment, 9.6% self-employed, 12.5% students and 3.0% were unemployed (Source: Office of National Statistics: Economic Activity Census Table KS601EW). • 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 60.2% during period from Oct 2012- Sept 2013 compared with an average for Great Britain of 71.2%. There has been a steady decline in unemployment since 1993. (Source: Office of National Statistics). • 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 40.3% and 28% of employees respectively (ONS Annual Business Inquiry). Of the 63,600 (aged 16-64) employed in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District's 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). • Occupier demand in the Kent office market had continued to be subdued in 2012/2013. Rental growth in the county remains negative at -2%, the lowest for 17 years. Whilst the lettings market remains relatively subdued, investment has seen a slight resurgence in some key towns within the District, however construction of new office space remains at a virtual standstill with only pre-let schemes moving forward. A lack of demand for tertiary space and a corresponding high demand for new dwellings in Canterbury has seen a number of office buildings be targeted for residential use (Canterbury AMR 2011/12). • The 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 £349,481,000 to the local economy. This figure represents 13% of the total visitor spend across the County (The Economic Impact of Tourism on Kent and Medway Estimates 2011 (December 2012)).

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>the District, 4,500 (7.1%) of these are 'managers, directors and senior officials', and 7,500 (11.8%) are classed as 'elementary' occupations (Nomis Employment by Occupation Oct 2012- Sept 2013) The percentage of employees working in the knowledge economy in Canterbury increased from 16.5% in 2003 to 22.2% in 2012 (BRES).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successive studies report that employees working in Canterbury District have lower than average wage levels (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2013). In 2013, the median gross weekly pay for employees within the District was £440.80 compared to £450.00 in the South East and £416.50 nationally (ONS & Kent County Council, Research and Evaluation). 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. However, the District has a prominent professional services sector (e.g. accountants, legal, finance) based within Canterbury City. • Of the District's working age population, 31.9% (Jan 2011-Dec 2011) has a qualification at degree level or higher, placing the District in the highest 35% of local authority districts in England and Wales. • In 2011, the number of fulltime students in Canterbury aged 16-74 was 21,622 of which 5,627 were economically active. In 2012, the number of individuals who were economically active by qualification level was 31,100 for NVQ 4+ with 59,100 for NVQ 3+. The number of individuals who had no qualifications was about 10,000 (Nomis: Qualifications Jan 2012-Dec 2012). • Visitor spend in the District has continued to increase and now directly contributes £ 428,537,000 to the local economy (The Economic Impact of Tourism on Kent and Medway Estimates for 2011). This figure represents 13% of the total visitor spend across Kent County. • In 2011 there were 605,000 staying trips to Canterbury and 6,525,000 tourism day trips. The income from tourism in Canterbury supported 6,500 Full Time Equivalent posts and 8,359 other jobs (The Economic Impact of Tourism on Kent and Medway Estimates for 2011). • In 2011, 58.3% travelled by car or van to work, whereas only a combined 10.2% took the train or bus. 15.8% went to work on foot (ONS, Census 2011). • In 2010, Canterbury District was ranked 163rd 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 (ONS, Index of Multiple Deprivation). <p>As of January 2014, 0.4 of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) were recorded to have been claiming (JSA) for more than 12 months. This is compared to 1.7 in January 2006 (Nomis Out of Work benefits)</p>	
<p>2. Rural and Coastal Communities To sustain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Canterbury District, 16.7% of people live in rural areas (including large Market Towns), compared with 21.5% in the South East region (DEFRA Rural Statistics Unit, 2012). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canterbury Enterprise Hub and Business Innovation Centre initiatives, through helping to

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>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"> As at 2001 (the latest point at which data was available), in the rural areas 36.2% of people aged 16 to 74 are economically inactive and 15% of people are retired (Census 2001, Table QS601EW) According to the ONS, in 2012 there were 1,175 businesses in the rural areas of Canterbury District, a rise of 285 on 2007 levels (DEFRA Rural Statistics Unit, 2012). According to LocalFoods.org.uk, there were no FARMA certified local farmers' markets in Canterbury District in 2013. However, there were a number of markets and local retailers within 15 miles of Canterbury that aimed to cultivate the relationship between the farmer and the consumer, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Hills Farm shop, Barham Wingham Country Market, Wingham Perry Court Farm Shop, Ashford White Mill Farm Shop, Weddington Green Acres Farm, Norton Lane There were seven rural employment gains in 2007/2008. This included 3,019 sqm B1, 6,801 sqm B2 and 212sqm B8 (Commercial Information Audit 2008). 	<p>create new knowledge based businesses, will make important contributions to providing new, better paid and higher skilled job opportunities for local people.</p>
<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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2006, over 95% of the river length in Canterbury District was assessed as having good biological quality. Over 78% of river length was assessed as having good chemical quality (www.defra.gov.uk). In 2008, 75.8% of rivers in the South Eastern region were of good biological river quality. Whilst 81.1% of rivers had reached this status in 2002, biological river quality improved by 2.4% over the past 18 years. The chemical river quality has improved from 55% of rivers being considered of good status in 1990 to 79.1% in 2008 (Environment Agency 2008). Biological river quality on the Stour is generally good (Environment Agency 2007)) but is less good for chemical water quality, with levels of phosphate and nitrate tending to be high. There are four recognised beaches within Canterbury District. West Beach (Whitstable), Tankerton, Herne Bay Central and Herne Bay. Of these four beaches, all but Herne Bay were rated as 'excellent' (Guideline) for 2011 while Herne Bay West was 'good' (Mandatory) in 2011. The results for the 2012 bathing season show that samples taken at these beaches were excellent in most cases with occasional good samples found for all beaches except Tankerton. Over the last few years West Beach (in Whitstable) has been excellent for four out of the five previous years, Tankerton (by Swalecliffe) and Herne Bay Central have been excellent three out of five years and Herne bay has been excellent two out of the past five years (http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/main.cfm?objectid=7235). Canterbury District is covered by two Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). These are the North Kent and Swale CAMS area and the Stour CAMS (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). 	<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. It is predicted that 67% of groundwater bodies within the South East River Basin District will not reach this aim. Action is therefore necessary across all sectors of industry and government. (Environment Agency (2009) River Basin Management Plan: South East River Basin District)). The pressures on water resources are set to increase through additional demands from population growth and new housing. Greater water efficiency, especially within existing and future housing stock, is essential for the sustainable management of water resources (for example grey water recycling systems, 6/4L Dual Flush WCs, aerating taps and maximum capacity volume white goods etc) (www.southernwater.co.uk) The Government's

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Kent and Swale CAMS area extends along the North Kent Coast between Gillingham in the west and Herne Bay in the east. The CAMS area includes the Isle of Sheppey and is bounded to the south by the scarp ridge of the North Downs. Many of the streams in the area depend on groundwater levels. Annual flows of five water bodies have recently fallen below the Ecological Flow Indicator (Environment Agency (2013) North Kent and Swale Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy)). The area is intensively licensed for water abstraction resulting in the quality of groundwater for potable abstraction being considered critical. A large part of the CMAS has been classified as over-licensed or over-abstracted. Water abstraction within the CAMS area is predominantly for public (77%) and industrial (23%) water supply (Environment Agency (2008) Groundwater Quality Review – North Kent Swale Chalk)). The current overall status of the North Kent Swale Chalk is currently considered to be poor due to its low quantitative status. However, the chemical quality is good (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). The Great Stour is a watercourse originating above Ashford; flowing through Canterbury before entering the sea at Pegwell Bay (25 km of the Stour from the sea is tidal). The Stour CAMS area covers much of inland of Canterbury District. The Stour is fed by aquifers so changes in groundwater levels affect the flow rates. This has been demonstrated in recent years where extreme low flood and flood events have been recorded. The majority of water abstraction within the CAMS area is drawn from groundwater sources (65%). A total of 51% of water abstracted from the environment is for public water supply, with agricultural licences accounting for 25% of the annual abstractions (Stour Abstraction Licensing Strategy, 2013). The general biological quality of the Great Stour river ranges from 'very good' to 'good' with two exceptions where the quality is 'fair' (Environment Agency, 2003). In the South East River Basin District, only 33% of groundwater bodies meet an overall good status, 43% meet a good quantitative status and 63% meet a good chemical status (Environment Agency (2009) River Basin Management Plan: South East River Basin District)). With an average annual rainfall of 700mm, the South East of England is one of the driest regions in the UK and is classified as an area of 'serious water stress' by the Environment Agency. Southern Water serves around 2.3 million customers with the majority of its water resources (70%) coming from groundwater, which makes the area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. In 2004-2006, the second worst period of drought since records began, the drought led to a severe depletion in groundwater reserves which only recovered following higher than average rainfall in the spring of 2007. 	<p>Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG 2008) suggest that to improve the sustainability of buildings to a 'Level 3' standard, measures should be adopted to use no more than 105 litres of water per person per day.</p>
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of households in the District that do not have a car or van has decreased from 24% in 2001 to 22.9% in March 2011. This compares with the South East average of 18.6% and the national average of 25.8%. A total of 31% of households have access to two or more cars or vans. This compares with a national average of 25.7% (ONS, Census 2011). In the South East, people travel further on average than in any other region, at over 8,300 miles per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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<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 improve road safety?</p> <p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p>person per year (Canterbury Local Transport Plan 2011-16).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 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. 60% of residents reported that they used a car to travel to work, with 48% using one on a daily basis. With regard to public transport, 53% had made use of local bus services in the past and 59% had travelled by train. Of these, 80% and 79% respectively were satisfied with the level of service provided (Canterbury Local Transport Plan 2011-16). • 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' (Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004). Approximately 34% of school children in Kent are travelling to school by car (including care sharing). • 120 million tonnes of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere each year as a result of fuel combustion by road vehicles (Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004). • Canterbury District has 3 Park and Ride sites with a combined total of 600 spaces, 28 School Travel Plans and 20 Walking Buses with services provided by Stagecoach under contract to the City Council. The number of trips on Park and Ride (in 2011/12) stood at 942,467, however this figure can be variable (Canterbury City Council Transport Department). According to 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 (Canterbury City Council Transportation Team). • 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 (Canterbury City Council Parking Services). • The annual passengers boarding buses in the District has increased more than two fold between 2004 (4.5 million passengers) and 2013 (9.5 million passengers) (Canterbury District Draft Transport Strategy, 2014). • In 2011, the off-street parking demand in Canterbury on a Saturday (outside the Christmas peak) was 4,168 and the total parking capacity was 4,505. On-street demand in the controlled parking zone was 1,574 and capacity was 2,193. There are 3,663 private non-residential parking places in the CT1 postcode area (Canterbury Parking Strategy 2006 to 2016). • In 2012, there was a total of 4,163 crashes on Kent roads, including the motorways and trunk roads but excluding roads in Medway. These crashes resulted in injuries to 5,755 people of which led to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50 deaths; 	<p>problems (Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Transport Strategy for Kent 2011 – 2016 sets out five themes based on the previous Government's five National Transport Goals which are relevant to Kent and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Safer and Healthier County by reducing the number of casualties on the road network, reducing and reversing the impact of transport on public health and encouraging and enabling more physically active travel, reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour on the transport network. ○ Supporting independence for all by improving access by and integrating public transport, walking and cycling; focusing investment in disadvantaged areas; and reducing the barriers to transport of affordability, accessibility, availability, distance and lack of information. ○ Tackling climate change by reducing traffic levels, improving carbon efficiency from current forms of transport and reducing the need to travel and minimising the distance of journeys taken. ○ Enjoying Life in Kent by improving access to learning, culture, sporting events, social networks and the countryside; improving the journey experience of transport users; and reducing the number of people and dwellings exposed to high levels of noise, reducing the level of pollution from traffic, minimising impact on the natural environment and minimising lorries on unsuitable routes; and enhancing wellbeing and sense of community by creating more opportunities for social contact and

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 474 road users being seriously injured. • 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 	<p>interaction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tackling Congestion by reducing journey times for personal travel, business and freight; improving journey time reliability; and reducing disruption to network caused by road works and other incidents.
<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Open Space Strategy 2009-2014 for Canterbury District (see http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/openspacestrategy) has audited open space (against the former Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 typologies), applied nationally recognised thresholds and calculated the percentage of population within distinct thresholds. The findings indicate that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100% of Canterbury's urban households were within 2,000m of parks and gardens, in line with CABE guidance; ○ 86% (62,281 households) were 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 LAPs³⁰ facilities targeted at 0 to 5 year olds; ○ 20% (14,637 households) were within 400m/up to 15 minutes walk of LEAPS³¹ 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 NEAPS³² facilities targeted at 12 to 18 year olds (threshold also based on FIT guidance); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a general lack of reliable data on the total recreational land resource. However, the NPFA have indicated that 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>. • The proposed growth of 10,200 dwellings by 2026 is likely to put pressure on current open space provision (Open Space Strategy 2009-2014 for the Canterbury District).

³⁰ Local Area of play space (LAP) - no equipment

³¹ Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>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"> ○ 78% (56,610 households) were within 1,000m of semi natural and natural open space (based on ANGST guidance); and ○ 64% (46,689 households) were within 1,000m of outdoor sport pitches (based on FIT guidance). • There are several significant gaps in open space provision identified in the Open Space Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amenity green spaces – Southern section of Wincheap ward and Barton ward (Canterbury) plus coastal wards (Reculver, Heron, West Bay, Swalecliff, Tankerton, Harbour and Seasalter) as beaches do not 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. • There is a wide range of sports provision in the District, 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 (www.canterbury.gov.uk). In 2011/12, the net expenditure of Council spending on sports and recreation was £9,797,000 (Canterbury City Council https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/media/102198/summary-of-accounts-12.pdf). • A large proportion of Canterbury District is covered by national and local landscape designations (LLDs) including the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Chislet Marshes and Canterbury Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLVs). Further, the Canterbury Local District Plan 2006 identifies Special Landscape Areas (SLAs), namely the Seasalter Levels (part of the North Kent Marshes SLA), parts of the North Downs SLA and the Blean Woods SLA (Draft Landscape and Biodiversity Assessment 2012 www.canterbury.gov.uk). • Landscape protection designations, including the AONB, SLA and 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. • Canterbury District includes part of the Countryside Character Area (CCA) 113 – North Kent Plain and the CCA119 – North Downs (South East and London National Character Area Map www.naturalengland.org.uk). • In 2013, there were 2,876 statutory listed buildings (69 grade 1, 117 grade II* and 2,711 grade II), 790 	

³² Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)

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	<p>locally important buildings, 96 conservation areas, 52 scheduled monuments and 2 grade II historic parks and gardens in the District. One Grade II* listed building, four scheduled monuments, ten grade II listed buildings and two locally important/listed buildings were identified as being 'at risk' (2012 Heritage at Risk Register).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of Canterbury is designated as an Area of Archaeological Importance- one of only five in England. • The District includes one of 28 UK World Heritage Sites, comprising 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 2012, Canterbury Cathedral was the 16th most visited paid attraction in the UK, with 969,088 visitors (Visit England, Visitor Attractions Survey 2012). • In 2012/13, the net expenditure of Council spending on culture and related services was £12,745,000 (Canterbury City Council https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/media/788694/summaryofaccountsjan14.pdf) 	
<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"> • Canterbury District has a rich array of biodiversity resources. The District can be roughly split into four natural areas. These areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The coastal region, roughly 20km of coastline, the biodiversity value of much of this is recognised by international and national designations; ○ The Blean, which sits to the south of the coastal region and comprises the ancient Blean Forest complex, the region is important for the diverse woodland species which this area supports. Much of the Blean area is designated at both national and international levels; ○ The floodplain of the River Stour, which is associated with important wetland habitats either side of Canterbury. The Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve (NNR) is an important wetland habitat to the north east of Canterbury which is protected through national and international designations; ○ The Downs, which lie to the south of Canterbury (some of the southern parts of the Canterbury District lie within this area). This area is an AONB characterised by rolling countryside with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canterbury City Council AMR for the period April 2012 - March 2013 identifies the following trends: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitoring shows that all 15 SSSIs are in 'favourable' condition' (Larkey Valley Wood, Yockletts Bank, Ellenden Wood, Tankerton Slopes) or 'unfavourable recovering' condition across the vast majority of their land mass. Three SSSIs have small areas in 'unfavourable (no change or declining)' condition (West Blean and Thornden Woods, Lynsore Bottom and The Swale). Chequers Wood and Old Park is now in a 'favourable or unfavourable recovering' condition, an improvement

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	<p>chalk grasslands and areas of ancient woodland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A significant part of the District is covered by at least one form of biodiversity designation. Within the District there are three Ramsar sites and Special Protection Areas (SPAs): Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh. There are also two Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (Blean and Stodmarsh). Blean Woods and Stodmarsh are further designated as National Nature Reserves. Fifteen Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a number of regional and local wildlife reserves also fall within Canterbury District. There are 12 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) as well as 49 Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) which are considered to be of County importance for nature conservation (AMR April 2012 - March 2013). The location of the SSSI's is illustrated on the Strategic Habitat Network Map in Appendix E. Almost 15% of Kent's ancient woodland is located in Canterbury. This is habitat to many animals, birds, insects and plants of conservation concern (AMR April 2012 - March 2013). BAP priority habitats and species are particularly important for nature conservation. There are 65 BAP priority habitats across the UK (www.jncc.defra.gov.uk). Kent is home to 24 priority habitats which are grouped into 19 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs). BAP habitats in Canterbury include: Lowland Fens, Reedbeds (251ha), Calcareous Grassland (43ha), Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland (40ha), Acid Grassland (32ha), Maritime Cliffs and Slopes (4ha), Coastal Sand Dunes (3ha) and Lowland Hay Meadows (2ha). Close to 50% of the County's wetland habitats are therefore located in Canterbury (AMR April 2012 - March 2013). Of the 1,149 BAP priority species for conservation, 433 species have been recorded in Kent. Since 1990, 175 BAP priority species have been recorded in Canterbury (AMR April 2012 - March 2013). 	<p>since 2009. Lleden and Oxenden Woods and Thanet Coast are now also in a 'favourable or unfavourable recovering condition'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Indicator 197 was in place for three years under the Kent Area Agreement, from 2008-2011. At the end of the monitoring a total of 253 sites or 58% of sites were shown to be under positive conservation management. The National Indicator has now ceased The number of BAP priority species recorded in Kent has increased from 345 (2010/2011) to 433. In the same year, the number of recorded species has increased by 7 in the Canterbury District. Many of Canterbury's BAP habitats are surrounded by land with physical potential for habitat restoration. These surroundings are mostly under intensive land use which is likely to continue in the foreseeable future. However, these areas need to be considered as opportunities to increase habitat connectivity (Draft Landscape and Biodiversity Assessment 2012 www.canterbury.gov.uk).
<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change 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. Climate change is anticipated to increase the magnitude and frequency of storms and is likely to have serious economic consequences. Damages to crops are likely to increase food costs and reduce income to farmers; insurance premiums may also rise as a result of an increase in claims on building and property damages (www.hm-treasury.gov.uk). Water resources in the area are also 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). Climate change effects have already been demonstrated in Canterbury District, most notably the drought conditions in 2004-06 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is likely to lead to greater unpredictability in weather with increased incidents of storms, a long term gradual increase in average temperatures, rising sea levels and increased risk of flooding. The UKCP09 climate projections suggest that by 2080 under the medium emissions scenario, the South East of England will have an estimated increase in winter mean temperature of 3°C and an increase in summer temperature of 3.9°C. In the same area, winter precipitation is forecast to increase by 22% while summer

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generated from renewable sources?	<p>(www.southeastwater.co.uk).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011, 10113.3tonnes CO₂ were emitted in Kent which is a reduction by 21.42% from the previous five years (6.9tonnes CO₂ per capita). The emissions came from the domestic (2809t CO₂), industrial and commercial (4012.5t CO₂) and the road transport sector (3386t CO₂). CO₂ emissions in all sectors were reduced in the last year (DECC, 2013). In2011, Canterbury District emitted 752,800tonnes of CO₂, giving a per capita release of 5.0tonnes which is considerably lower than the tonnes per capita emissions from Kent County and the UK as a whole (in both 6.9t CO₂ per capita) (http://www.decc.gov.uk). Further greenhouse gases which need to be reduced are methane and nitrous oxides. The emissions came from the domestic (282.9 Kt CO₂), industrial and commercial (240.5Kt CO₂) and the road transport sector (236.3Kt CO₂). CO₂ emissions in all sectors were reduced in the last year (www.kent.gov.uk).The Canterbury District has reduced its CO₂ emissions by 12.73% since 2005. In2012, Canterbury consumed 566.6GWh of electricity and an average domestic consumption of 4,200KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,523KWh. (https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data). There is a need to promote sustainable forms of energy, reduce overall energy consumption and become more energy efficient. Canterbury City Council publishes guidelines for households in the District in order to present a clear approach to methods to reduce energy expenditure and also to promote microgeneration. 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. The turbines that are expected to generate more than 280 GWh of green electricity every year, which is equivalent to the total annual electricity need of more than 61,000 UK households. In February 2013, the wind farm operator Vattenfall was granted consent to extend the existing scheme with up to 17 more turbines. This will provide an additional maximum installed capacity of up to 51MW and generate an additional 90 to 150 GWh of green electricity each year. This is equivalent to the total annual electricity need of between 20,000 and 35,000 UK households. (see www.vattenfall.co.uk/en/kentish-flats.htm). There is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within Canterbury District known as AQMA2 - Canterbury City Centre. This was declared in November 2011 and is mainly in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) air quality objective (AQO) of 40 µg/m³ due to pollution from traffic. Two small areas within AQMA 2 (parts of Broad Street and Wincheap) have further been declared for exceedence of the short term (hourly) objective for NO₂. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. AQMA 1 has therefore been revoked (www.kentair.org.uk). AQMA2 covers parts of St Dustan's Street, London Road, Whitstable Road, Station Road West, North Lane, St Peter's Place, Rheims Way, Wincheap, Pin Hill, Upper Bridge Street, Military Road, Tourtel Road and Sturry Road. 	<p>precipitation is estimated to drop by 23%. The absolute rise in the UK's coastal sea level is predicted to reach 13-76cm by 2095 (http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has set targets to reduce national CO2 emissions by at least 80% by 2050 and at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline (http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx). Kent has the following targets for the reduction of CO2 emissions (compared to 1990 levels): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 34% by 2020 o 50% by 2025 o 50% by 2030 o 80% by 2050 These targets are to be achieved through replacement of fossil fuels with a sustainable mix using renewable energy.

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Air Quality Action Plan was drawn up for AQMA 1 and adopted in 2010. This Action Plan includes a number of measures targeted at achieving compliance with the air quality objectives and already contains a number of actions targeted at a wider area and applicable to AQMA 2. The Action Plan will be revised to cover the new AQMA and this may include new or revised Action Plan measures. The 2012 Update and Screening Assessment (USA) reported that the Council air pollutant concentrations have generally remained stable in the City of Canterbury. There have been exceedences and increases in the annual mean NO₂ concentrations at a number of locations mainly within the existing AQMA (www.kentair.org.uk). 	
<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"> Canterbury City Council and the Environment Agency (in parts) manage the part of the north Kent coastline within Canterbury District. This frontage is heavily defended to reduce the risk of flooding, however there is a short section of actively eroding soft cliffs around Bishopstone Glen (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). The approved Shoreline Management Plan for the Isle of Grain to South Foreland (2008) proposes that the existing flood defences are maintained (by 'holding the line') for both the Whitstable and Herne Bay settlements (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). To the east of Herne Bay, the Reculver cliffs are regarded as being an important source of material for shoreline recharge further west. Their geological, environmental and landscape importance also deter shoreline protection structures and subsequently it has been recommended that an approach of 'no active intervention' is adopted (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). Between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended for the next 20-50 years (www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk). For the Seasalter section of coast it is proposed that in the short term a policy of 'hold the line' is maintained with 'managed realignment' implemented in the medium to long term. This would result in some loss of assets but would result in a section of coast which would no longer require ever increasing expenditure and would also provide new brackish habitat. The changing climate poses a threat to the region in terms of drought and flooding. This is particularly relevant for the coastal area as the absolute rise in the UK's coastal sea level is predicted to reach 13-76cm by 2095 (http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk). Canterbury District has approximately 20 km of coastline, stretching from Reculver in the east to Graveney Marshes in the west. This section of the coastline includes the settlements of Herne Bay and Whitstable. In addition to the potential increase in coastal flooding as a result of climate change, there are also inland sections of the District which are at risk of flooding and 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 1953 resulted in 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). The Stour Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) completed by the Environment Agency in 2007 outlines long-term policies and actions for the next 50 years to manage flood risk. This includes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially, large numbers of new housing could be proposed for Canterbury, Kent and the South East, and if brought forward, careful planning and design will be required to ensure that climate change effects are fully considered (http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk). The UKCP09 projects a sea level rise of up to 76cm (worst case) by the year 2095. The winter rainfall is predicted to increase by 22% in the year 2080 (http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/).

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>a policy to take further action in reducing the risk of flooding from the River Stour through Canterbury and from the coastal brooks at Whitstable, Swalecliffe and Herne Bay as well as a policy to take further action to maintain the current degree of flood risk to villages along the Nailbourne and Little Stour (www.environment-agency.gov.uk).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury City Council's expenditure on coastal flood defences in the year 2011/2012 was £1,071,000. Additional funding for capital works for new flood defences were also obtained from the Environment Agency including £900,000 for improvements to the Herne Bay Sea Defences in 2012/13. 	
<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 2010, Canterbury District was ranked 166th in terms of deprivation with 1st being most deprived and 354th being least deprived. It was ranked 137th based on income scale and 146th based on employment scale (Index of Multiple Deprivation, ONS). There are 35 primary schools within Canterbury District, ten secondary schools (including one academy), three pupil referral units and two special schools (www.kent.gov.uk). As of January 2014, 0.4% of people aged 16-64 claiming work-related benefits were recorded to have been claiming work-related benefits for more than 12 months. This compares to 12% in December 2007 (ONS). Of the people in Canterbury District who were of working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64), the employment rate was 60.2% during 2012/13(Oct-Sept), compared with an average for the South East of 74.8%. There has been an increase in unemployment of 3.1% between 2009-2013 (Nomis Labour Supply) The overall median weekly earnings for people in Canterbury District in 2013 was £406.00. This compares to £418.60 for Great Britain (Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings, Kent County Council). The number of students and school children in education between the age of 16-17 in 2011 was 3,282 and the number of school children and students in full time education over the age of 18 for the same period was 18,354 within the District (ONS, Census 2011). In September 2010-August 2011, 52.5% of pupils achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grade C or above in Canterbury District, this is in contrast to 59.6% in the South East & 58.2% in England (ONS). Within Canterbury District, 30.2% of the population have NVQ level 4 or above. This is lower than for the South East (36.8%) and higher than Great Britain as a whole (34.4%) (. The percentage of the population with no qualifications at all is 9.8% of the working age population which is higher than the South East (6.9%) and slightly higher than Great Britain as a whole (9.7%) (ONS, figures for Jan 2012 - Dec 2012). Home students who enroll on higher education courses from Canterbury District stand at 22% (ONS 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)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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"> The population of all local authorities within Kent has increased since the 2001 Census. In 2011, the population of the Canterbury District was 151,145, compared to 135,277 in 2001 (2011 Census). Canterbury District is covered by the Eastern and Coastal Kent Primary Care Trust which includes St Martins Hospital and Kent and Canterbury hospitals. Both of these hospitals are in Canterbury with Kent and Canterbury Hospital providing Urgent Care with Kent and Canterbury hospital also providing Accident and Emergency services (www.nhs.uk). There are no walk-in centres within the District with the closest centre in Gillingham. There is a minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. The 'All Together Now' survey (2012) showed that there is a wish for better access to health services such as GPs and dentists. However, this was not voted as one of the top four issues (www.canterbury.gov.uk). Canterbury city centre consist of a range of uses with the most dominant being retail. 50% of the retail units within the city centre are comparison shopping, with 6% convenience, 32% services and 11% of units being vacant (DTZ, 2011), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population within Canterbury District has increased since 2001. This trend is reflected in all Kent local authority districts (2011 Census).By 2026 the population of Canterbury District is projected to increase by 165,000 people (ONS, 2012) Herne Bay is growing in popularity but a need to make the town centre more attractive for development and viable businesses has been identified in the Herne Bay Area Action Plan (April 2010). Opportunities for revitalisation have been identified (e.g. under-used or vacant redevelopment buildings, streets suitable for enhancement).
<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 (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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average Canterbury house price in 2013 was £239,216, 3.03% higher than the average a year earlier (Kent County Council, Research and Evaluation). The average household size in Canterbury between 2001 and 2011 was 2.33 and 2.35 respectively (Kent County Council, 2012) In Canterbury District the total number of completions in the monitoring year 2012-13 was 609 (gross) and 524 (net) units which is higher than the annual requirement of 510 dwellings (Annual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current population is projected to increase by approximately by 15.3% by 2031 (Kent County Council, 2012). The average household size is projected to decrease to 2.18 in 2031 (Kent County Council, 2012)

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<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>	<p>Monitoring Report 2012-2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011 there were 61,775 dwellings in Canterbury (ONS). 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 SHMA's 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 households in the District will continue to increase due to the combined effects of the increasing population, and reducing household size. (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016). There has been a slight increase in house price between 2007 and 2011 (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016). Kent house prices have risen by 1.55% in the last year with the average price being 14.11% lower than the South East average (Housing Price Annual Bulletin 2012) The number of homelessness in the District has decreased from 738 in 2010/11 to around 570 in 2011/12 (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016). The Housing Needs survey identified a requirement for 1104 new affordable homes per year. New affordable homes have been built in 3 villages but potentially 286 affordable homes are required in the other 24 rural parishes (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016). Canterbury District is expected to accommodate around 15,600 between 2011-2031 (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?</p> <p>13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p>13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?</p> <p>13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2012/2013 the 'recorded crime' figure for Canterbury District was 8,144, which compared favourably to year 2011/12, when the total was 8,502. In 2012/13 there were 5,042 reports of anti-social behaviour, which again compares favourably with the previous year where there were 5,900 reported. The reasons for these reductions, however, is not clear (Kent Police Analyst Team). In 2013, the crime rate in Canterbury (55.48) was lower than the average for the Kent force area (60.23) (ONS, 2013) In March 2011, the percentage of population whose health was classified as "bad" or "very bad" was 5.2%. This is compared with 4.4% for South East Region and 5.4% for England and Wales (ONS). As of 2008-2012, in Canterbury District, life expectancy rates for male and female were 79.2 and 83.0 respectively. Under 18 conceptions in Canterbury District for 2007 were lower, at 31.5 per 1,000, than the South 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of burglaries per 1,000 residents in Canterbury has decreased from approximately 8 in 2005/06 to 5.41 in the year ending September 2012 (http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=2308 and www.police.uk). The number of vehicle crimes in the same period has dropped from approximately 6.5 per 1,000 population to 4.45 per 1000 population (http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=2308 and www.police.uk). The population aged 65+ is likely to increase by

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<p>East (32.9 per 1,000) and England (41.7 per 1,000) (Source: ONS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 under 75 in England (SEERA, Regional Sustainability Framework, 2008). In 2012, the percentage of adults that smoked in Canterbury District was 21.3% (Canterbury Health Profile 2012, www.healthprofiles.info). 23.4% of adults in 2012 were obese (Canterbury Health Profile 2012, www.healthprofiles.info). In England, obesity in adults rose from 15% to 25% between 1993 and 2012 (HSE2012). 	56.1% between 2011 and 2031 (ONS).
<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 March 2011, the total number of dwellings in the District was 63,975 (Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix). As of March 2008, 2.6% of dwellings were 'long-term vacant' (ONS). In Canterbury, for the 2012-2013 monitoring year, there were 524(net) completions (AMR April 2012- March 2013). Since 2001, the amount of new housing development built on previously developed land (PDL) in Canterbury District has been monitored as part of the AMR. Performance in Canterbury District is set out below: <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% 2008/09 95% 2009/10 88% 2010/11 84% 2011/12 79% 2012/13 76% 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%) 	<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"> ○ 30 to 50 dph 204 (15.63%) ○ More than 50 dph 932 (71.42%) (AMR 2007 - 2008). • The 2011 population density in Canterbury was 4.89 persons per hectare (AMR 2012 - 2013). 	
<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 around 160 litres per day. This is 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 147 litres per person per day. Peak demand during hot, dry weather can be up to 30% higher than the annual mean (South East Water, Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035). • Water demand in the South East Water service area has been increasing yearly despite efforts to promote water efficiency (South East Water, Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035). • South East Water entails a reduction in the individual consumption of water. In light of the Code for Sustainable Homes, South East Water predicts that new properties will use close to 130 litres per person per day (South East Water, Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035). • The annual production of primary land-won aggregates in Kent for 2012 was approximately 1,570,000 tonnes for all sand, gravel and crushed rock. This is a decrease of around 300,000 tonnes from production in 2011 (Kent Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report April 2012-March 2013) • Over 70% of the water in the South East Water area comes from groundwater supplies, with the remaining supplies originating from rivers and reservoirs (South East Water, Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the forecasted population growth (by 440,000 in 2035) within the area, the water demand is expected to decrease by 2.3% as a result of significant demand management measures included in the Southern Water Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035. • Increases in population and businesses 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). • The reserves of sand and gravel aggregate use in Kent is equivalent to a landbank of 12.1 years. Kent has over a 40 year landbank of crushed rock based on the 10 year crushed rock average sales.

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<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"> Domestic waste for landfill is collected fortnightly throughout Canterbury District. There are a total of 61 recycling sites across Canterbury District. Of these, 23 are in Canterbury, 15 in Whitstable, 9 in Herne Bay with the remaining 14 in the villages around the District. In addition, the Council collects domestic waste for recycling with residents able to recycle paper and cardboard, plastic bottles, cans, aluminium foil, glass and garden waste. In 2013, the Council introduced a new waste collection service allowing for food waste to be recycled on a weekly basis (www.canterbury.gov.uk). Kent County Council operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury District; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre (www.kent.gov.uk). In 2012/13, Canterbury produced 56,839 tonnes of municipal waste and 54,040 tonnes of household waste. Over the same period, residents produced 473kg of household waste per household, 43% of which was recycled, reused or composted, which compares favourably to the Kent County Council average of 599kg of household waste per household and a recycling rate of 41% (www.defra.gov.uk) (http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/). Construction, demolition and excavation waste makes up the largest element of waste generated in Kent by far (in 2008, 55% of all waste generated in Kent came from this sector) (http://www.kent.gov.uk). The Allington Quarry waste management facility can take up to 500,000 tonnes of non-hazardous household waste for energy recovery and 65,000 tonnes of sorted materials which is sent for recycling. This will help to reduce Kent's dependency on landfill and prevent emissions of landfill gases which is a potent greenhouse gas. This facility was opened in December 2008 (www.kentenviropower.co.uk). The net expenditure on waste by the Council in 2011/12 was £3,162,000 (https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/media/102198/summary-of-accounts-12.pdf). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The generation and processing of waste is one of the biggest challenges faced in Britain today, as a nation we are running out of landfill space. This is a significant issue in the South East region where a growing amount of waste is produced, especially in light of population trends, proposals for new housing and a decrease in average household occupancy rates.

Appendix D

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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <p>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 Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.
EC (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)		
<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; • Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; • Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and • Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. • The SA assessment framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to resource use.
EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		

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>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply</p>	<p>Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate • The SA assessment framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources
The Cancun Agreement (2011)		
<p>Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions. • The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan 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. • SA Framework provides for improving air quality through Objective 7.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		

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>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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. • SA objective 3 considers effects upon water quality and resource. • 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 (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)</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 underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities; <p>Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. The SA framework should include for the protection against excessive noise.
<p>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</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>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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		
<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are legally binding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan 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)		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are legally binding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework considers water quality in Objective 3.
Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.	The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. SA Framework considers flood risk in Objective 8.
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should deliver policies which support these aims The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan 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		

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>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.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <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; • ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan 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.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. • SA Objective 16 includes priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment		
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water <p>Waste water from certain industrial sectors</p>	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds • Secondary treatment standards • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater <p>Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 3 includes priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors. • SA Objective 16 includes priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)		
<p>The aim of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008) is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.</p>	<p>It aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2021 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend.</p>	
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		

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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. • These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Local Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.
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 throughout the European Union and • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

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 Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas: Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<p>There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal.</p> <p>The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity 2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry 4. Better management of fish stocks 5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species 6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. This is highlighted in SA Objective 6.
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>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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		

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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<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 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. 	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated affect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.
European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)		

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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.
<p>European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)</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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objective 5 (Countryside and Historic Environment) must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the Local Plan and associated documents.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. Rewording of SA objectives to ensure all relevant sustainability objectives are covered.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
“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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice - Securing the Value of Nature (Defra 2011)		
<p>The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <p>(i) protecting and improving our natural environment;</p> <p>(ii) growing a green economy;</p> <p>(iii) reconnecting people and nature; and</p> <p>(iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (Defra, 2010)		
<p>The report proposes the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures</p>	<p>No formal targets or indicators but a number of recommendations are identified under the followings themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the management and condition of wildlife sites • Improve the protection and management of remaining wildlife habitats • Become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways society interacts with the environment • Need for society to accept change in nature conservation is necessary, desirable and achievable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to preserve the ecological network • The SA framework should consider the ecological network in its objectives/guidance questions
Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011)		
<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes • Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Defra, 2012)		

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 Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <p><i>i.</i> To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute;</p> <p><i>ii.</i> To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p><i>iii.</i> To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and</p> <p><i>iv.</i> To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity</p>	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to protect biodiversity • The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.
Rural Strategy (Defra,2004)		
<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <p>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>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. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>		
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (DCLG, 2008)		

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>This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process.</p>	<p>No formal targets however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas. • The SA should aim to ensure that the plan has sustainability objectives for affordable housing and ensuring that the needs of all aspects of the community are being met.
<p>HM Government (2010) Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential</p>		
<p>Sets out a goal to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Focuses on the approach to local growth proposing measures to shift power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. LEPs introduced to provide a vision and leadership for local economic growth</p>	<p>LEPs will be expected to fund their own day to day running costs or submit bids to the Regional Growth Fund, to try and stimulate enterprise by supporting projects with potential to create economic growth and employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have due regard to the need for strong, sustainable and balance growth. • The SA framework should consider the nature of growth to ensure that the economy remains balanced and growth is sustainable.
<p>HM Government (2011) Plan for Growth</p>		
<p>Programme of structural reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race</p>	<p>No formal targets, sets out the government's four ambitions for growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating the most competitive tax system in the G20; • Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; • Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; and • Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the need for strong and competitive growing economy
<p>HM Government (2011) National Infrastructure Plan</p>		
<p>Key goal to ensure the security of electricity and gas within the UK, The Plan seeks to clarify the potential contribution of shale gas and other unconventional resources to indigenous gas supplies through updated estimates of share gas resource</p>	<p>The Plan contains major commitments to improve the UK's transport and broadband networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should ensure that policies consider the goal of the Infrastructure Plan
<p>HM Government (2013) Achieving Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth</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)
Sets out how the government is removing barriers to growth allowing the UK to compete in a rapidly changing global economy	No formal targets but the policy contains a number of actions to attract investment within the UK, supporting local growth, investing in infrastructure and creating a more educated and flexible workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that have due regard to the need for a strong, sustainable and balanced growth
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)		
the main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that identify and continue the protection of SSSIs within the district. Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.
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. 	Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth. SA Objective 7 aims to provide a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy White Paper - Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)		

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>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 • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth. • SA Objective 7 aims to provide a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and encourages energy efficiency.
<p>Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales</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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan and 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.
Water Act 2014 (HM Government 2014)		
<p>The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government's aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that this is workable and clear. This Act aims to makes steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated in SA Objective 3 to protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.
Water White Paper, Water for Life (Defra & HM Government, 2011)		
<p>Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources. Incorporated in Objective 3.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)		

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 objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Objectives are relevant to the District and should be taken on board by the Local Plan. The Plan's priorities are incorporated into SA Objective 3.
<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p>		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>Those related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation. 	
<p>HM Government (2010) White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England</p>		
<p>Aims to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health for England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership.</p>	<p>No formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should support this plan through policy. The SA should look at healthy issues and the way the site allocations will support these.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
HM Government (2004) Housing Act (and revised 2006)		
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. This is assessed under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<p>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>"</p> <p>Furthermore, the government does not think that the Cliffe proposal should be brought forward – due to overriding environmental concerns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan 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		

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 Strategy:</p> <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. 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality (SA Objective 7).
<p>DCMS (2002) Game plan: A strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity 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)
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>DCLG (2006) Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice</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>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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The code details the need and benefits for sustainable buildings. It details a strategy to improve the sustainability of buildings. The Local Plan 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>Review of Heritage Protection: The Way Forward (2004)</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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attention should be paid to the changing of legislation in line with the Review of Heritage Protection, and should feed back into the Local Plan documents. This is covered in particular within SA Objective 5.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White Paper's principles should be taken into account with respect to SA Objective 5.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan 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).
The Localism Act (CLG, 2011)		

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 Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rights; • Neighbourhood planning; • Housing; • General power of competence; • Empowering cities and other local areas. 	<p>No key targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take into consideration community involvement as and Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life. • Incorporated across the SA Objectives.
<p>HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Level (Amendment) Regulations 2013</p>		
<p>The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations. • The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008</p>		
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The Local Plan 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>HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future</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>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	<p>No key targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy. The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan 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.
Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs) (DEFRA 2007)		

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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change. SA objectives 5, 6 & 7 are to cover the Strategy's aims.
<p>Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service(Forestry Commission, 2005)</p>		
<p>An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objectives 9 & 13 is to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (Department for Energy and Climate Change, July 2009)</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>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; • 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. 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste. • Local Plan & associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objective 7 and 15 is to provide support for renewable energy.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (HM Government, 2010)		
<p>This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated in SA Objective 6.

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 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; • 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. 	<p>Act contains no formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.
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. 	<p>Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objective 5 seeks to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.
Play Strategy for England (DCMS, 2008)		

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>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; 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. 	<p>Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objective 9 relates to this with regard to this Strategy promoting sport and physical activity and promoting healthy lifestyles.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objective 5 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment.
National Planning Policy Framework		

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
CLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	<p>The general thrust of the NPPF is aimed at contributing towards sustainable development through the planning system. There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development “which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.”</p> <p>There are three dimensions as to how the government aims to achieve sustainable development which gives rise to the need for the planning system to perform in a number of roles. These roles are based around economic, environmental and social roles.</p> <p>The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of “sustainable development” objectives, Incorporated in SA objectives 7 and 15.

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>NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Soil</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 6 seeks to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.

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>NPPF – Landscape</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise , air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 5 seeks to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
NPPF – Cultural Environment	<p>One of the NPPF's 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making is the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Proposals that preserve the setting, reveal the significance of the asset or make a positive contribution should be treated favourably.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objective 5 seeks to maintain vulnerable assets including built and historic.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
NPPF – Water	<p>Among the NPPF's core principles are 'conserving and enhancing the natural environment' and 'meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change'; In fulfilling these objectives, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applying the Sequential Test; • if necessary, applying the Exception Test; • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management; • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and • where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated in SA Objectives 3 and 8 to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
NPPF – Climate Change	One of the core principles of the NPPF is meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change and encourages the adoption of proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, taking full consideration of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand. The NPPF also supports low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources in line with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure It seeks to ensure that all types of flood risk is taken into account over the long term at the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 7 seeks to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change. • SA Objective 15 seeks to ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.
NPPF – Air Quality	Sets out that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 7 seeks to improve air quality.
NPPF – Minerals and Waste	One of the core principles of the NPPF is facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Policy guidance suggests the need to: Identify policies for existing and new sites of national importance, the definition of Mineral Safeguarding Areas so that locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments, safeguarding of existing and planned mineral infrastructure (rail links, wharfage, storage, processing etc), environmental criteria to ensure there is not an unacceptable environmental impact and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 15 seeks to reduce the quantity of minerals extracted and imported. • SA Objective 16 seeks to reduce the generation and disposal of waste and for its sustainable management.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
NPPF – Economy	<p>One of the NPPF's core planning principles for plan and decision making is building a strong competitive economy. The NPPF highlights the Government's commitment to securing economic growth to create jobs and prosperity, ensuring the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Local planning authorities are required to proactively meet development needs recognising potential barriers to invest (including infrastructure, housing and services) and regularly review land allocations. Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create jobs and sustainable new developments, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting tourism and retention of local services.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; • Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances; • Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries; • Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and <p>Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated in SA Objective 1 which seeks for the district to achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.

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>NPPF – Housing</p>	<p>Two of the NPPF's core principles is the delivery of a wide choice of high quality homes and requiring good design. Local planning authorities are required to significantly boost the supply of housing through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable and meeting needs of the market, identifying accessible sites for 5, 6-10 and 11-15 years worth of housing/growth. • Illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory and set out a strategy. • Deliver high quality housing, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable inclusive and mixed communities. • Making allowance for windfall sites on the basis that such sites are consistently available. • Resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens. • Avoid isolated country homes unless they were truly outstanding or innovative in design or enhance the surroundings. • Sustainable development in rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. • Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; • Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit; • Optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks; • Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; • Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 12 encourages the availability, availability and affordability of housing to everyone.
<p>© AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited June 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
NPPF - Health	<p>Amongst the planning principles of the NPPF is the promotion of healthy communities. The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies which include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations. Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated in SA Objectives 9 and 10.
NPPF – Transport & Accessibility	<p>Amongst the 12 planning principles of the NPPF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting sustainable transport; Support sustainable transport development including infrastructure, large scale facilities, rail freight, roadside facilities, ports and airports. • Protecting and exploiting opportunities for sustainable transport modes, including designing and locating developments to maximise sustainable modes and minimise day to day journey lengths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 4 seeks to reduce road traffic and its impacts and promotes sustainable modes of transport.

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>NPPF – Quality of Life</p>	<p>One of the 12 core planning principles of the NPPF is: Promoting healthy communities, and Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <p>Safe and accessible environments and developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet. • Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space. • Guard against loss of facilities. • Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way • Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services. <p>Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p> <p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 13 seeks to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the district.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (DCLG 2011)		
<p>States that 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; • 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. 	<p>The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan 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. • SA Framework should consider objective to re-use, recycle and reduce, as set out in SA Objective 16.
HM Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement		

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 Marine Policy Statement (MPS) sets out the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment, supporting the delivery of the following high level marine objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieving a sustainable marine economy; - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; - Living within environmental limits; - Promoting good governance; - Using sound science responsibly. 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should include policies relating to coastal areas. • SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that relate to coastal areas.
South East Region		
South East Water Resources Management Plan (2010-2035)		
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2010 in agreement with Defra, following a public inquiry.</p> <p>The South East region is classed as an area of serious water stress by the Environment Agency. The South East Water WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. The long term strategy is to increase the robustness of the water resources network to climate change.</p> <p>The plan is required to be updated every five years. South East Water are currently engaging with customers and stakeholders as we prepare to update their plan for 2015 to 2040. This should be made available in 2014.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<p>Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should consider objective to minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use as set out in SA objective 15.
Draft Southern Water Resource Plan (2015-2040)		

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>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Draft Water Resources Management Plan was published for consultation in 2013 and covers the period 2015-2040.</p> <p>The South East region is classed as an area of serious water stress by the Environment Agency. The Southern Water WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. The long term strategy is to increase the robustness of the water resources network to climate change.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<p>Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency.</p> <p>SA Framework should consider objective to minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use as set out in SA objective 15.</p>
South East River Basin Management Plan (DEFRA, 2009)		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use</p> <p>The current South East River Basin Management Plan was published in 2009 and covers the period to 2015. The plan is required to be updated every six years up until 2027</p>	<p>The plan sets out actions to improve the water environment by 2015.</p>	<p>Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency.</p> <p>SA Framework should consider objective to minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use as set out in SA objective 15.</p>
Kent County		
Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-16 (Kent County Council, 2011)		

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"> • The strategy approach for LTP3 has been to develop five Themes, based on the previous Government's five National Transport Goals as set out in the LTP3 Guidance, but made relevant to Kent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Without Gridlock • A Safer and Healthier County • Supporting Independence • Tackling a Changing Climate • Enjoying Life in Kent 	<p>This plan does not include any relevant targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan needs to address the objectives through identification of transport deficiencies in the Borough and assessing transport proposals for their environmental and health impacts • The transport plans key objectives are contained within SA Objective 4.
Growth without Gridlock: A transport delivery plan for Kent (Kent County Council, 2010)		
<p>This document is the transport delivery plan for Kent. It sets out the County's priorities and how they are to deliver them.</p>	<p>The document puts forward schemes that KCC aim to deliver through Government investment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan will need to take into consideration schemes that are brought forward through investment and impact this will have on the district.
Growing the Garden of England: A strategy for environment and economy in Kent (Kent County Council, 2011)		

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 Kent Environment Strategy is a three-year strategy organised into three themes and ten priorities representing the major challenges and opportunities for Kent over the next 10 to 20 years. Each theme has a 20-year vision, supported by high-level targets.</p>	<p>The key priorities relating to the themes of the document are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make homes and public sector buildings in Kent energy and water efficient, and cut costs for residents and taxpayers; Ensure new developments and infrastructure in Kent are affordable, low carbon and resource efficient; Turn waste into new resources and jobs for Kent. Reduce the ecological footprint of what we consume. • Reduce future carbon emissions; Manage the impacts of climate change, in particular extreme weather events; Support the development of green jobs and business in Kent. • Utilise the full social and economic potential of a high quality natural and historic environment in Kent; Conserve and enhance the quality of Kent's natural and heritage capital; Ensure that Kent residential access to the benefits of Kent's coast, countryside, green space and cultural heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should seek to address key challenges identified within this strategy • Incorporated in SA Objective 7 and SA Objective 11 which seeks for high quality design of development.
Environment Report: 'Our progress reducing Kent County Council's environmental footprint (Kent County Council, 2009)		
<p>Sets out Kent County Council's progress towards green targets. The Council aim at protecting and enhancing it environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employing enthusiasm by engaging staff • Cutting its carbon footprint • Provide travel alternatives • To increase the number of things bought by the council for the benefit of the environment or employment • To create well-designed community facilities and schools with feature that reduce the amount of energy needed to run them 	<p>No targets set</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated in 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)
Kent County Council Environment Policy (2012)		
sets out KCC's priority commitments as they provide services to the public: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to stabilise and progressively reduce environmental footprint • progressively reduce carbon dioxide emissions • make sure services are adapted to the future impacts and opportunities of climate change • contribute positively to Kent's character, local environmental quality and natural environment. 	Contains no indicators or targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated in SA Objective 7.
Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (1997)		
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.	No specific targets other than the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should ensure that biodiversity conservation is considered within the selection of options and policies. • SA objective 6 and indirectly Objective 5, give consideration to the conservation of biodiversity.
Vision for Kent 2012-2022 – Kent Community Strategy (Kent County Council 2011)		
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 three key ambitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To grow the economy • To tackle disadvantage • To put citizens in control 	No targets or indicators – monitoring is to be done through existing mechanisms (e.g. the district Local Strategic Partnerships).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vision for Kent should be reflected in the aims of the Local Plan and the key themes should be reflected in the SA objectives.
Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (ongoing)		

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 Local Plan is currently being developed and will replace the existing Kent minerals local plan and the Kent waste local plan. The Local Plan will consist of a collection of minerals and waste documents which will include three spatial planning documents forming the key minerals and waste plans for Kent; we are preparing a main Minerals and Waste Local Plan document (formerly the 'Core Strategy'), Mineral Sites Plan and Waste Sites Plan.</p>	<p>Indicators and targets have not been developed yet.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authorities responsible for the Local Plan should be up-to-date with development of the Framework, and ensure that the Local Plan and the Minerals and Waste Development Framework are compatible and complementary. The SA objectives should encompass sustainable waste management and resource efficiency.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authorities responsible for the Local Plan should ensure that the Local Plan and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy are compatible and complementary e.g. facilities for recycling and composting in new development. The SA objectives should encompass sustainable waste management and resource efficiency, as seen in SA Objective 16.
Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook (Kent Downs AONB Unit 2005)		

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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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 managed; • 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, 	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Plan. This is reflected in the SA Objective 5.

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>ground and river water;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Bold Steps for Kent: The Medium Term Plan to 2014/15 (Kent County Council, 2010)		
<p>Running throughout Bold Steps for Kent are three clear aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help the Kent economy grow To put the citizen in control To tackle disadvantage 	No indicators set	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated in SA Objective 1.
Kent Design Guide (2005) Kent Design Initiative		
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan 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.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities responsible for the Local Plan should be aware of the results of the review of the Shoreline Management Plan. The Local Plan should be compatible with the findings of the review.
Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan Review (2010)		

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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objective 8 provides aims with regard to reducing Canterbury's vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion. The Plans policies are crucial to the Local Plan along the coast.
Managing Water Extraction (2013)		
<p>Sets out the Environment Agency's policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources in parts of the catchment where abstraction is unsuitable.</p>	<p>The aim of this document is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments.
The Stour Licensing Strategy (2013)		
<p>Sets out how water resources are managed in the Stour area and when a licensing strategy is required.</p>	<p>Sets the requirement for a licence if more than 20m³/day (4400 gallons of water).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of the Stour Licensing Strategy as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments

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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should incorporate water efficiency policies into the Local Plan.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives and baseline information in the CMP will be crucial in policy formation and also in sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan. This is particularly true of 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)
North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)		
<p>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> <p>The role of CFMPs is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term.</p>	<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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take account of the objectives of the CFMP.
Canterbury District Council Documents		
Canterbury District Local Plan (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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Corporate Plan 2011-2016 (Canterbury City Council)		
<p>The plan aims to establish the district's priorities for the next five years and identifies what they will do both in their own performance and with partners across our district. By 2016 the aim is for the district, its people and places, will be more welcoming, prosperous and vibrant.</p>	<p>The main aims of the plan for the five year period are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support growth • To keep the district a safe place to live • To build the right type and number of homes in the right place to create sustainable communities in the future • To tackle traffic congestion • To make the district greener and cleaner and lead by example on environmental issues • To support facilities and activities for children and young people • To support excellent and diverse cultural facilities for both residents and visitors • To tackle disadvantage within the district • To encourage local involvement for younger people • To support a broad range of sporting and fitness facilities and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Objectives should include the aims of the Corporate Plan. These are captured by a number of the SA Objectives.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Open Space Strategy Canterbury District 2009-2014 (Canterbury City Council 2009)		
<p>The key vision of the strategy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating or enhancing a distinct sense of place • Provision of recreation opportunities • Preservation and enhancement of biodiversity • Sustainable transport routes • Improved water resource and flood management • Contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: There should be a high quality park in each town. • There should be a range of licensed event spaces in each town • Everyone should have access to a space where children can play within 300 metres of their home (this includes amenity open space) • There should be 1.3 hectares of amenity open space for every thousand people. • All open spaces should reach minimum quality standards – cleaner, safer greener • Open space and play spaces in new developments should be designed to current national guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of the strategy need to be compatible with the SA objectives. These are captured within Objectives 5 & 6.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Culture and Enterprise Policy Suite 2011-2016		
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Canterbury district has a strong presence in the Kent region • Helping to equip the district with the conditions needed for it to capitalise on an economic upturn; • Maintaining a vibrant and prosperous city centre and coastal towns; and • Enhancing the competitiveness of the district’s rural businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Play Strategy (2009-2012)		

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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan 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.

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 Cultural Strategy 2011-2016 (2011)		
<p>Sets out the Council's priorities in how it will deliver, support and commission cultural and sporting providers and activities across the district over the next five years. It also sets out how the Council will monitor measure and support the improvement of the district's cultural offer and its benefits for residents, visitors and businesses.</p>	<p>The strategy does not include any targets or indicators, but does include a number of actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Local Cultural Strategy aims are compatible with those of the SA. This is covered by SA objective 10 & 13.
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001 & revised July 2010)		

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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the SA objectives include the priorities for dealing with contaminated land. These are included with a number of Objectives including 14 and 15.
The Safer Canterbury District Partnership Plan (2012)		
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objective 13 covers reducing the levels of crime in Canterbury and providing a sense of place in the district.
Local Air Quality Management –Air Quality Action Plan Broad Street/Military Road Air Quality Management Area (Canterbury City Council, 2009)		

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 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; • 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. 	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 7 provides for the importance of maintaining and improving local air quality.
<p>Other Supplementary Planning 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)
<p>Design statements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Lighting SPD (2006) • Reculver Masterplan SPD; • Heritage, Archaeology and Conservation SPD (2007); • Development Contributions SPD (2007); • Sustainable Construction SPD (2007); • Central Development Area Herne Bay Development Principles SPD (2010) • Bus Depot Herne Bay Development Principles SPD (2010) • Beach Street Herne Bay Development Principles SPD (2010) 	<p>Provide detail on specific elements of the planning process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan must work in conjunction with these other documents to generate more positive outcomes.
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) • University of Kent Canterbury Innovation Park SPD (2004) • 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 Local Plan 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach. Conservation is covered principally under SA Objective 5.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information when considering SA Objective 12.
Herne Bay Area Action Plan (2010)		

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>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; 	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach particularly when covering the Herne Bay area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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>		

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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan 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.
Canterbury District Allotment Strategy 2010-2014		
<p>The Canterbury Allotment Strategy has three aims, namely to (i) to ensure that the current and future generations of allotment owners are protected, (ii) allow allotments to be managed and developed so they are fit for purpose (iii) work towards creating opportunities for all who want an allotment garden to have access to one.</p> <p>These aims are supported by the 17 objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the needs of existing plot owners To protect allotments within the planning process and system To aim that allotments are included in new development or regeneration projects To feed the strategy in to the planning system To undertake a programme of allotment infrastructure improvements To identify spatial gaps and strive to fill them To address deficiencies in provision, where reasonably practicable 	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify land for an additional 153 full size plots in housing growth areas To identify and secure external funding and assess rents to achieve a revenue neutral budget by 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to identify and protect land for allotment usage. SA Objective 5 promotes access to open space
Canterbury District Transport Action Plan (2004)		

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>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. Produce Canterbury district lorry map and review every three years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan 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.
Canterbury District Transport Strategy Draft 2014- 2031		
<p>The Canterbury Transport Strategy aims to improve access to services, good and opportunities and tackle the negative impacts of traffic by promoting sustainable modes of transport achieving reliable vehicle journey times and supporting sustainable development.</p> <p>The Strategy has four key strands to tackle congestion and reduce car dependency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage sustainable travel Car parking strategy Managing the network Reducing the demand to travel 	<p>The Strategy identifies the following performance indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average journey times to key destinations by sustainable forms of transport Journey time reliability for the private car Traffic volumes (inner and outer cordon) Mode share: walking, cycling, bus and rail Number of journeys to work by car Park and ride patronage Number of people killed and seriously injured Vehicle emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objective 4 promotes more sustainable transport modes
Canterbury District Walking and Cycling Strategy (2003)		

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>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 • 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 • Raise awareness of walking and cycling 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objective 4 promotes more sustainable transport modes. • Ensure that the Local Plan contains policies to promote walking and cycling, in line with the objectives and priorities of the Walking and Cycling Strategy.
<p>Canterbury District Housing Strategy 2012-2016</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>Strategy sets out the following priorities with respect to the District's housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the new Local Plan allocates enough land for the right number and type of homes in the right places. • Increasing the number of new homes that families on the average local wage can afford to buy or rent. • Encouraging the building of more family-sized homes. • Improving the choice of homes to tempt "empty nesters" to downsize from family-sized homes. • Reducing the number of excess winter deaths by improving the quality and condition of existing private homes. • Managing the impact on the housing market of high numbers of young people studying and living in our district. 	<p>No key targets but a number of priorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should ensure they conform to SA Objective 12 with regard to housing.
<p>The Canterbury Bus Strategy (2004)</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 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 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>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-Thanelt corridor. Phase 2: Improve the Canterbury city minibus network, including city-wide flat fares 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County's Local Transport Plan aims to increase bus use in Quality Bus Partnership areas by 3% pa.

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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets were identified for this Strategy.
Canterbury City Council Environment Policy (2009)		
<p>The Environment Policy sets out the following objectives (priorities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuing our built heritage Valuing the natural environment Waste and recycling Reducing our environmental footprint Tackling pollution Changing behaviour Infrastructure Environmental leadership 	<p>The Environment Strategy is intended to relate to actions specific to the Council, and thereby complement the Local Plan. Commitment to develop a group of environmental targets to be met through development identified in the draft Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environmental Policy links well with most of the SA Objectives.
Draft Canterbury Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal (2012)		

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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Canterbury World Heritage Site Management Plan (2002)		
<p>The Management Plan has five main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To define the significance and values of the Canterbury World Heritage Site To review the effectiveness of current measures that are designed to protect and enhance the World Heritage Site's special status and significance To set down guidelines for the management of the World Heritage Site and the buildings and land within it, so that their essential character is preserved To increase public awareness of and interest in the World Heritage Site and promote its cultural and educational value To establish a programme of works and projects that will enhance the World Heritage Site and improve the enjoyment of the Site for all who live, work or spend leisure time in the area. 	<p>No targets identified,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objective 5 seeks to protect and enhance Canterbury's designated cultural heritage assets.
Neighbouring District Council Documents		
Dover District Council Adopted Core Strategy (2010) and Emerging Land Allocations DPD		

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 Adopted Core Strategy contains the Council's overall ambitions and priorities for the District and will be used to decide what the District should be like in 2026.</p> <p>The overall aim of the strategy is to transform Dover into a leading town in the region and to regenerate the district so that economically and socially it equals or out-performs the region.</p> <p>The Core Strategy contains a number of strategic allocations at Dover Waterfront, Connaught Barracks, Mid Town and the managed expansion of Whitfield which are crucial to the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>The Council is currently progressing its Land Allocations DPD that will identify specific sites suitable for development.</p>	<p>The strategy has a high focus on economic and population growth (some 14,000 new homes within strategic allocations).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a potential for interaction between this strategy and Canterbury Local Plan leading to cumulative effects, especially regarding population growth from new dwellings and potential impact on natural resources and waste.
Thanet District Council Local Plan 2011- 2031 (currently being updated and consulted on)		
<p>The Local Plan covers the period 2011-2031 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2006. The Council are currently working towards a public consultation on a preferred option draft Local Plan. The Council anticipate the Plan to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination in Public in Summer 2015.</p>	<p>There is a focus on economic and housing growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between this strategy and Canterbury Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
Swale Borough Council Draft Local Plan		
<p>The emerging draft Swale Local Plan sets out the strategy and policies for the long term development of the Borough.</p>	<p>The strategy is employment led with an overall housing target of 10,800 dwellings to 2031.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this emerging Plan and the Canterbury Local Plan leading to cumulative effects, especially regarding population growth from new dwellings and potential impact on natural resources and waste.</p>
Ashford Borough Council Core Strategy 2006-2021 and Local Plan to 2030 (emerging)		

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 Core Strategy was adopted by the council in July 2008 and sets out the overall vision and objectives for the delivery of growth in Ashford between 2006 and 2021. The Core Strategy is the principle Development Plan Document (DPD) for the borough and all other Local Plan documents must conform to it.</p> <p>The overall vision is that 'Ashford borough provides a safe, healthy and thriving environment that offers an excellent quality of life to all who live, work and visit the area'</p> <p>This document is due to be formally reviewed by the end of 2014 and will be called the Local Plan to 2030. This will determine how the most sustainable and deliverable pattern of growth can be achieved within the borough up to 2030.</p>		<p>There is potential for interaction between this strategy/emerging Local Plan and Canterbury Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
Community Groups		
Canterbury City Football Club - Ridlands Farm Draft Masterplan Proposals December 2012		
<p>Highlights that a lack of permanent home ground is limiting the Club's ability to grow and offer long term tenure security. Identifies draft proposals for a new football ground and clubhouse for Canterbury City FC at Ridlands Farm, on the southwest fringe of the Canterbury Urban area. The masterplan also includes an overall strategy for the development, which would include a pitch, clubhouse, spectator terrace, floodlighting, car parking, public recreational space and planting/landscaping</p>	<p>The overall objective is to secure development of a new stadium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to ensure there are adequate recreational and sporting facilities available in the District. • Objective 9 promotes access to services.

Appendix E

Site Appraisal Pro Forma (available separately)

Appendix F Site Appraisal Scoring

Table F.1 Appraisal Summary of Sites that Comprise the Preferred Development Option

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Archaeology	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to	Sustainable	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural	Waste
Site																
SHLA A-001	+	+	?	-	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-010	+	++	?	++	-	0/?	0/?	?	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-011	++	++	--	+	-	0/?	--	--	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-013	+	+	-	0	-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-038	+	?	0	++	-	+	0/?	?	+	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLA A-096	+	+	?	--	++	?	0/?	?	+	--	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLA A-129	++	++	?	--	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-148	++	++	0	++	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-177	++	++	--	++	--	--	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-206	++	?	0	--	--	++	++	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-208	++	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-211	0	+	?	+	--	-	-	-	+	--	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-220	++	?	-	--	--	-	+	?	++/--	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-226	+	+	0/?	+	-	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-227	++	++	0/?	?	--	0/?	0/?	?	+	0/?	?	0/?	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-228	++	?	--	-	--	--	0/?	?	++/--	+	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLA A-230	+	?	--	++	-	-	-	-	++	+	?	+	?	-	?	?

Objective	Economy	Rural/Coastal	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Archaeology	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to	Sustainable	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural	Waste
Site																
EL2	++	?	--	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL3	+	?	0	+	+/+	0	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	?
EL4	++	?	0	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	0	?	--	?	?
EL11	++	++	0	--	-	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL12-15	++	++	--	+	-	--	--	--	+	-	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL17	+	+	0	+	0	0	0/?	?	+	-	?	0	?	+	?	?
EL20	++	++	0	+	-	-	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL24	++	++	0	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	--	?	0	?	-	?	?
EL27	+	?	0	+	+/+	0	0/?	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	?

Table F.2 Appraisal Summary of Rejected Sites Considered Post-Preferred Option Draft Local Plan

Object ive	Economy	Rural/Coastal	Water	Transport	Countryside & Historic Environment	Geology & Archaeology	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Access to Open Space	Sustainable Development	Design	Housing	Quality of Life	Use of Land	Natural Environment	Waste
Site																
SHLA A-212	+	++	?	--	--	--	0/?	?	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLA A-213	+	?	-	-	-	-	0/?	?	0	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-214	-	+	--	-	-	--	--	--	-	-	?	+	?	+	?	?
SHLA A-215	+	+	--	++	--	--	0/?	?	++	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-216	+/-	+	--	+	++/-	-	--	--	+/-	--	?	++	?	++	?	?
SHLA A-217	+	+	0/?	+	-	--	0/?	?	+	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-218	0/?	+	0/?	-	--	?	0/?	?	0	--	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-219	-	+	0/?	-	-	--	0/?	?	0	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-221	+	+	--	++	--	-	--	--	++	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-222	+	+	0/?	+	--	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	+	?	-	?	?
SHLA A-223	+	?	--	++	+	-	-	-	++	-	?	+	?	+	?	?
SHLA A-224	+	+	0/?	++	+	-	0/?	?	++	+	?	+	?	+	?	?
SHLA A-225	+	+	0/?	+	+	0/?	0/?	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	?
SHLA A-229	+	+	0	+	+/-	-	0/?	?	+	-	?	+	?	-	?	?

Appendix G

Site Appraisal Summaries

Legend:

AHLV: Area of High Landscape Value	SPA: Special Protection Area
AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	SAC: Special Area of Conservation
SLA: Special Landscape Area	AAI: Area of Archaeological Interest
LWS: Local Wildlife Site	GCN: Great Crested Newt
SNCI: Site of Nature Conservation Interest	TPO: Tree Protection Order
PEOS: Protected Existing Open Space	PDL: Previously Developed Land
SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest	

Preferred Development Option Sites

SHLAA-001: 33 ha Greenfield site located to the south of Whitstable with the A299 (Thanet Way) forming the southern boundary. 400 dwellings proposed. Significant negative effects on Use of Land. Minor negative effects on Countryside (however, access to open space will be improved), Biodiversity (proposals include extension to existing habitats), Sustainable Living and Transport. Significant positive effects on Housing. Minor positive effects on Economy, Coastal Community and Access to Services. It is noted that the elongated nature of the site makes an assessment to proximity to existing services and transport routes difficult to fully determine. Effects on Water Quality are Uncertain but surface water draining issues known in the area and drains on site may have impact on Gorrell stream.

SHLAA-010: 20ha Greenfield site located in an urban edge location to the southwest of Herne Bay for 300 units. The scale of the development (proposals include community centre, open space and residential) offer significant positive effects on Coastal Community, Access to Service and Housing. Site is located near public transport and local services which generate significant positive effects on Transport. Use of Greenfield and location on edge of Herne Bay would cause significant negative effects on Use of Land. Minor positive effect identified in respect of Economy and minor negative effects on Sustainable Living and Countryside.

SHLAA-011: 37 ha Greenfield site situated between A299 and Herne village, to the south of Herne Bay. Site currently in use for agriculture and flower cultivation. 800 units proposed. Significant negative effects on Water Quality, Climate Change, Flood Risk, Use of Land and Sustainable Living. Effects on Countryside and Historic Environment are minor negative (large development on Greenfield but open space will be created, proximity to Conservation Area) and although effects on Biodiversity are uncertain, although the site may be of importance. Significant positive impacts on the Economy, Rural/Coastal Community and Housing. Quality Bus Partnership runs near the site although the scale of the site needs consideration in assessing transport. Transport effects and Access to Services are accordingly minor positive.

SHLAA-013: 5.6ha Greenfield site located on the south-west edge of Herne Bay with proposals for 190 units. Separated from wider rural landscape by A299. Significant negative effects on Use of Land and Transport. Minor negative effects on Quality of Water (Plenty Brook runs near the site), Countryside (near the Blean Woods SLA), Biodiversity (tree boundary around site and plot lands to the west) and Sustainable Living. Given scale of site and

location in Greenhill and Eddington Ward, significant positive effects on Housing as well as minor positive effects on Access to Services, Economy and Rural Community are expected.

SHLAA-038: 6.4ha Mixed Greenfield/PDL site in use as a public health complex set in open grounds with proposals for 200 units (mainly flats). Significant positive effects on Use of Land, Transport and Housing. Minor positive effects on Economy, Access to Services, Countryside and Sustainable Living. Minor negative effects on Historic Environment (Conservation Area).

SHLAA-096: 3.8 ha mixed land, with a secondary school located on site. Rural location between the villages of Sturry, Westbere and Hersden. 81 units proposed. Significant positive effects on Countryside as well as on Use of Land (assuming open space is to be retained) and Housing. Minor positive effects on Economy, Rural Community and Access to Services. Significant negative effects on Transport and Sustainable Living (> 5km from the town centre).

SHLAA-129: 81.7ha Greenfield site in use as agricultural field. Surrounding uses are primarily residential with some business uses to east and west. The A29 (Thanet Way) forms the southern boundary of the site. Located to the south-east of Herne Bay, due south of the settlement of Hillborough. Proposals for 1,300 units as part of a mixed development, including community facilities and a 16ha business park. Significantly negative effects on Transport (although new transport links would probably be provided for given scale of site), Countryside (impact on Green Infrastructure), Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Minor negative effects on Biodiversity (potential for protected species). Significant positive effects on Economy, Coastal Community, Access to Services and Housing. Minor positive effects on Climate Change (Combined Heat and Power facilitated through size of development).

SHLAA-148: 60.5ha Greenfield site north of the rural village of Hersden proposed for development of 500 houses. The surrounding area is largely agricultural and of rural character. The site is currently used for agricultural purposes. Significant positive impacts on Economy (transport to employment within walking distance, however, no significant employment land will be delivered alongside with the development). Development of this size will also have significant positive effects on Rural Community, Transport, Access to Services and Housing. Significant negative effects on Sustainable Living, Use of Land and Countryside (<1km from AHLV) and Biodiversity (SSSI, SAC, SPA and Ramsar and LWS nearby). Although water quality scored as 'no impact' the Sarre Penn runs north of the site and associated drainage channels cross the site. Minor positive efforts on climate change.

SHLAA-177: 43ha Greenfield site characterized by orchards, woodland areas, ponds, fields and farmland. Site runs from Sturry train station towards Broadoak settlement. Proposals for 1,000 dwellings. Significant negative effects on Water Quality (ponds on site), Countryside (southern part of the site is in an AHLV and SLA to the north), Biodiversity (GCN are known to be in pond on site), Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Significant positive effects on Economy, Rural Community, Transport, Access to Services and Housing. Minor positive effects on Climate Change as scale of site could provide combined heat and power.

SHLAA-206: 320ha site consisting of mainly open farmland with some areas of open space. The surrounding area is urban fringe to the north and rural agricultural to the south. Located on the southern fringe of Canterbury with the rail line forming the eastern boundary. Proposals for 4,00 dwellings with 70,000sqm of employment floorspace alongside primary schools, doctor's surgery; extended park & ride; relocation of Kent and Canterbury

Hospital; 30ha of new public open space, including allotments and 20ha new woodland planting. Significant negative effects on Countryside (within AHLV, <1km from SLA associated with the AONB), Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Although there are significantly negative effects on Transport, the scale of the development would likely ameliorate this effect by introducing new public transport and local services. Significant positive effects on Economy, Biodiversity (new structural landscaping on site will provide new habitats), Climate Change (Combined Heat and Power proposals for development), Access to Services and Housing.

SHLAA-208: 39ha Greenfield site that was formerly a golf course that is characterized by manicured open space. Located to the south of Herne Bay with the southern boundary formed by the new Thanet Way. Proposals for 600 houses as part of a mixed use development. Significant negative effects on Water Quality (Plenty Brook runs through the site), Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment (loss of Green Infrastructure), Geology and Biodiversity (due to the presence of Great Crested Newts on site), Climate Change and Flood Risk (Flood Zones 2&3), Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Significant positive effects identified in respect of Employment and Economy (loss of employment site but new proposals will generate more employment than site formerly provided), Rural/Coastal Community, Access to Services and Housing.

SHLAA-211: Mixed site with 2.3ha proposed for housing and additional open space, including land for allotments. The site is located in the rural village of Barham and currently in agricultural use, although roughly half of the land is not farmed. Proposals for 25 dwellings. Significant negative effects are expected on Countryside and Historic Environment (located in the AONB, site is within a Conservation Area and Barham Court Farm Barn is a Grade 2 Listed Building) and Sustainable Living (>5km from Town Centre). Minor negative effects on Biodiversity (sensitive site), Use of Land, Climate Change and Flood Risk. Minor positive effects on Rural Community, Transport, Access to Services and Housing. Effect on Water Quality classified as Uncertain. The Nail Bourne runs alongside the site but concept plans show no development near the watercourse.

SHLAA-220: 20ha site comprising greenfield and brownfield land located on the southern urban edge of Canterbury at the junction of Ethelbert Road with the South Canterbury Road. The existing hospital site comprises a three storey 1930s main hospital building and an extensive range of buildings of varying ages together with nurses residential accommodation and car parking. Ridlands Farm and Langton Fields are currently in agricultural use. The site is surrounded by dense residential development on the north, north-eastern, south-eastern and north-western sides. Agricultural land lies to the south to the south-west. Proposals comprise 810 dwellings, open space provision and new fast bus link route. Significant negative effects identified on Transport (although new transport provision is likely), Countryside and Historic Environment (site is adjacent to and partly within an AHLV and Old Dover Road Conservation Area), Sustainable Living and Use of Land (site includes greenfield land). Significant positive effects identified in respect of Economy (proposal would result in the loss of an existing hospital, although it is assumed that this would be relocated) and Housing. Minor negative effects anticipated in respect of Water (there is a small pond approximately 10-25m beyond the south-east boundary of the site) and Geology and Biodiversity and minor positive effects on Climate Change. Mixed significant positive and significant negative effects identified in respect of Access to Services due to loss of existing employment but potential for the scheme to enhance social and environmental conditions in Canterbury's most deprived areas.

SHLAA-226: 1ha greenfield site with an estimated capacity of 20 dwellings located in the village of Chartham, approximately 5 miles south-west of Canterbury. Site appears to have previously been used to house animals as

evidenced by the presence of small dilapidated animal shelters. The site is abutted to the north with residential properties with the 1970's Chartham Paper Mill directly behind. Large agricultural fields lie to the east with Larkey Valley Wood in the distance. To the south and west are more scattered residential properties and open countryside. Site has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Sustainable Living due to its distance from Canterbury town centre. Minor negative effects identified in respect of Countryside and Historic Environment (the site is located close to an AONB and AHLV and is also adjacent to a Conservation Area), Geology and Biodiversity and Use of Land. No significant positive effects identified. Potential for minor positive effects on Economy, Rural/Coastal Community, Transport, Access to Services and Housing.

SHLAA-227: 2.5ha greenfield site located on land south of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate, Millstrood Road, Whitstable. To the northwest of the site is a new residential area whilst to the west and south is farmland (of which this site is part). To the southwest are further residential properties and to the east is the southern end of Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate. This site is proposed for industrial/employment use with the potential to provide circa 7,500m² of floorspace. Site is within an AHLV and has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. Significant positive effects identified in respect of Economy and Rural/Coastal Community due to the potential for provision of employment land/premises and associated jobs. Potential for minor negative effects on Use of Land and minor positive effects on Access to Services.

SHLLA-228: 18.4ha site comprising a mix of greenfield and brownfield land located approximately 1.5km east of Canterbury. The site consists of army barracks, parade ground, army housing, recreational playing fields and a large area of rough grassland that is criss-crossed by informal tracks linking into public rights of way. To the north of the site is an area of open countryside and woodland with the village of Sturry beyond. To the north-east is Canterbury Golf Club. To the east is a BT depot, linear residential development along Stodmarsh Road and the Polo Farm sports complex. The site is bounded by the A257 Littlebourne Road to the south with St Martin's Hospital on the opposite site surrounded by a dense residential area. The site has a proposed capacity of 400 dwellings. Significant negative effects identified in respect of Countryside and Environment as the site is adjacent to, and partly within, an AHLV and Conservation Area (the setting of St. Martin's Hospital) (there is also a series of Scheduled Monument around the site). A Roman road passed through the site meaning there is potential for Roman finds. Also some potential also for Paleolithic finds. The proposal would result in a loss of existing open space. Site is in close proximity (circa 250m) of a SSSI to the north/east and in consequence, there is potential for significant negative effects on Geology and Biodiversity. Underground springs present on site (historically these have provided water to Canterbury) and as a result, there is the potential for significant negative effect on Water Quality. Significant positive effects identified in respect of Economy, Housing and Use of Land. Mixed significant positive and significant negative effects identified in respect of Access to Services, reflecting the good accessibility of the site and the potential for redevelopment to improve socio-economic conditions in the surrounding area but the loss of employment land. Minor negative effect identified in respect of Transport and minor positive effect on Sustainable Living.

SHLAA-230: 2ha site with longstanding informal recreational/open space use. The site is enclosed along the western and northern sides with hedges, trees and the River Stour. The eastern boundary is fenced especially around the children's centre and against the new housing development. The site has a proposed capacity of 15 dwellings. The site is within 10m of the River Stour and has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Water Quality. Significant positive effects identified in respect of Transport and Access to

Services as the site is in close proximity to key services and facilities, reflecting its location within the Canterbury urban area. Minor negative effects identified in respect of Countryside and Historic Environment (site is within 1km of an AHLV and is adjacent to open space), Geology and Biodiversity (site is adjacent to the River Stour corridor SNCI), Climate Change and Flood Risk (site is within Flood Zone 2) and Use of Land. Potential for minor positive effects on Economy, Sustainable Living and Housing.

EL2: 1.6ha site on the outer edge of the Broad Oak industrial area, on the urban fringe of Canterbury. Although the site has never been developed it has been substantially disturbed over time. This has included the erection of high-tension power pylons. The site is immediately adjacent to Great Stour River and is within Flood Zone 2/3. In consequence, it has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Water Quality, Climate Change and Flood Risk. Significant positive effect identified in respect of Economy and Employment. Potential for minor negative effects on Geology and Biodiversity, Countryside and Historic Environment, Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Transport and Access to Services.

EL3: 0.4ha brownfield site currently comprising a car park. The site sits between Station Road West and the high speed Canterbury to Ashford rail line. Site is located within a Conservation Area but is PDL and has therefore been assessed as having a mixed significant negative and minor positive effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Economy and Employment, Transport, Access to Services, Sustainable Living and Use of Land.

EL4: 7ha site (with approximately 3.5ha of land available), the majority of which is undeveloped. The site sits within the University Campus, the majority of which makes up the area to the north and east of the site. To the west is St Edmunds School. Immediately south is Chaucer College and the residential areas of St Dunstan's. There are also some residential and business properties to the north of the site along Giles Lane. To the east is an area of open space/parkland, known locally as Chaucer Field. Site is within an AHLV and includes a Grade II Listed Building and has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. Due to loss of greenfield land, the site has also been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Use of Land. Development would complement Phase I of the Canterbury Innovation Centre and has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on Economy and Employment. Minor negative effects identified in respect of Geology and Biodiversity and Sustainable Living. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Transport and Access to Services.

EL11: 10ha mixed brownfield/greenfield site comprising the remaining plots at Altira Business Park, Herne Bay. To the north is housing and farmland. To the east is farmland. South is the A299 then the Broomfield residential area. There are further employment and commercial uses to the west of the site. Significant negative effects identified in respect of Sustainable Living (due to distance of the site from the town centre) and Transport (due to lack of public transport provision). Significant positive effects identified in respect of Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Community. Potential for minor negative effects on Geology and Biodiversity, Countryside and Historic Environment and Use of Land. Minor positive effect identified in respect of Access to Services.

EL12-EL15: 7.9ha site comprising several plots along Eddington Lane, Herne Bay. Significant negative effects identified in respect of Geology and Biodiversity due to the potential presence of protected species including Great Crested Newts. The Eddington Road South plot includes/is adjacent to a water course (Plenty Brook) and is within

Flood Zone 2/3 and therefore there is the potential for significant negative effects on Water Quality, Climate Change and Flood Risk. Significant positive effects identified in respect Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Community. Potential for minor negative effects on Countryside and Historic Environment, Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Transport and Access to Services.

EL17: 0.5ha brownfield site on the corner of Neville Road and Sweechbridge Road. Mixture of residential properties, business uses and farmland surround the site. No significant negative or significant positive effects identified. Potential for minor negative effects on Sustainable Living. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Economy and Employment, Rural/Coastal Community, Transport, Access to Services and Use of Land.

EL20: 3.4ha mixed PDL/greenfield site on land between A229, A2990 and Clapham Hill, Wraik Hill, Whitstable (including Estuary View and Chaucer Business Parks). To the north and west of the site are the old Thanet Way and a new residential area. Due south is the A299 dual carriageway. To the east is Clapham Hill Road. No significant negative effects identified. Significant positive effects identified in respect of Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Community. Potential for minor negative effects on Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity and Use of Land. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Transport, Access to Services and Sustainable Living.

EL24: 3ha mixed greenfield/brownfield site. Site consists of a former model farm associated with Higham Court. The southwestern portion of the site is given over to agricultural-related activities with a large packhouse and associated cold storage and distribution centre. The northern portion of the site has some old offices that are no longer fit for purpose. The middle of the site is a sloping empty paddock. In the southeastern corner of the cluster is the brick model farmyard buildings. Site is within the Kent Downs AONB and a Conservation Area and there is the potential for adverse effects on the setting of a listed building. In consequence, it has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Countryside and the Historic Environment. Significant negative effects also identified in respect of Sustainable Living (as the site is over 5km from Canterbury City Centre). Significant positive effects identified in respect of Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Community. Potential for minor negative effects on Geology and Biodiversity and Use of Land. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Transport and Access to Services.

EL27: 0.2ha brownfield site occupying a prominent location on the corner of Rheims Way (the main road into/out of Canterbury) and St Andrew's Close. Site is within a Conservation Area and adjacent to a Scheduled Monument but comprises brownfield land. In consequence, it has been assessed as having a mixed significant negative and minor positive effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. Potential for minor positive effects on Economy and Employment, Transport, Access to Services, Sustainable Living and Use of Land.

Rejected Sites

SHLAA-212: 7.5ha greenfield site proposed for residential use (approximately 225 dwellings). The site is located on the A28, approximately 4 miles east of Canterbury. It comprises a large area of greenfield land currently in agricultural use. The site has an open, semi-rural character and occupies a prominent position over-looking the Stour Valley. The site is bordered along the northern edge by the A28 with the Spires Academy situated on the opposite side of the road. To the north-east are Bushy Hill Wood and the Westbere Service Station. A track runs along the eastern boundary with agricultural land and open countryside beyond. The track leads to the RSPCA Rescue Centre and Southern Water Sewage Works to the south. The southern boundary is defined by the Canterbury-to-Thanet railway line and Stodmarsh Valley. The settlement of Westbere lies to the west. Significant negative effects identified in respect of Transport and Sustainable Living (the site is in excess of 5km from a town centre). Further significant negative effects likely on Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity and Use of Land as the site comprises greenfield land and is within 250m of Stodmarsh Marshes (a designated SAC, SPA, RAMSAR and SSSI and which is also known to contain a number of Saxon burials). Proposal is likely to have a significant positive effect on Rural/Coastal Community and Housing due to potential for provision of housing in rural areas. Minor positive effects identified in relation to Economy and Access to Services.

SHLAA-213: 4.5ha site with an estimated capacity of between 10 and 12 dwellings. Site consists of a substantial area of open/undeveloped countryside with trees and hedgerows set around its boundaries. Two electricity pylons pass through the site. The site is surrounded by the former Brett's Sand Quarry to the north. To the far north-east is a small area of woodland. The Canterbury-to-Thanet railway line runs parallel to the southern boundary with some commercial / industrial units on the opposite side along Broad Oak Road. To the west are Folly Farm Farmhouse and a high density residential development. No significant negative or significant positive effects identified. The proposal has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on Water, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Economy and Housing.

SHLAA-214: 5.3ha mixed brownfield/greenfield site to accommodate 18 dwellings. Site is located to the south east of the village of Sturry, approximately 4 miles east of Canterbury. It is currently in employment/industrial use and is almost wholly laid to concrete hard standings with a variety of basic industrial buildings. The site is bordered to the north, and separated from the residential development of Sturry, by the Canterbury-to-Thanet railway line. To the east is a small area of grassland and woodland. A lake used for rowing with boathouse and jetty defines the southern edge with well established woodland beyond. To the west is an area of open space, which is accessible for community and recreational use. The site is situated in the extreme north-west corner of the Stodmarsh Marshes (a designated SSSI, RAMSAR, SAC and SPA) and has therefore been assessed as having a potentially significant negative effect on Geology and Biodiversity. Further significant negative effect identified in respect of Water (the site is in close proximity to a lake) and Climate Change and Flood Risk (site is within Flood Zone 3). No significant positive effects identified although the proposal is likely to have a minor positive effect on Rural/Coastal Community, Housing and Use of Land. Minor negative effects identified on Economy, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Access to Services and Sustainable Living.

SHLAA-215: 0.4ha greenfield site with potential capacity for 6 dwellings. The site is located on the western side of Blean Hill (A290), approximately 2 miles north-east of Canterbury and forms part of the wider Lucketts Farm estate. The site is gently sloping, set out with a series of paddocks using post and wire fencing, and creates a break in the continuous ribbon development along Blean Hill. The Sarre Penn runs along the south-western boundary. The site is abutted by Lucketts Farmhouse and associated farm buildings to the north. The A290 runs alongside the north-eastern boundary and is lined with residential dwellings either side of the proposed development site. A garage business lies to the south; and to the west is a mixture of agricultural land with open countryside. The site is situated within an AHLV and is also adjacent to a Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument. In consequence, it has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. Significant negative effects also identified in relation to Geology and Biodiversity (the site is within 250m of a SSSI International Wildlife Sites, National Nature Reserve and a Local Wildlife Site) and Water (the site is within 10m of the Sarre Penn River). Significant positive effects identified in respect of Transport and Access to Services as the site is within 800m walking distance of key services and facilities. Minor negative effects likely on Sustainable Living and Use of Land and potential for minor positive effects on Economy, Rural/Coastal Community and Housing.

SHLAA-216: 5.9ha brownfield site with capacity for between 115 and 133 dwellings. The site is in industrial use and consists of a series of buildings and land associated with the Chartham Paper Mill. It is bisected by the River Stour which runs from the south-western to the north-eastern corners of the site. To the west of the river, is a terrace of vacant mill worker cottages. The site has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Water (due to the presence of the River Stour), Climate Change and Flood Risk (small parts of the site are within Flood Zones 2 and 3) and Sustainable Living (the site is in excess of 5km from a town centre). Significant positive effects identified in relation to Housing and the Use of Land. Mixed significant positive a minor negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment is expected reflecting the potential for redevelopment of PDL but the site's proximity to an AHLV and potential impact on the setting of listed buildings present on the site. Further minor negative effects identified in respect of Geology and Biodiversity whilst minor positive effects anticipated in relation to Rural/Coast Community and Transport. Mixed positive and negative effects on Economy and Access to Services identified.

SHLAA-217: 4.1ha greenfield site located on the eastern side of Blean Hill, approximately 3 miles north-west of Canterbury. The site is flat, open land with woodland on the northern boundary. It is set back behind several properties lining the A290 with access proposed through the rear of the Royal Oak Pub. Between 45 and 65 dwellings are proposed on the site. Site assessed as having a significant negative effect on Geology and Biodiversity owing principally to the fact that it is within 250m of a SSSI, International Wildlife Sites and National Nature Reserve. No significant positive effects identified although there is the potential for minor positive effects on Economy, Rural/Coastal Community, Transport, Access to Services and Housing. Minor negative effects identified in respect of Countryside and Historic Environment, Sustainable Living and Use of Land.

SHLAA-218: 1.3ha site located in the village of Bossingham, 7 miles south of Canterbury. The site is in agricultural use and occupied by redundant farm buildings. The site boundaries to the north-east, south-east and north-west abut agricultural land with open countryside beyond and to the south-west residential properties are present. Between 5 and 25 dwellings are proposed on this site. The site is within an AONB, AHLV and Conservation Area and development would be likely to result in the loss of some greenfield land. Development

would also appear to fall outside the confines of the village of Bossingham. In consequence, the site has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. Site also assessed as having a significant negative effect on Sustainable Living given its distance from a town centre. No significant positive effects identified although there is the potential for minor positive effects on Rural/Coastal Community and Housing. Minor negative effects identified in respect of Transport and Use of Land.

SHLAA-219: 1ha greenfield site located on Stodmarsh Road, just off the A257, approximately 3 miles east of Canterbury. The site is surrounded on its immediate three sides by existing residential development. Further afield, to the north and the east is open countryside and pockets of woodland. The Polo Farm Sports Complex lies to the south and the Canterbury Golf Course is to the west. The site has an estimated capacity of 5 dwellings. The site is adjacent to a SSSI and is within 200m of a Local Wildlife Site. It has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on biodiversity. No significant positive effects identified although there is the potential for minor positive effects on Rural/Coastal Community and Housing. Minor negative effects identified in respect of Economy, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Sustainable Living and Use of Land.

SHLAA-221: 2.5ha greenfield site located on the eastern side of Bridge, approximately 3.5 miles south-east of Canterbury. The site is tightly bordered along the north-east by the A2; on the opposite side is open countryside before reaching Patricbourne. To the south-east is the Nailbourne River and a small area of farmland cut off by the A2 as it 'loops' around the village of Bridge. Immediately to the south-west is the local primary school, a surgery and recreation ground with the main residential area situated behind. There is a small area of farmland to the north-west, divided by a single line of housing off of the main settlement. Site has a potential capacity of 10 dwellings. Significant negative effects identified in respect of Countryside and Historic Environment (the site is within an AONB and AHLV), Water (the site is within 10m of the Nailbourne River) and Climate Change and Flood Risk (the site is within Flood Zones 2 and 3). Site is in close proximity to key services and facilities and has therefore been assessed as having a significant positive on Transport and Access to Services. Potential for minor negative effects on Geology and Biodiversity, Sustainable Living and Use of Land and positive effects on Economy, Rural/Coastal Community and Housing.

SHLAA-222: 2ha site located on the eastern side of Blean Hill, approximately 2 miles north-west of Canterbury. Site is predominantly used as a playing field for Kent College. To the north of the site is agricultural land whilst the site lies behind the rear gardens of properties fronting Whitstable road to the west with the University of Kent beyond. Moat Lane is to the south separating the site from the Oaks Park housing estate which has access from Rough Common Road. To the east is a track leading to a telecommunications mast station and a further playing field. A total of 80 dwellings are proposed on the site. The site is within a designated green gap and AHLV and there are two Conservation Areas on either side. It has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment. No significant positive effects identified. Minor negative effects identified in respect of Geology and Biodiversity, Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Minor positive effect identified on Economy, Rural/Coastal Community, Transport, Access to Services and Housing.

SHLAA-223: 0.38ha brownfield site in current use as a youth centre. The site is located just north of Canterbury City Centre, off Kingsmead Road. The site is bordered to the north-east edge by the B2248 Kingsmead Road, on the opposite side of the road to the north, is Kingsmead Field and Riverside Children's Centre. To the east is the Serco depot. The River Stour and the riverside walk run along the south-east boundary with Sainsbury's and the

coach park on the other side. To the south-west is a playing field used by Kingsmead Primary School and Bus Company Island Nature Reserve directly behind. The Kingsmead Leisure Centre and some residential properties are sited to the west. The site has an estimated capacity of 15-20 dwellings. The site is within 10m of the River Stour and has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on Water. Development of the site assessed as having significant positive effects on Transport and Access to Services due to its close proximity to key services and facilities (although development would result in the loss of a multi-sports pitch). Minor negative effects identified in respect of Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Flood Risk and Sustainable Living. Minor positive effects likely on Economy, Countryside and Historic Environment, Housing and Use of Land.

SHLAA-224: 1ha brownfield site in current use as a care home and with capacity for an estimated 30-40 dwellings. The site is located in the urban area, to the west of Whitstable. The site is surrounded on its immediate three sides to the north, east and south, by existing residential development of a high density. A fire-station is positioned at the end of Vulcan Close. To the west is the Joy Lane Primary School and Children's Centre with playing field. Site is within close proximity to key services and facilities and has therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on Transport and Access to Services. No significant negative effects identified. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Economy, Rural/Coastal Community, Countryside and Historic Environment (although the site is adjacent to a Conservation Area), Sustainable Living, Housing and Use of Land. Potential for minor negative effects on Geology and Biodiversity identified.

SHLAA-225: 0.5ha brownfield site located in the urban area, to the east of Whitstable and Tankerton. The site includes a building which is in current use as children's day opportunity centre. The site is surrounded on its immediate three sides to the north, east and west, by existing residential development of a high density. Just beyond the line of housing to the east is the St. Augustine's Business Park. The southern boundary is defined by the Canterbury-to-Thamet railway line, beyond which are the A2990 Old Thanet Way and the residential area of Chestfield. The site has an estimated capacity of between 10 and 12 dwellings. No significant negative or significant positive effects identified. No minor negative effects identified. Minor positive effects identified in respect of Economy, Rural/Coastal Community, Countryside and Historic Environment, Transport, Access to Services (although development would result in the loss of the opportunity centre), Sustainable Living, Housing and Use of Land.

SHLAA-229: 1ha greenfield site located on the western side of the village of Littlebourne, 5km east of Canterbury. The site is surrounded by the village of Littlebourne from the north to the south-east edges. There are allotment gardens directly to the north east. The south is open countryside and the Nailbourne River. Howlett's Wild Animal Park lies to the south-west. To the west and north-west is agricultural farmland with some pockets / areas of woodland. Site has a potential capacity of between 30 and 35 dwellings. No significant negative or significant positive effects identified. Potential for minor negative effects in respect of Geology and Biodiversity, Sustainable Living and Use of Land. Minor positive effects identified in relation to Economy, Rural/Coastal Community, Transport, Access to Services and Housing. Potential for mixed positive and negative effect on Countryside and Historic Environment.

Appendix H

Definitions of Significance

Definitions of Significance

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would significantly encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy, maximising viability of the economy in the district, e.g. would include significant employment site(s).
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would result in a significant increase of the local skill base/knowledge or would provide jobs significantly helping employment needs in the district being met.
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would encourage business opportunities for sustainable tourism which would result in positive effects on the local economy.
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure.
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would result in an increase of the local skill base/knowledge or would provide jobs.
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would support existing sustainable tourism which contributes to the local economy.
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
	1.8 Will it meet the employment needs of local people?	~	No Relationship	The proposed policy would have negative effects on businesses, the local economy, local employment and skills.
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	?	Uncertain	The proposed policy would have significant negative effects on business, the local economy, local employment and skill levels e.g. policy would lead to the closure or relocation of existing significant local businesses, would affect key sectors (such as education or tourism) and would cause local skill base/knowledge to diminish.
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities.	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	++	Significant Positive	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	+	Positive	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	2.3 Will it retain village/coastal services and local trading schemes?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would have significantly positive effects on rural/coastal economy/businesses, e.g. would include significant employment site(s)
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would provide decent, affordable housing within rural/coastal communities, significantly helping to meet housing needs, e.g. housing sites with capacity for more than 100 units.
				The proposed policy would help maintain rural/coastal economy/business.
				The proposed policy would provide decent, affordable housing within rural/coastal communities, e.g. housing sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas.
				The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would have negative effects on rural/coastal economy/businesses. The proposed policy would lead to the loss of affordable housing within rural/coastal communities without any adequate replacement.
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would have significant negative effects on business, the local economy, local employment and skill levels of rural and coastal communities in Canterbury. The proposed policy would lead to the significant loss of affordable housing within rural/coastal communities without any adequate replacement.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
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?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would lead to a significant reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater, surface water, coastal/sea water and/or bathing water would be significantly improved and all water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) would be met/exceeded. In particular the policy addresses failure of WFD Good Ecological Status/Good Ecological Potential
		+	Positive	The proposed policy would lead to a reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater, surface water, coastal/sea water and/or bathing water would be improved so that some water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) will be met/exceeded.
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would lead to an increase in the amount of waste water, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater, surface water, coastal/sea water and/or bathing water would be reduced.
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would lead to a significant increase in the amount of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater, surface water, coastal/sea water and/or bathing water would be decreased and water targets would not be met. The policy will lead to deterioration of the current WFD classification
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance	
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport.	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion.	
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.	
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would reduce need for travel.	
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.	
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	
			~	No Relationship	
			?	Uncertain	The proposed policy would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion.
				The proposed policy would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, substantially increasing road traffic and congestion.	
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).	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would enhance public access to the countryside and increase open space provision.	
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would protect and enhance nationally designated landscapes.	
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designations (including their setting).	
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	+	Positive	The proposed policy will make use of historic buildings, spaces and places through sensitive adaption and re-use allowing these distinctive assets to be access.	
	5.6 Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would enhance public access to open spaces and the countryside	
		0	Neutral	The proposed option/policy would protect and enhance regionally and/or locally designated landscapes.	
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with regional or local designations (including their setting).	
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy will increase access of historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.	
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use? 5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would restrict access to open spaces and the countryside. The proposed policy would have a negative effect on regionally or locally designated landscapes. The proposed policy would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with regional or local designation. The proposed policy would temporarily restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would restrict access to the countryside and result in the loss of open space. The proposed policy would have a negative effect on nationally designated landscapes. The proposed policy would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designation or result in the destruction of heritage assts (national, regional, local). The proposed policy would permanently restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity.	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats? 6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation? 6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new 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?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would have a positive effect on European or national designated sites, habitats or species. e.g. enhancing habitats, creating additional habitat or increasing protected species population. The proposed policy would create new habitat and link it with existing habitats or significantly improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity. The proposed policy would have major positive effects on protected geologically important sites.
		+	Positive	The proposed policy would have a positive effect on regional or local designated sites, habitats or species. The proposed policy would improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity. The proposed policy would have positive effects on protected geologically important sites.
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would have negative effects on regional or local designated sites, habitats or species e.g. short tem loss of habitats, loss of species and temporary effects on the functioning of ecosystems. The proposed policy would lead to short-term disturbance of existing habitat but would not have long-term effects on local biodiversity. The proposed policy would have minor negative effects on protected geologically important sites.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would have negative effects on European or national designated sites, habitats and/or protected species (i.e. on the interest features and integrity of the site, by preventing any of the conservation objectives from being achieved or resulting in a long term decreases in the population of a priority species). These effects could not be reasonably mitigated. The option will result in significant, long term negative effects on non-designated sites (e.g. through significant loss of habitat leading to a long term loss of ecosystem structure and function). The proposed policy would have significant negative effects on protected geologically important sites.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
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?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support existing carbon targets in being met/exceeded. The proposed policy would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used. The proposed policy would significantly improve air quality and result in air quality targets being met/exceeded and the number of AQMAs (or the area under AQMA) being reduced.
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support existing carbon targets. The proposed policy would increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects.
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?			The proposed policy would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used. The proposed policy would improve air quality.
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed policy would not increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects. The proposed policy would lead to a decrease in air quality.
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would lead to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to existing carbon targets not being met. The proposed policy would not increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects. The proposed policy would lead to a decrease in air quality and would result in the area of the AQMA having to be extended.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance	
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	
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?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain).	
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain).	
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. It is anticipated that the policy will neither cause nor exacerbate flooding in the catchment.	
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion	-	Negative	The proposed policy would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain.	
			--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain.
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits to prosperity fairly.	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would create new, or significantly enhance existing opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.). This would help provide more equal access and support mixed communities.	
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?			The proposed policy would create significant employment opportunities or improve access to training and skills. A large proportion of this would benefit local communities.	
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?			The proposed policy would significantly improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas.	
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would enhance existing opportunities, services and facilities and would ensure equal access to these throughout the community.	
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy would create employment opportunities or improve access to training and skills. Some of this would benefit local communities.	
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas.	
				The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	
				The proposed policy would reduce the access, availability and quality of existing opportunities, services and facilities.	
				The proposed policy would make access to employment, skills and training more difficult.	

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would result in the removal of existing opportunities, services and facilities. The proposed policy would reduce the availability and quality of existing employment or reduce availability/access to training and skills.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living.	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would create new, or significantly enhance physical access to services such as GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and shops. The proposed policy would create opportunities or significantly enhance existing opportunities for ecologically and culturally sensitive tourism from which communities could profit. The proposed policy would create viable opportunities/incentives for people to live within the town centre.
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would enhance physical access to services such as GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and shops. The proposed policy would promote ecologically and culturally sensitive tourism. The proposed policy would encourage people to live within the town centre.
	10.3 Will it improve provision of shops or services within town centre?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would reduce the availability of GPs, hospitals, schools, areas of employment and shops resulting in reduced physical access to one of these. The proposed policy would result in more people choosing to live outside the town centres with difficult access to services.
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would lead to the removal of GPs, hospitals, schools, areas of employment and shops resulting in reduced physical access to two or more of these facilities or reducing access to one for a large number of people.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	++	Significant Positive
		+	Positive	The proposed policy would increase sustainability of existing developments through modification.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
design and practice.	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings? 11.3 Will it minimise light and noise pollution?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The proposed development would increase noise and light pollution in mainly commercial/industrial areas.
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed development would increase noise and light pollution in residential areas or areas of importance to biodiversity.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing? 12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing? 12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities? 12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes? 12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes? 12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would provide a significant increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs, e.g. housing sites with capacity for more than 400 units. The proposed policy would make use of existing buildings or unfit, empty homes putting these up to standard to support housing in the community. The proposed policy would tackle homelessness in the district through provision of long-term help.
		+	Positive	The proposed policy would provide an increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs, e.g. housing sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas. The proposed policy would provide temporary help to homeless people in the district.
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available.
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would significantly reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District.	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy could have strong and sustained impacts on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would significantly reduce the level of crime through design and other safety measures.
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?			The proposed policy would reduce level of crime through creation of facilities and programmes aimed at reducing crime particularly in young people.
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would promote healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would reduce crime through design and other safety measures.
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would reduce access to factors which have positive effects on a healthy lifestyle. The proposed policy would lead to an increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the district. The proposed policy would have effects which could cause deterioration of health.
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would abolish access to factors which have positive effects on a healthy lifestyle. The proposed policy would lead to a significant increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the district. The proposed policy would have significant effects which would cause deterioration of health within the community (i.e. increase in pollution)
	~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	
	?	Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns.	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would encourage significant development on brownfield land, e.g. for sites if > 100 units. The proposed policy would result in existing land / soil contamination being removed.
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded & underused land?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would encourage development on brownfield.
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would result in development of significant size on greenfield land, e.g. for sites if > 100 units.
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	~	No Relationship	The proposed policy would result in land contamination.
		?	Uncertain	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable managements of existing resources.	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would lead to a major reduction in water use such that the risk of water shortage in the relevant water resource zones is significantly decreased.
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?			The proposed policy would lead to a reduction in water use through reducing leakage from the supply network.
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would lead to a reduction in water use.
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would increase the demand for local resources.
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would result in an increased need for water.
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	~	No Relationship	The proposed policy would result in a significantly increased need for water increasing the risk of water shortage in the relevant water resource zone.
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste.	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	++	Significant Positive	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?			The proposed policy would significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery.
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery.
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would result in an increased amount of waste going to landfill.



Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would result in a significantly increased amount of waste going to landfill.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Unknown	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

Appendix I

Appraisal of the draft Local Plan Policies

Table I1 Effects of Vision and Planning Strategy Policies

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	++	++	++	0	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Through Policy SP1 the Council takes a positive approach to sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF as well as the Local Plan. This is consistent with paragraph 6 of the NPPF which makes clear the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Policy SP1 supports and encourages investment into the district and region which are likely to result in employment and training opportunities backed up by Policy SP2 which outlines the quantum of development (in terms of number of housing units required as well as employment land provision). Using information from the Drivers Jones Deloitte (2010) Employment Densities Guide 2nd Edition taking the lower estimate of 1 FTE per 70 m2, the indicative number of jobs created from 96,775m2 is 1382.5 FTEs, although could be double this, depending on employment mix. Policy SP3 gives details about development types at strategic sites including retail space and other developments such as health facilities which are likely to stimulate the economy. Locations for development in rural areas would not result in the loss of land allocated for businesses (Policy SP4).</p> <p>In summary the policies of this chapter have a significant positive effect on the objective by facilitating and encouraging investment which is likely to lead to a strong and stable local economy and offer employment and training opportunities.</p>
	Medium Term	++	++	++	0	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
	Long Term	++	++	++	0	~	~	~	++	<p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>As outlined above (Objective 1) Policy SP1 encourages investment in the district including housing development from which rural and coastal communities are likely to benefit. Land for housing and employment is allocated under Policy SP2 to meet identified requirements. As Policy SP3 shows land has been allocated in rural and coastal areas significantly supporting the objective.</p> <p>Policy SP4 identifies areas of the coastal towns Herne Bay and Whitstable as the main areas of focus for developments (along with Canterbury City) and minor developments in several rural locations which is likely to have significant positive effects on the economy and housing situation particularly of coastal communities.</p>

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)						Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6		
	Medium Term	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	<p>The policies of this chapter would have a significant positive effect on the objective as they significantly encourage investment in the area from which rural and coastal communities could also profit. Furthermore, development is strongly encouraged in the coastal communities of Herne Bay and Whitstable.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions Investment in the district would have benefits throughout the district (Policies SP1 and SP2).</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Long Term	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	-	-	~	+/?	~	~	-/+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>SP1 includes the clause 'where the Council considers that a proposal would directly undermine the strategy for sustainable development set out in this Plan'. Whilst an Environmental Strategy is noted and described in the preamble to the policy, there is no explicit reference to a sustainable development strategy outside the policy itself. It could be a reference to the Local Plan itself (which provides the spatial planning contribution to sustainable development in the district); however, the text should be revised to ensure clarity. The preamble to the policy identifies the key elements of a local definition of sustainable development and water quality is not identified. Water quality should be included within a revised definition of sustainable development.</p> <p>SP2 provides overall growth requirements for the district and SP3 includes a number of significant development sites (housing and employment land sites). Depending on the proximity to any surface water bodies (rivers or lakes), the scale of construction activities and the nature of any mitigation measures, there is the potential for adverse effects to occur during construction which will occur throughout the plan period in accordance with the phased approach to development. This is particularly the case if there were any direct channel modifications. However, any effects would be minimised by the application of other policies (CC12 and LB12 for example). There is also potential also to consider reference to the 2007 sustainable construction SPD and use of considerate construction scheme to produce robust Construction Environmental Management Plans to ensure any effects on water quality are effectively mitigated.</p> <p>Green infrastructure can have a supporting role in the regulation of water quality and flood</p>
	Medium Term	~	-	-	~	+/?	~	~		

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
	Long Term	~	-	-	~	+/?	~	~	-/+	<p>management. Consequently the effects resulting from Policy SP6 are likely to be positive, however, its significance is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation Inclusion of text that describes what constitutes the sustainable development strategy and ensures that water is included in the definition of sustainable development.</p> <p>Any effects on water environment would be minimised by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC12 and LB12 for example). There is also potential also to consider reference to the 2007 sustainable construction SPD and use of considerate construction scheme.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties Likelihood of any effects on the water environment will depend on the nature and design of individual developments, their proximity to the water environment and the mitigation measures proposed.</p>
4. Transport	Short Term	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy SP3 outlines land allocation and provision of infrastructure at the strategic development sites. Infrastructure includes new fast bus links, cycling routes and foot paths as well as other measures to discourage additional traffic and changes to the road network. This policy is consistent with the requirements of paragraph 17 of the NPPF which identifies as a core principle of planning the active management of patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are, or can be made, sustainable. This policy is considered to have significant positive effects as it encourages sustainable transport and aims to provide facilities and services at large developments to minimise the need for transport. Focusing development in the urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable would</p>

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
	Medium Term	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>have significant positive effects on the objective as these are areas where services and facilities are more likely to be accessible via sustainable transport (SP4).</p> <p>Albeit most policies of this chapter having no clear relationship with the objective they would have a significant positive cumulative effect on the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)						Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6			SP7
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	~	-	-/+	++	+	~	+	-/+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The levels of growth provided for under Policy SP2 and the potential for development to be located in areas of local landscape value is likely to have an adverse effect on local landscape and townscape character, although the magnitude of effects would be likely to be reduced through the application of other plan policy including, for example, Policy LB2. Policy SP3 indicates the requirements for development on the strategic development sites, including the protection/provision of open space which will have beneficial effects on the objective. Negative effects are also possible resulting from the scale of the required developments and the fact that some of the strategic sites identified in SP3 are located in or adjacent to Areas of High Landscape Value. However, in following the policies in the Open Space Chapter (for example Policy OS10) provisions are in place to ensure that public open space is a key aspect of future developments. Therefore, the effect has been assessed as mixed.</p> <p>Policy SP4 protects the Kent Downs AONB and the rural character of villages from development impacts. The Kent Downs AONB is a national designation; therefore, the policy would have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>Green infrastructure forms part of the wider landscape character. Therefore, Policy SP5 has positive effects on the objective by protecting landscapes and enhancing public access to open space. It is noted that policy SP5 is consistent with the requirements of paragraph 114 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should 'set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure'.</p> <p>Policy SP7 sets out a strategy to mitigate the potential effects of development on SACs,</p>
	Medium Term	~	-	-/+	++	+	~	+	+	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
	Long Term	~	-	-/+	++	+	~	+	+	<p>SPAs and Ramsar sites, where development may have a significant effect on these assets. Measures identified include the provision of open space as part of new developments. This has been assessed as having a positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP2 and SP3 would be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (SP7, LB1, LB2, LB3, HE 1, HE2 and HE3 for example).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short TermShSh	~	-	-	-/+	++	~	++	-/++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>SP2 provides the quantum of growth, SP3 outlines the strategic development sites and SP4 sets out the overall approach to locating the development. Development on the strategic sites identified in SP3 will require approximately 70% of the proposed housing development to take place on greenfield land. Some of these sites will have biodiversity value e.g. site 177 contains an ancient woodland and Great Crested Newts. However, any adverse effects on international, national and locally significant sites for conservation of species, habitats and geology will be avoided, minimised or mitigated through the application of Policy SP7 and other Local Plan Policies.</p> <p>Policy SP3 indicates requirements for protection of ancient woodland, woodland planting and open space provision as well as for parks and gardens within several strategic</p>

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
	Medium Term	~	-	-	-/+	++	~	++	-/++	<p>development areas. In the long term this would have positive effects on the objective as important biodiversity features are protected and opportunities maintained/enhanced.</p> <p>Policy SP4 outlines the focus of development with a focus on Canterbury and specific rural sites. There is potential for the policy to include reference to the preferential use of previously developed land and/or to minimise the development of best and most versatile land (consistent with paragraphs 111 and 112 of the NPPF). The policy supports proposals acceptable in terms of environment but does not provide further details so that there is potential for positive as well as negative effects resulting from this policy.</p> <p>Policy SP5 promotes linkages of green infrastructure which is likely to improve linkages between habitats and support local biodiversity. The policy would have a significant positive effect on the objective.</p>

SA Objective	Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
Long Term	~	~	-/+	-/+	++	~	++	-/++	<p>Policy SP7 does not permit development which may have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European designated site. Strategic development sites identified in the Plan would be required to provide the following mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wardening of sensitive international wildlife sites, and increased education, to be funded by the development in perpetuity; • Ongoing monitoring and surveys of sensitive sites in the district to be funded via the wardening programme; • Consideration of other measures as required; for example, access management; and • The provision of open space on new sites, as set out in the Council's Development Contributions SPD. <p>This has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP3 and SP4 would be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (SP7, LB5, LB6 and LB7 for example). The beneficial biodiversity effects from habitat creation associated with some of the new development will become observable in the long term as new habitats become established.</p> <p>The policy could be enhanced with reference to excluding development on best and most versatile land and encouraging development on previously developed land.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	~	--	+/--	~	~	~	~	+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SP2 together with Policy SP3 make provision for employment land, transport infrastructure and 15,600 new homes over the lifetime of the Plan and will led to an substantial increase in carbon emissions in the medium and long term. However, by ensuring new development follows the design and siting policies in the Design and Built Environment as well as in the Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change chapter (policy DBE 3 for example) the potential increase in carbon emissions will be kept to a minimum. Policy SP3 also seeks to minimise the need for transport. At one strategic site (4,000 dwellings) land has been allocated for the provision of a CHP facility. Considering the amount of dwellings which could benefit from the facility, this proposal at this site would have a positive effect on the objective as it maximises energy efficiency and consequently reduces carbon emissions.</p> <p>Overall, the cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as both positive and negative.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP2 and SP3 would be mitigated to some extent by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC2 and DB3 for example); however, given the anticipated population increase over the plan period, the total amount of carbon emitted from the district is still anticipated to increase.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that as housing and employment land is released for development the contribution to the districts carbon emissions will increase over time and become significant in the medium to long term. It is assumed that the energy generation mix is similar to that forecast in DECC's energy and emissions projections report (2013).</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	--	+/--	~	~	~	~	+/--	
	Long Term	~	--	+/--	~	~	~	~	+/--	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	-/?	-/?	0	0	~	~	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The provision of new housing under Policy SP2 may result in development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, scheme specific details are not yet known and therefore it is uncertain whether new development would be liable to flooding/increase flood risk elsewhere. One of the strategic sites identified in Policy SP3 is located partially within a flood risk zone and therefore would have a negative impact on the objective, however, through appropriate mitigation measures and the application of Policy CC4 and other Local Plan policies this negative effect could be minimised.</p> <p>Policy SP4 supports proposals acceptable in terms of flooding but does not provide further details so that it is not considered to have a direct effect on the objective.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that a strong network of green infrastructure supports flood risk management, however, Policy SP5 is not likely to have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>The remaining policies of this chapter are not likely to have an effect on the achievement of the objective as they do not have clear relationship with the objective or would not result in an effect.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP3 on flood risk (either on the development itself or on the flood risk of existing development) would be minimised by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC4, CC5 and CC6 for example).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	-/?	-/?	0	0	~	~	-/?	
	Long Term	~	-/?	-/?	0	0	~	~	-/?	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	~	++	0	++	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>A broad range of facilities and services is included in the strategic development sites as outlined in Policy SP3 supporting and promoting equal access to these. Due to the scale of the planned developments this policy would have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>Policy SP4 supports proposals acceptable in terms of 'other uses' including services but does not provide further details so that it is not considered to have a direct effect on the objective.</p> <p>Policy SP5 requires new developments to make provision for green infrastructure as well as open spaces and would therefore have a significant positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Due to the scale of required developments and the number of residents which would have better access to a wide range of facilities and services the policies would have a significant positive cumulative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy SP4 - 'other uses' includes services such as sport, culture, health, education, open space, etc.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	++	0	++	~	~	++	
	Long Term	~	~	++	0	++	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SP3 includes facilities and services such as health facilities, educational facilities and employment areas/opportunities in strategic sites allocated for new development. Due to the scale of the developments the policy is likely to have significant positive effects on the objective as a large number of people can benefit from these opportunities.</p> <p>Focusing development in the urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable would have significant positive effects on the objective as it would significantly encourage people to live in the town centres where services and facilities are more accessible (Policy SP4).</p> <p>The policies of this chapter would have significant effects on the objective a wide number of people can benefit. Furthermore, the policies are aimed at revitalising the town centre and encouraging people to live in urban areas.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	++	
	Long Term	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>SP3 contains requirements that development briefs will be completed for each of the identified sites which include reference to requirements for physical and social infrastructure and the adherence to garden city principles. It is assumed that these principles are equitable with aspects of sustainable design (including provision of green space, habitat creation and the provision of sustainable transport modes as an alternative to the car) which are expanded upon in the Design and Built Environment chapter. This is also applicable to policy SP4.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter have positive cumulative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The is potential for enhancement of the performance of policy SP3 by providing a clear definition of what is included under the heading 'garden city' principles and also to reference sustainable design requirements (as set out in policy DBE3).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	
	Long Term	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
12. Housing	Short Term	++	++	0	0	0	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SP1 takes a positive approach towards proposals that align with the policies of the NPPF and the Local Plan. This policy encourages development including housing development. The preamble to the policies make clear the range of supporting work that has been completed to develop the strategic growth policies (particularly) SP2 and SP3; however, it may also be helpful if the Council supplements this text with reference to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, required under paragraph 159 of the NPPF (and also detailed in the Housing policy chapter) to make clear the connection.</p> <p>Land has been allocated in Policy SP2 to cover housing requirements as outlined in the Housing Chapter including a buffer in accordance with the NPPF. The policy therefore ensures that housing requirements will be met. Policies SP3 and SP4 are not considered to have an effect on the achievement of the objective as land allocated at these sites is already considered in the appraisal of Policy SP2.</p> <p>Policy SP6 sets out requirements for new developments but does have a direct effect on the objective.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter have a significantly positive effect on the objective as they ensure that housing requirements in the district are met.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Medium Term	++	++	0	0	0	~	~	++	
	Long Term	++	++	0	0	0	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)						Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6			SP7
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	~	~	++	~	++	~	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SP3 includes facilities which would have positive effects on the objective by supporting healthy life styles through encouraging physical and recreational activity. The policy takes different residential groups into considerations and provides facilities such as care homes and schools. Due to the scale of the strategic sites the policy would have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>The provision for green infrastructure with new developments would provide new opportunities for physical and recreational activities and would therefore have a significant positive effect on the objective (policy SP6). The beneficial effect of physical and recreational activity on mental and physical health/well-being is widely recognised.</p> <p>Policy SP7 sets out a strategy to mitigate the potential effects of development on SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites, where development may have a significant effect on these assets. Measures identified include the provision of open space as part of new developments. This may help to encourage healthy lifestyles which has been assessed as having a positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Despite the majority of the policies not having a clear relationship with the objective the cumulative effect is considered significantly positive as benefits would aim a wide range of residents and consider needs of different groups.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	++	~	++	~	+	++	
	Long Term	~	~	++	~	++	~	+	++	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	~	--	--	0	~	~	~	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>SP2 provides the quantum of growth, SP3 outlines the strategic development sites and SP4 sets out the overall approach to locating the development. Development on greenfield sites will be inevitable with approximately 70% of land being proposed for development, considered to be greenfield. Much of this is farmland classified as Agricultural Grade 1 or 2. The NPPF says that planning should “encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value” and is scored as a significant negative accordingly. The Council should encourage developers to consider whether there is previously developed land available in suitable locations for new development, rather than locating development on fresh land.</p> <p>Policy SP4 outlines the focus of development with a focus on Canterbury and specific rural sites. There is potential for the policy to include reference to the preferential use of previously developed land and/or to minimise the development of best and most versatile land (consistent with paragraphs 111 and 112 of the NPPF).</p> <p>When considered in their summary the policies are likely to have a negative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The policy could be enhanced with reference to excluding development on best and most versatile land and encouraging development on previously developed land.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	--	--	0	~	~	~	--	
	Long Term	~	--	--	0	~	~	~	--	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	--	--	~	~	~	~	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies SP2 and SP3 makes provision for employment land, transport infrastructure and 15,600 new homes over the lifetime of the Plan and will led to an increase in resource use (particularly construction materials, aggregates, land and water). However, in following design and siting policies in the Design and Built Environment chapter (policy DBE 3 for example) the potential increase in resource use will be kept to a minimum, although effects are likely to be significant.</p> <p>With specific regard to water resources, it is noted that South East Water's Water Resources Management Plan identifies that the water resource zone (WRZ) in which Canterbury is located (WRZ8) is forecast to be in deficit from 2025 onwards. However, the Plan identifies measures to address this deficit including a proposed new reservoir at Broad Oak. These measures will ensure that the company meets its obligations to customers in an effective, affordable and environmental sustainable manner. In consequence, adverse effects on water supply arising from new development are not expected to be significant. In this respect, it is noted that Policy CC13 sets out that the Council will ensure that development is phased to reflect appropriate timescales for the construction of any necessary major water and/or wastewater infrastructure identified by South East Water.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP3 would be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (DB3 for example).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that there will be progressive improvements in building design in line with the Zero Carbon Homes 2016 target , the reuse of aggregates and the application of factors outside the plan (such as the likely introduction of compulsory water meters) which will have some medium to long term beneficial effects which will offset the negative ones identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	--	--	~	~	~	~	--	
	Long Term	~	--	--	~	~	~	~	--	

SA Objective		Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)						Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6		
16. Waste	Short Term	~	--	--	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SP2 makes provision for employment land, transport infrastructure and 15,600 new homes over the lifetime of the Plan which, alongside the provision of strategic sites under Policy SP3, and will lead to an increase in construction and operational waste created (particularly construction materials, municipal waste and commercial waste).</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP3 would be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (DB3 for example).</p> <p>The performance of the policy could be enhanced if consideration is given to ensuring facilities are included in the design to ensure any waste created once the development is in operation is minimised. This could be through further wording in DB3.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	--	--	~	~	~	~	
	Long Term	~	--	--	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective	Vision and Planning Strategy Policy Chapter (policy number)							Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7		

Summary:

By taking a positive approach towards sustainable development (SP1) and allocating land for employment (SP2) as well as investing in health facilities (SP3) the Visions and Strategy chapter is anticipated to have significant positive effects on Economy and Employment as well as Rural/Coastal Communities. In addition, Policy SP4 has significant positive effects on Rural/Coastal communities as it identifies the coastal towns Herne Bay and Whitstable as main focus areas for development. Policy SP2 ensures that housing requirements are met in accordance with the needs identified in the Housing chapter, consequently leading to significant positive effects on the objective.

Overall the policies of this chapter are anticipated to have significant positive cumulative effects on the SA objectives relating to the following topics: Economy and Employment, Rural/Coastal Communities, Transport, Access to Services, Sustainable Living and Revitalisation, Housing and Quality of Life. Minor positive effects are predicted against the High Quality Design and Sustainability objectives.

Policy SP2 provides the quantum of growth, SP3 outlines the strategic development sites and SP4 sets out the overall approach to locating development. Whilst other policies of the draft Local Plan mitigate significant effects on biodiversity and landscape features development on green field land is inevitable and due to its scale will be a significant negative effect on the Use of Land objective. Minor negative effects will also occur on local biodiversity value reflecting localised effects from the strategic site development and there will be mixed effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment objective, given the location of some of the strategic sites in or adjacent to Areas of High Landscape Value.

An increased number of residents and business as well as the associated development will result in an increased use of resources and a larger amount of arising waste. A significant negative effect is therefore anticipated on these objectives. Similarly, due to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions associated with new development supported by policies SP2 and SP3, significant negative effects have been identified in respect of Climate Change.

Potential for detrimental effects on water quality resulting from Policies SP2 and SP3 have been identified particularly in the short term whilst construction of development is taking place. However, effects are dependent on the proximity to surface water bodies, the nature of the proposed works and mitigation measures taken. The potential for negative effects on Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion has also been identified as the provision of new housing may result in development in Flood Zones 2 and 3, although scheme specific details are not yet known.

Table I2 Effects of Housing Development Policies

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	++	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The preamble to policy HD1 sets out how the requirements of the NPPF to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes has been met. Both the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and the Development Requirements work have been outlined and provide a clear evidence base as to the level of housing required being commensurate with local housing need. Consistent with the NPPF requirements (paragraph 47) to identify a supply of specific deliverable sites to provide five years worth of housing and to identify developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15, the Council has made clear phased provision and even suggests a slight oversupply of dwellings.</p> <p>Policy HD1 does not necessitate that development would occur on the sites identified, but rather safeguards the sites for housing development.</p> <p>This would result in significant positive effects on the economy objective as it ensures that there is sufficient land available to meet the housing demands of the district and supports the strengthening and diversification of the local economy</p> <p>Similarly, Policy HD2 would ensure that there would be a sufficient land available to help deliver a supply of affordable housing. This would also help ensure a diversified workforce in the District.</p> <p>Positive effects, albeit minor in scale, would also occur as a result of policies HD3, HD4 and</p>
	Medium Term	++	++	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	++	++	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	++	<p>HD5 as they would help deliver rural housing for those involved in rural or agricultural industries such as farming and forestry.</p> <p>Policy HD7 is not expected to result in significant positive effects as despite the large scale of units it may help to deliver; these units would be purpose built student accommodation and therefore would not be available for general housing.</p> <p>Policy HD8 would also be expected to have positive effects on this objective as it would allow vacant property to be used for commercial, business or tourist purposes.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that the delivery of the sites identified in Policy HD1 would be staged until 2031 and therefore the effects would generally occur in the medium and long term.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	++	+	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy HD1 and HD2 will ensure that land will be allocated for housing development in the Herne Bay and Whitstable areas. This will ensure the future growth of these coastal communities.</p> <p>Similarly, policies HD3, HD4 and HD5 are expected to have positive effects on this objective as they would allow for housing development to take place in rural areas of the District.</p> <p>The re-use of vacant or dormant housing stock as promoted under policies HD8 and HD9 would have positive effects on coastal communities as it may help diversify commercial services or provide community services.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and policies HD6 and HD7 as they are</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	++	concerned with student accommodation and HMOs. <u>Mitigation</u> None. <u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that occupants of housing delivered under Policies HD4 will work in the rural/agricultural economy. <u>Uncertainties</u> None.
	Long Term	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	++	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	-	~	-	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and most of the policies of this chapter. However, minor negative effects would be expected on some policies, including HD1, HD3 and HD7. This is due to the additional wastewater and surface water run-off that these developments would result in. Construction best practices would reduce the risk of pollutants escaping from construction sites through use of measures such as retention bunds, swales and interceptor channels, wheel washes and spill response kits. Design measures, such as the Sustainable Urban Drainage would minimise the effects of development on water quality once constructed. The additional housing proposed under these policies would also increase the generation of waste water which may have an effect on surface water quality, particularly in periods of low flow.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies HD1, HD3 and HD7 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably CC11, CC12, CC13 and DBE1 for example). CC11 seeks to maximise the potential for the Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, CC12 looks to avoid effects on water quality and CC13 makes provision for phasing of water resource management infrastructure in advance of demand.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, policies HD1 and HD3 could be redrafted to provide an explicit reference to promoting the use of sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes as a tool to mitigate some adverse effects on water quality.</p>
	Medium Term	-	~	-	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	-	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
4. Transport	Long Term	-	~	-	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	-	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that new housing development could be met by the existing or planned waste-water sewage network.</p> <p>It is also assumed that standard construction best practices would reduce the risk of pollutants escaping from construction sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Short Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	~	~	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies HD3, HD4 and HD5 would have minor negative effects on the objective as they would be located in rural areas that are generally not well serviced by public transport and would therefore be reliant on car transport.</p>
	Medium Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	~	~	--	<p>Policy HD1 would have a significant negative effect on the objective in the medium and long term as it would promote large scale housing development. This scale of development would lead to additional traffic congestion.</p> <p>Policies HD2, HD6, HD8, HD9 and HD10 have no clear relationship to the transport objective.</p> <p>Policy HD7 requires that new student accommodation be 'car free' and well served by pedestrian and cycle routes; therefore, the policy is expected to have a positive effect on the objective as it would encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.</p> <p>Overall, the cumulative effect of the draft policies would be significantly negative.</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	~	~	--	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy SP2 notes the infrastructure that will accompany development on sites identified under Policies HD1 and HD2. Some of this infrastructure (park and ride facilities, bus link, car park at rail stations, relief roads) will mitigate the adverse effects expected on the transport objective. A commitment could be made to ensure provision is also made for sustainable forms of transport such as walking or cycling or reference made to policy T1 which seeks to ensure any new development is consistent with the Transport Strategy principles.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the site of sites for housing which are generally in areas peripheral to existing urban areas would be very dependent on car transportation</p> <p>It is also assumed that rural sites that would be supported under policies HD3, HD4 and HD5 would not benefit from good public transport links.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	-	~	-	-	0	~	~	~	~	?	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy HD1 would result in development in areas of local landscape value such Areas of High Landscape Value and Special Landscape Areas. Policy LB2 does not permit development that would cause unacceptable to landscape character. It is likely that the although the development proposed under Policy HD1 would avoid unacceptable harm to landscape character, there is still the likelihood for adverse effects to occur and therefore minor negative effects are expected.</p> <p>Policy HD3 and HD4 would result in new housing in the countryside. As a large proportion of the District is designated as AHLV/SLA, there would therefore be new development in areas of locally important landscape value. The southern region of the District is also designated as an AONB and significant adverse effects may therefore occur should new development occur in the AONB.</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect on Policy HD10 as there may be adverse effects on the setting of some historical assets.</p>
	Medium Term	-	~	-	-	0	~	~	~	~	?	-	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies HD1, HD3 and HD7 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably LB1, LB2, LB3 and LB4). Collectively these policies provide the framework to minimise any negative landscape effects.</p> <p>Policy HD4 notes that the new dwellings in the countryside should be of exceptional quality or innovative nature of the design. This test could be applied in all housing policies for development in areas of sensitive landscape value (such as AHLV, AONB).</p>

SA Objective	Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10			
	Long Term	-	~	-	-	0	~	~	~	~	?	-	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	-	~	?	?	?	~	~	~	~	?	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no relationship between the objective as Policies HD2, HD6, HD7, HD8 and HD9. The sites identified in Policy HD1 are not within any international or national biodiversity designations. . However the scale of development proposed could cause adverse effects to key species and cause habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>Alternatively, some development proposals may involve new habitat creation or restoration projects. More information will be available once site specific details are known and therefore there is an uncertain effect at present.</p> <p>Similarly, there is an uncertain effect against Policies HD3, HD4, HD5 and HD10 as the location of the development sites is unknown. However it is likely that if adverse effects were</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	-	~	?	?	?	~	~	~	~	?	-/?	to occur, they would be minor. Overall, there would be an uncertain/negative effect. <u>Mitigation</u> The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies HD1, HD3, HD4 and HD10 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably SP7, LB5, LB6 and LB7 for example). Policy LB8 encourages the potential for new development to enhance local ecological networks through the establishment of linked green infrastructure. <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	-	~	?	?	?	~	~	~	~	?	-/?	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	-	~	~	~	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy HD1, HD3, HD4, HD5 and HD7 would result in the construction of new dwellings in the District. The construction and operational usage of these dwellings would involve emissions of CO2e (associated with the embodied carbon of the construction materials used as well as the emissions from construction traffic during construction as well as once they were occupied). However, by ensuring new development follows the design and siting policies in the Design and Built Environment as well as in the Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change chapter (policy DBE 3 for example) the potential increase in carbon emissions will be kept to a minimum. These additional dwellings would also increase the demand on energy in the District and result in additional traffic movements, which may deteriorate air quality.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies on the objective is likely to be significant due to the scale of development it will provide for. Whilst policies look to lower per capita emissions from residents in the new properties, there will still be an overall increase in total carbon emissions.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies HD1 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC2 and DB3 for example). Policy CC2 provides that development in the Canterbury district should include measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from energy usage. This should help mitigate against the adverse effects expected on the climate change objective.</p>
	Medium Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	-	~	~	~	--	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	-	~	~	~	--	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that dwellings proposed or supported under Policies HD1, HD3, HD4 and HD7 would be supplied with energy from conventional sources in line with DECC's energy and emissions projections report (2013).</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	-/?	~	?	?	~	~	?	~	~	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>A small portion of the some of the sites allocated under Policy HD1 is in Flood Zone 2 and 3. However scheme specific details are not yet known for these sites and therefore it is uncertain whether the new development in these sites would be liable to flooding.</p> <p>As the location of the housing which may occur under policies HD3, HD4, HD7 and HD10 is unknown, it is uncertain whether these policies would increase the amount of properties liable to flooding.</p> <p>Overall, there is an uncertain effect against this objective.</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	-/?	~	?	?	~	~	?	~	~	?	?	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies HD1, HD3 and HD7 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably CC4, CC5, CC6 and CC11). CC4 – 6 concerning siting in flood risk zones whilst CC11 promotes the use of sustainable urban drainages systems to reduce the potential for flooding (through temporary storage or enhanced infiltration by the use of permeable surfaces).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>There is uncertainty as to the location of the sites under Policies HD3, HD4, HD7 and HD10.</p>
	Long Term	-/?	~	?	?	~	~	?	~	~	?	?	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The promotion of affordable housing under Policy HD2 will have positive effects on this objective as it will help create a balanced community.</p> <p>Policy HD8 would also have positive effects as it would allow for vacant housing to be used for identified community, business or tourism uses.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	+	~	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The adoption of Policy HD1 would generally promote development on the urban fringes, rather than in the town centres of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable.</p> <p>However, Policy SP3 notes that community facilities (such as primary schools, doctor surgeries), local-centre shopping and recreational facilities may be provided on these sites. This will reduce the adverse effects on the Policy against this objective. However it is likely that residual effects would remain as there would be a reduction in access to some services such as GPs, hospitals, schools and shops.</p> <p>Similarly, Policies HD3, HD4, HD5 would result in a negative effect on the objective as they would not encourage people to live in town centres.</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	+	~	-	<p>There would be minor positive effects against Policies HD7 and HD9 as they would generally encourage people to live in, or in close proximity to town centres.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that the majority of the community facilities identified in Policy SP3 for the Strategic Development Sites that are safeguarded under Policy HD1 would be delivered.</p> <p>Uncertainties Although community facilities have been identified for delivery under Policy SP3 (and therefore Policy HD1), exact proposals are currently unknown.</p>
	Long Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	+	~	-	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	?	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy HD1 does not promote high quality design or sustainability. However, Policy SP2 notes that the development proposed on those sites identified in Policy HD1 should reflect 'Garden City' principles. It is assumed that these principles are equitable with aspects of sustainable design (including provision of green space, habitat creation and the provision of sustainable transport modes as an alternative to the car) which are expanded upon in the Design and Built Environment chapter. Therefore, it is not expected that negative effects should occur and that development would generally be of a high quality. Policy HD2 stipulates that affordable dwellings should be of comparable size and design standard as the rest of the development which may help ensure the delivery high quality affordable housing. Policy HD4 provides that new dwellings in the countryside must be of exceptional quality or innovative nature of design. This would have positive effects on the objective. Similarly, Policy HD5 promotes the use of design which is sympathetic to its rural surroundings. Policy HD8 also would have positive effects on the objective as it permits the conversion of housing accommodation where it would bring a significant contribution to the character or appearance of the area.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between policies HD4, HD6, HD9 and HD10.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policies HD3, HD4, HD5, HD7 and HD8 could be redrafted to promote the use of sustainable design and materials and reference to sustainable design requirements (as set out in policy DBE3).</p>
	Medium Term	?	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	?	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	<p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
12. Housing	Short Term	++	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy HD1 and HD2 would ensure that strategic sites are safeguarded to support the delivery of significant levels of housing over the next 20 years. Policy HD2 makes provision for affordable housing (at 30% for homes to be provided on-site where the development scheme exceeds 7 dwellings). This will make a contribution to the existing issues of affordability in the district documented in the preamble to the policy and supporting the intention to create sustained and balanced local communities.</p> <p>Policies HD3, HD4, HD5 would provide additional housing in the countryside, including affordable housing. Minor positive effects are expected as the scale of development would be lower than under Policy HD1.</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	++	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	++	<p>Policy HD7 would also have positive effects on the objective but these would be minor in significance as they would be purpose built for student accommodation.</p> <p>Policy HD8 would reduce the number of unfit or vacant housing and bring it into more appropriate usage.</p> <p>Policy HD10 would have minor positive effects on this objective as it would provide sites for use by members of the Gypsy or Travelling Community.</p> <p>There would be a minor negative effect on Policy HD9 as the policy supports a reduction in the overall housing stock.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>
	Long Term	++	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	++	<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10			
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the policies and this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that despite the potential provision of sporting or recreational facilities as part of developments identified in Policy HD1, this would not promote a healthy lifestyle in the District.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is uncertain whether the provision of affordable housing would promote the perception of a local area as one where there is strong multi-culture cohesion.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
14. Use of Land	Short Term	-	~	-	?	+	~	?	+	+	?	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The development on sites identified under Policy HD1 would result in large scale development on greenfield land with approximately 70% of land being proposed for development, considered to be greenfield. Much of this is farmland classified as Agricultural Grade 1 or 2. The NPPF says that planning should “encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value” and is scored as a significant negative accordingly. The Council should encourage developers to consider whether there is previously developed land available in suitable locations for new development, rather than locating development on fresh land and it is noted that the sequential approach to site allocation is referenced throughout the draft Plan. This would result in significant negative effects on the objective. It</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	--	~	-	?	+	~	?	+	+	?	-/?	<p>is likely that there would also be development on greenfield land under Policy HD3 but this would not be of a scale as under Policy HD1.</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect on Policy HD4, HD7 and HD10 as it is not clear whether the development would take place on greenfield land.</p> <p>Policy HD5, HD8 and HD9 would promote development on existing brownfield use, or existing buildings. This may also encourage urban renaissance.</p> <p>Overall, there would be an uncertain/ negative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Mitigation measures (in the form of alternative sites or the increased use of previously developed land) are not possible against Policy HD1 as the strategic sites have been identified (and reflect justified Strategic Policies). However, there is potential for strategic policies outside this chapter which provides the quantum of growth and their overall location to include reference to the preferential use of previously developed land and/or to minimise the development of best and most versatile land (consistent with paragraphs 111 and 112 of the NPPF).</p>
	Long Term	--	~	-	?	+	~	?	+	+	?	-/?	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is not known which land which sites are contaminated in the District.</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	--	~	-	-	~	~	-	-	-	~	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The policies which would generally involve new development (Policies HD1, HD3, HD4, HD7, HD8 and HD9) would be expected to have negative effects on this objective as they would require raw materials for construction and once operational, would increase the demand on water in the District. In this respect, it is noted that South East Water's Water Resources Management Plan identifies that the water resource zone (WRZ) in which Canterbury is located (WRZ8) will be in deficit from 2025 onwards. However, the Plan identifies measures to address this deficit including a proposed new reservoir at Broad Oak. Further, Policy CC13 sets out that the Council will ensure that development is phased using appropriate timescales for the construction of any necessary major water and/or wastewater infrastructure associated with development proposals.</p>
	Medium Term	--	~	-	-	~	~	-	-	-	~	--	<p>Due to the scale of housing that Policy HD1 would help deliver, significant negative effects would be expected.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a cumulative significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies HD1 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC2 and DB1 for example).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties.</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	--	~	-	-	~	~	-	-	-	~	--	None
16. Waste	Short Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The policies which promote new development (Policies HD1, HD3, HD4, HD5, HD7, HD8, HD9, and HD10) would generally be expected to increase the amount of waste going to landfill and negative effects are therefore expected. Significant negative effects are expected as a result of Policy HD1 due to the scale of housing it would help deliver.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between policies HD2 and HD6 on the objective.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a cumulative significant negative effect on the objective.</p>

SA Objective		Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	--	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (DB3 for example).</p> <p>The performance of the policy could be enhanced if consideration is given to ensuring facilities are included in the design to ensure any waste created once the development is in operation is minimised. This could be through further wording in DB1 and or DBE3.</p> <p>Alternatively, policies HD1, HD3, HD4, and HD5 could be redrafted to promote recycling and waste minimisation.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that new dwellings would increase the waste generated in the District and thus the amount of waste going to landfill.</p>
	Long Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	--	<p>It is also assumed that 57% of waste currently goes to landfill in Canterbury (2011/2012 figures).</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective	Housing Development Policy Chapter (policy number)										Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
Summary												
<p>The policies in the housing chapter would have significant positive effects against the housing, rural/ coastal communities and economy objective. With regard to the housing objective, Policies HD1 and HD2 would assist in the delivery of a large scale of housing development which will help meet demand for housing in the District and also ensure that there is also a supply of affordable housing. Significant positive effects would occur on the economy objective as policies this chapter would not only result in investment in the construction industry, but also ensure that there is a supply of housing, including affordable housing, for workers in the district.</p> <p>Overall, there would be significant negative effects against five of the objectives.</p> <p>Policy HD1 would be expected to result in significant negative effects on the transport objective in the medium and long term. This is due to the fact that the development proposed under this Policy would significantly increase the need to travel by unsustainable forms of transport and contribute to road traffic and congestion.</p> <p>Policy HD1 is also likely to result in significant negative effects on the use of land objective as there would be significant development on greenfield land. However it is uncertain whether several other policies in this chapter will have adverse effects on the use of land objective as it is uncertain whether the development supported in these policies will occur on brownfield or greenfield land. However, there is potential for policies outside this chapter (which provide the quantum of growth and their overall location) to include reference to the preferential use of previously developed land and/or to minimise the development of best and most versatile land (consistent with paragraphs 111 and 112 of the NPPF) which may to some limited extent mitigate the effect on greenfield land take.</p> <p>A cumulative significant negative effect is predicted against the waste objective as the new housing proposed in the policies; Policy HD1 in particular, would significantly increase the amount of waste that will go to landfill in the District. Significant negative effects are also expected against the natural resources objective as the construction and operational usage of the housing proposed would increase the demand for materials, energy and water in the District. This additional housing would also result in an increase in GHG emissions in the District, and therefore a significant negative effect is predicted against Policy HD1. The effects of the proposed development outlined in these policies could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (DB3 for example).</p> <p>There is an overall uncertain/ negative effect against the geology/biodiversity objective. The major sites allocated for housing (under Policy DM1) are not within statutory biodiversity designations. Most sites are of low biodiversity quality (i.e. agricultural sites) but the scale of development may affect some protected species through habitat loss, disturbance or recreational pressure.</p> <p>A minor negative effect is predicted against the sustainable living and town centre revitalisation objective. This is due to the large scale of housing development which would be supported on the periphery of the existing urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable. This effect is predicted however to be only minor negative as the development proposals on these sites is expected to feature public services and retail stores.</p>												

Table I3 Effects of Economic Development and Employment Policies

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	~	~	++	+	+	+	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy EMP1 would significantly encourage investment into the business (B1) and Storage/Distribution sectors at sites identified which would lead to investment into infrastructure and people in the long term.</p> <p>Policies EMP2, EMP3 would significantly encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy, maximising viability of the economy in the district. Policy EMP4 safeguards allocated existing employment sites thus significantly encouraging investment into existing businesses within the local area. Policy EMP5 would encourage business growth thus an increase in employment opportunities. Policy EMP6 would encourage investment in businesses and would result in an increase in the local skill base/knowledge. Policies EMP7 and EMP8 would lead to a significant increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher Education establishments of which this policy has fostered growth in the knowledge based economy. Policy EMP11 would</p>
	Medium Term	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	~	~	++	+	+	+	0	++	

SA Objective	Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
Long Term	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	~	~	++	+	+	+	0	++	<p>significantly encourages investment in businesses and infrastructure at Whitstable Harbour through supporting continued business use of the harbour and expansion of business uses within the harbour.</p> <p>Policy EMP12 and EMP13 would safeguard agricultural land thus maximising the viability of the agricultural sector within the district and encourage investment in the agricultural industry.</p> <p>Policy EMP 14 would encourage investment in businesses in suitable locations in rural areas which would cater for the adaptability of businesses within rural areas which would meet employment needs of local people. Further it would promote sustainable tourism through permitting conversion of existing buildings (subject to meeting criteria) for tourism use.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	++	?	0	~	+	+	~	~	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy EMP1 identifies more than 27ha of land in rural or coastal areas which is to be protected for business purposes. This will have a significant positive effect on the rural/coastal economy as it ensure there will be sufficient land availability to facilitate economic growth or attract new business to the area.</p> <p>There is an uncertainty on the effects from Policy EMP2 as it is not known whether the development the policy supports may occur in rural or coastal areas.</p> <p>Policy EMP5 would have positive effects on the rural economy and businesses by encouraging home based working which would assist in the diversification of the rural economy.</p> <p>Policy EMP6 would encourage and support the growth of rural businesses by providing particular support in provision of digital infrastructure in 'not-spot' areas of the district.</p> <p>Policy EMP9 recognises the need for school provision in the District. This will ensure that should a need arise for</p>
	Medium Term	++	?	0	~	+	+	~	~	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	

SA Objective	Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
Long Term	++	?	0	~	+	+	~	~	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	<p>new facilities in rural or coastal communities, it will be met.</p> <p>Policy EMP11 would have a significant positive effect on the coastal economy of Whitstable Harbour by supporting the growth of the harbour.</p> <p>Policy EMP12 would have significantly positive effects on the rural economy and businesses by safeguarding agricultural land.</p> <p>Policy EMP13 would support the growth of rural businesses operating within the agricultural sector because it permits proposals for new agricultural buildings/development subject to meeting criteria as set out within this policy.</p> <p>Policy EMP14 would have significantly positive effects on the rural economy of the district by encouraging growth of rural businesses within the rural area as well as promoting other measures to cater for use of building for tourism purposes. Furthermore, Policy EMP14 ensures the protection of existing rural business premises that provide essential services to the rural communities.</p> <p>Minor positive effects would also occur on the objective as a result of Policy EMP15 as horse related development would help the rural economy grow.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	-/?	-/?	~	~	0	~	-/?	-/?	~	~	~	?	?	-/?	~	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Although Policy EMP1 only safeguards sites for development, it supports development that would generally be expected to result in an increase of surface water run-off.</p> <p>There would also be a negative/uncertain effect on Policies EMP7 and EMP8 as the development proposed under these policies may increase surface water run-off and increase the demand on water resources.</p>
	Medium Term	-/?	-/?	~	~	0	~	-/?	-/?	~	~	~	?	?	-/?	~	-/?	<p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and policies EMP3, EMP4, EMP9, EMP10, EMP11 and EMP15.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is predicted against Policy EMP12, EMP 13 and EMP14. Agricultural development may have adverse effects on the achievement of improvements to WFD statuses for waterbodies. However this will depend on the exact location and nature of the development proposed and therefore effects are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>There would be a neutral effect against Policy EMP5 this</p>

SA Objective	Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
Long Term	-/?	-/?	~	~	0	~	-/?	-/?	~	~	~	?	?	-/?	~	-/?	<p>Policy would not result in an increase in waste water or surface water run-off.</p> <p>Overall, there would be an uncertain/negative effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP14 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably CC11, CC12, CC13 and DBE1 for example).</p> <p>CC11 seeks to maximise the potential for the Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, CC12 looks to avoid effects on water quality and CC13 makes provision for phasing of water resource management infrastructure in advance of demand. Although covered elsewhere, there is potential for the effects of CC12 to be enhanced through reference to water efficiency measures (complementary to those anticipated in policy DBE1).</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, policies EMP1 and EMP2 could be redrafted to provide an explicit reference to promoting the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes as a tool to mitigate some adverse effects on water quality.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
4. Transport	Short Term	--	-	+	?	+/++	~	?	?	?	?	?	~	-	-	-	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy EMP1 would have significant negative effects on the transport objective as several of the sites (Highland Court, Altira Park, Wraik Hill, and Joseph Wilson Business Park) are in rural or peripheral locations and therefore would probably encourage transport by private vehicles.</p> <p>Policy EMP5 could potentially be significant in reducing the need to travel, as it would support proposals to allow people to work from their homes and reduce the need to travel. There remains an uncertainty however, as to the take up of working from home; hence the mixed positive score.</p> <p>Policy EMP3 takes transport into consideration and should have positive effects on the objective as it would promote the use of buildings in town centres which are generally well serviced by public transport.</p> <p>Policy EMP4 supports in-situ expansion of existing employment sites provided there is no significant transport effects. This would have an uncertain effect on the objective.</p> <p>Policies EMP7 and EMP8 require that significant development at the university will be subject to updating</p>
	Medium Term	--	-	+	?	+/++	~	?	?	?	?	?	~	-	-	-	--	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Long Term	--	-	+	?	+ / ++	~	?	?	?	?	?	~	-	-	-	--	<p>the relevant Transport Impact Assessment (TIA) and review of its travel plan. There is an uncertain effect on the objective as it is not known whether the proposals would increase congestion, traffic and road transport in the District.</p> <p>Policies EMP2, EMP13, EMP14 and EMP15 would be expected to increase the need to travel in the District, in particular by car and would therefore have negative effects. Significant negative effects are not expected to occur as the policies seek to avoid significant increases in traffic.</p> <p>There would be a cumulative significant negative effect against this objective due primarily to the effects from EMP1, EMP2, EMP13, EMP14 and EMP15.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP13, EMP14 and EMP15 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably T1 and T18).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	--/?	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	
	Medium Term	--/?	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	
		<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Highland Court site identified in Policy EMP1 for business purposes is located in the Kent Downs AONB. In addition, the Innovation Centre at the University of Kent is in an AHLV. Although the exact development proposals are unknown, there is the likelihood that effects may occur on national and local landscape designations.</p> <p>Policy EMP2 supports the development of premises for Non-Class B uses and other uses where they are significant in terms of the local economy and education provided there not located in areas identified as sensitive landscapes. This would have a positive effect on the objective. Similarly Policy EMP4 seeks to protect the expansion of existing employment sites if the expansion would have significant impacts on the landscapes</p> <p>The land identified in Policy EMP7 at the University of Kent campus may have detrimental effects on the AHLV however it is likely the masterplan which is advocated in the policy would avoid significant effects and may result in enhanced open space access.</p> <p>Policy EMP14 would ensure protected landscapes and historic buildings remain protected when converting rural</p>																

SA Objective	Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15			
Long Term	-/?	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<p>buildings and constructing new buildings for business purposes.</p> <p>Overall, despite the adverse effects which may occur, in particular under Policy EMP1, the protection afforded to the countryside and landscape in this chapter would result in a positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy EMP12 seeks to protect the best and most versatile farmland which would help protect existing landscape character.</p> <p>Policy EMP13 would ensure that proposals for agricultural development are appropriate to the surroundings and landscape context and thus ensure that nationally designated sites and species, landscape and historic buildings are maintained and conserved.</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in Policy EMP1 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably LB1, LB2 and LB3).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that despite the presence of existing buildings/businesses at Highland Court, the further expansion of the site would have adverse effects on the landscape</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>																		

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	-	?	0	0	0	~	?	~	~	~	-/?	?	+	+	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy EMP1 supports development on sites which are not within statutory or international biodiversity designations. There would nonetheless be adverse effects on the biodiversity objective through habitat loss and disturbance.</p> <p>It is not possible to ascertain whether there would be adverse effects as a result of Policy EMP2 as the sites where development is supported are unknown. However the Policy prohibits development in areas of national or international wildlife significance, and therefore significant negative effects are not expected.</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect against Policy EMP11 as development in Whitstable Harbour may have adverse effects on the Swale SPA which is in close proximity to the site, although any development would need to be considered against the provisions of Policy SP7 which seeks to avoid adverse effects on designated European sites.</p> <p>Similarly there is an uncertain effect against Policy EMP12, However since the development proposed is on agricultural land, it is likely the sites would be of low biodiversity quality.</p>
	Medium Term	-	?	0	0	0	~	?	~	~	~	-/?	?	+	+	+	?	

SA Objective	Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
Long Term	-	?	0	0	0	~	?	~	~	~	-/?	?	+	+	+	?	<p>Policy EMP13 would help to conserve protected sites and species from agricultural development in the District.</p> <p>Policy EMP14 would avoid damage to protected species, habitats and designated sites from rural business development.</p> <p>Policy EMP15 would protect nationally designated sites and species from being adversely impacted from horse related development.</p> <p>Given the uncertainties identified for EMP2, EMP7 and EMP12, the overall effects of these policies against this objective are assessed as uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy EMP2 supports the development of premises for Non-Class B uses and other uses where they are significant in terms of the local economy and education provided there not being located in areas of national or international wildlife significance.</p> <p>Policy EMP3 takes environmental factors into consideration.</p> <p>Policy EMP4 supports in-situ expansion of existing business on adjoining land unless there are significant planning reasons (including environmental).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None in addition to those already recorded in the assessment.</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	+	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	-/?	-/?	0	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy EMP3 would have positive effects on the objective as it would promote the use of existing buildings, and thus reduce the demand for new development (which would increase GHG emissions) in the District</p> <p>Policy EMP5 would improve air quality through contributing towards a reduction in road traffic through a decrease in the need to travel due to home-based businesses.</p> <p>There would be an uncertain/negative effect on several of the policies (EMP1, EMP2, EMP4 EMP7, EMP8, EMP9, EMP10, EMP11, EMP13, and EMP14) as the development supported or proposed in these policies would be likely to increase GHG emissions in the District (either directly from the development proposed or from the increase in transport anticipated to occur).</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Combined Heat and Power proposals could be supported for employments sites proposed in Policy EMP1.</p> <p>Development supported in Policy EMP2 could be required to meet high energy efficient and low resource consumption (energy, water etc). Similarly, educational facilities in Policies EMP7, EMP8, EMP9 and EMP10 could</p>
	Medium Term	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	+	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	-/?	-/?	0	-/?	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Long Term	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	+	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	-/?	-/?	0	-/?	<p>be required to meet such standards, although Policy DBE1 and CC2 may already address this matter.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties The exact type of development which may occur under a large proportion of the policies in this chapter is unknown/not specified. Therefore it is not possible to determine the significance of the effect.</p>
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects There is no clear relationship between several of the policies in this chapter and the flood risk/coastal erosion objective. There would however be an uncertain effect against the policies where the location of the development sites is unknown (Policies EMP2, EMP13, and EMP14). There is also an uncertain effect against Policy EMP1 as although the sites are not located in flood zones, the scale of development may increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Overall, there is an uncertain effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Medium Term	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	?	<p>None-mitigation for flooding in captured in Policy CC4. The use of SuDS is promoted through policy CC11.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that existing development and infrastructure relevant to Policies EMP3, EMP4 and EMP5 is not at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Uncertainties See comments above regarding uncertainty to location of developments supported under policies EMP2, EMP13 and EMP14.</p>
	Long Term	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	?	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	++	++	~	+	~	+	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies EMP1 and EMP2 would have significant positive effects on the objective as they would help support economic growth in the region.</p> <p>Policy EMP4 would result in a minor positive effect as it would allow for under-utilised development sites to be converted into community facilities.</p> <p>The expansion of digital infrastructure, as supported under Policy EMP6 would have positive effects on the objective as it would promote e-commerce, and online services which may support training and education.</p> <p>The provision of additional development to support the expansion of the University of Kent and Canterbury Christchurch University would be expected to have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>Positive effect, albeit minor in scale would be likely as a result of the additional school supported under Policy EMP9 and the retention of land at Hadlow College for college purposes.</p> <p>The development of Whitstable Harbour as supported</p>
	Medium Term	++	++	~	+	~	+	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	++	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Long Term	++	++	~	+	~	+	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	++	<p>under Policy EMP11 would be likely to have positive effects against the objective as it may support economic growth and recreational facilities. Similarly Policy EMP14 and EMP15 would also have positive effects as they would promote economic growth and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that the provision of additional education facilities in the Universities would benefit local communities or residents of the District.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	+	0	~	?	0	+	+	?	~	?	~	~	?	0	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects Development supported under Policy EMP2 (non-class B uses) may encourage more people to live in urban areas and improve access to public services.</p> <p>It is uncertain whether Policy EMP5 would have positive effects on the objective as it may encourage more people to live in rural areas, or alternatively, it may encourage people to live in established town and rural centres.</p> <p>Policies EMP7 and EMP8 would be expected to have positive effects on the objective as it would promote town</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Medium Term	~	+	0	~	?	0	+	+	?	~	?	~	~	?	0	+	centre living through the provision of student accommodation and sports facilities. There is an uncertain effect against Policies EMP9, as it is uncertain whether the additional supply of schools would encourage town centre living. Mitigation None Assumptions None Uncertainties None
	Long Term	~	+	0	~	?	0	+	+	?	~	?	~	~	?	0	+	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15				
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	0	~	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	~	+	+	+	+	
	Medium Term	0	~	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	~	+	+	+	+	

Likely Significant Effects

Policy EMP13 would encourage agricultural developments to be of a high standard through use of design, materials and external colours.

Policy EMP14 ensures that the conversion of existing rural buildings and new buildings and premises incorporate good design which takes the character of the surrounding area into consideration.

Policy EMP15 encourages horse-related development to be to a high standard of design with light pollution kept to a minimum.

There would be a cumulative minor positive effect on the objective.

Mitigation

Policy EMP5 encourages the protection of the design of dwellings used as a workplace through limiting advertisements to a 'small discrete sign or notice'.

Policy EMP7 takes the design, siting and access of proposed development within University of Kent's campus into consideration.

Policy EMP11 supports development within the Whitstable

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15			
	Long Term	0	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	+	+	+	+	Harbour area subject to (amongst other planning factors) appropriate design and access considerations. Assumptions None Uncertainties None	
12. Housing	Short Term	?	?	?	0	0	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between the majority of policies in this chapter and the housing objective. Policies EMP7 and EMP8 would support an increase in housing in the form of student accommodation. This would not only meet the needs of one societal group but also relieve the pressure on the entire housing stock.

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	0	0	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy EMP13 discourages development of agricultural land unless it is demonstrated that is necessary to meet an economic need, is of suitable design, is on a suitable site, avoids detrimental effects on designated sites and where it can be demonstrated that poorer quality land cannot be used.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy EMP3 applies when use of upper floors is not more suitable for residential use therefore encouraging use of existing buildings.</p> <p>Policy EMP13 relates to agricultural development for business purposes and therefore would not have an effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Policy EMP1 encourages sites identified for employment purposes to be developed in conjunction with housing and other uses and can be delivered as part of mixed-use development schemes.</p>
	Long Term	~	~	~	0	0	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	~	+	~	~	0	0	+	?	?	~	+	~	~	0	0	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy EMP2 is expected to have a minor positive effect on the objective as it supports developments such as leisure centres and health care centres, which may encourage healthy lifestyles and improve well-being in the District.</p> <p>Policy EMP7 would promote healthy lifestyles and improve physical well-being through physical activity by encouraging the development of sports facilities on the University of Kent campus.</p> <p>Policies EMP8 and EMP9 may also have positive effects but it is uncertain whether development proposals will include leisure or health facilities.</p> <p>The development supported at Whitstable Harbour under Policy EMP11 may promote outdoor-based activities and may therefore have minor positive effects on the quality of life objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>
	Medium Term	~	+	~	~	0	0	+	?	?	~	+	~	~	0	0	+	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Long Term	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	?	?	~	+	~	~	0	0	+	Uncertainties None
14. Use of Land	Short Term	-/+	-/?	+	?	~	~	-	+	?	+	?	0	-/?	+	0	?	Likely Significant Effects The development sites proposed under Policy EMP1 are both brownfield and greenfield sites. A mix of positive and negative effects are recorded accordingly. The location of sites supported under Policy EMP2 is unknown and there is no support for the utilisation of brownfield land in the District. A negative/uncertain effect would be likely as a result. Positive effects would be expected as a result of policies

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Medium Term	-/+	-/?	+	?	~	~	-	+	?	+	?	0	-/?	+	0	?	<p>EMP3, EMP10 EMP14 as all seek to promote the use of existing buildings and premises.</p> <p>Policy EMP8 would encourage development on brownfield land through intensification or redevelopment of the main site for higher education at Canterbury Christchurch University.</p> <p>Policy EMP14 promotes the wise use of land by stating preferences for rural business locations as well as encouraging the reuse of existing buildings to cater for rural</p>

SA Objective	Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
Long Term	-/+	-/?	+	?	~	~	-	+	?	+	?	0	?	+	0	?	<p>business needs.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy EMP13 discourages development of agricultural land unless it is demonstrated that is necessary to meet economic need, is on a suitable site, avoids detrimental effects on designated sites . This could be expanded to include the preferential use of previously developed land and the minimisation of the loss of Best and Most Versatile Land, although this could also be addressed by changes to policy SP4.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that Policy EMP12 would protect the best and most versatile farmland from development.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Policy EMP1 would encourage development on brownfield land and greenfield land.</p> <p>Policy EMP2 may constitute development of brownfield and greenfield land.</p> <p>Policy EMP3 relates to use of upper floors which is to reuse existing buildings but not the land itself.</p> <p>Policy EMP9 may lead to development of greenfield land.</p> <p>Policy EMP13 supports agricultural development (subject to meeting certain criteria) but does not specify the development on brownfield or greenfield land. The policy refers to 'new buildings' which would suggest that development may take place on greenfield land.</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	-	~	-	~	~	~	~	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There would be no clear relationship between several of the policies and the objective.</p> <p>There would however be negative effects against several of the policies (EMP1, EMP2, EMP7, EMP8, EMP9, , EMP11). The development proposed, supported, or facilitated by these objectives would be likely to increase the demand for raw materials and the use of water in the District. In this respect, it is noted that South East Water's Water Resources Management Plan identifies that the water resource zone (WRZ) in which Canterbury is located (WRZ8) will be in deficit from 2025 onwards. However, the Plan identifies measures to address this deficit including a proposed new reservoir at Broad Oak. Further, Policy CC13 sets out that the Council will ensure that development is phased using appropriate timescales for the construction of any necessary major water and/or wastewater infrastructure associated with development proposals.</p> <p>There would be a cumulative significant negative effect on this objective.</p>
	Medium Term	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	-	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15			
	Long Term	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7, EMP8, EMP9 and EMP11 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably DBE1, DBE6 and CC12).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
16. Waste	Short Term	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no relationship against most policies in this chapter and the waste objective.</p> <p>However this is a negative effect against policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP14.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of these policies would be likely to result in significant increase in the amount of waste generated in the District and the amount of waste which</p>

SA Objective		Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
	Medium Term	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	--	<p>goes to landfill.</p> <p>Mitigation Policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP14 could be redrafted to include support for development proposals which promote commitments to waste minimisation and recycling.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that the treatment of waste in Kent will still involve some waste going to landfill in the future.</p>
	Long Term	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	--	<p>Uncertainties None</p>

SA Objective	Economic Development and Employment Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	EMP15		
<p>Summary</p> <p>The Economic Development and Employment chapter would result in significant positive effects on the economy and rural/coastal communities objective as the policies generally seek to ensure economic development can occur in the District. Overall, the policies would help diversify the economy and ensure adaptability to future trends and growth patterns.</p> <p>Significant positive effects have also been predicted for the access to services objective as the policies would increase economic activity in the District and help ensure the delivery of additional educational (Policy EMP7, EMP8, EMP9, EMP10), recreational (EMP2, EMP11) and health (EMP2) facilities.</p> <p>The provision of these additional services and businesses, which are primarily focused on urban areas, would result in positive effects on the town centre objective and quality of life objectives. Minor positive effects would also be expected on the housing and design & sustainability objectives.</p> <p>As a result of the policies in this chapter, significant negative effects would be expected on the transport, natural resource and waste objectives. The scale of development proposed under Policy EMP1 would be likely to result in significant increases in the need to travel. Due to the location of the sites proposed, some of which are in peripheral and rural locations, it is likely that car transport would be the preferred method of transport to these sites.</p> <p>The scale of development proposed, across several policies (including in particular policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7 and EMP8), would result in adverse effects on the use of natural resources and waste objectives. These adverse effects would arise during both the construction and operational usage of the developments proposed under these policies. The construction and operation of the developments promoted in this chapter would also result in adverse effects on the climate change objective. However, the significance of this effect is uncertain until the exact development proposals are known.</p> <p>As some policies are not 'site specific', whilst others promote brownfield (EMP3, EMP8) sites and some greenfield (EMP7), there is a cumulative uncertain effect on the use of land objective.</p>																	

Table I4 Effects of Town Centres and Leisure Policies

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The majority of policies in this chapter would have positive effects on the economy objective as they would help ensure the economic viability and attractiveness of the town and rural centres in the District. A wide range of business uses are supported in the policies, including Retail (Policy TCL2), Professional Services (TCL3), Cafes and Bars (TCL3), Cultural Facilities (TCL4).</p> <p>Significant positive effects are expected against Policy TCL10 as a result of the scale of mixed-used development proposed.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	+	++	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	+	++	
Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	+	0	+	~	-	+	~	++	+	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Similar to objective 1, there would be primarily positive effects on this objective as several policies seek to protect and enhance the existing coastal and rural town centres. This will ensure the long term viability of the business and community facilities in these areas and prevent a</p>

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
	Medium Term	+	+	+	0	+	~	-	+	~	++	+	+	++	<p>loss of trade to larger centres, such as in Canterbury.</p> <p>The development of the Wincheap retail area would be expected to have adverse effects on rural and coastal communities as it would attract customers from a wide catchment in the District.</p> <p>Policy TCL10 promotes the growth of the coastal community of Whitstable as it identifies two sites where mixed use development is supported</p> <p>There would be a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	0	+	~	-	+	~	++	+	+	++	
Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	-	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and most of the policies of this chapter.</p> <p>However, minor negative effects would be expected as a result of Policy TC10 due to the scale of development proposed and the demand that the operational use of such development on water resources in the District.</p> <p>Development of the Wincheap Retail Area under Policy TCL7, meanwhile, would be adjacent to the river and in consequence its effects on this objective have been assessed uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	-	~	~	~	

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	-	~	~	~	<p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in Policy TCL10 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably CC11, CC12, CC13 and DBE1 for example). CC11 seeks to maximise the potential for the Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, CC12 looks to avoid effects on water quality and CC13 makes provision for phasing of water resource management infrastructure in advance of demand. Although covered elsewhere, there is potential for the effects of CC12 to be enhanced through reference to water efficiency measures (complementary to those anticipated in policy DBE1).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that continued operation of existing business, leisure centres and community facilities would not lead to further deterioration of water quality in the region or affect the WFD status of waterbodies in the District.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
Transport	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	~	~	++	+	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The majority of policies in this chapter would have positive effects on the transport objective and the policies seek to retain and enhance retail, business, leisure and cultural facilities in urban areas that are generally well serviced by public transport or accessible by sustainable</p>

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	~	~	++	+	~	++	forms of transport such as walking or cycling. Significant positive effects would be expected against Policy TCL10 as mixed used development within and around town centres would be expected to reduce congestion as it would be reliant on sustainable forms of transport.
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	~	~	++	+	~	++	There is an uncertain effect against Policy TCL6 as the development supported in this Policy may be located on the edge of urban areas or out of centre locations. Such locations would be expected to be serviced car transport. Criteria 'c' and 'd' in the Policy should help avoid significant adverse effects by ensuring the site is accessible by more sustainable forms of transport and does not have a detrimental effect in terms of congestion, road safety and pollution. Overall, the cumulative effect of the draft policies would be significantly positive. Mitigation None Assumptions None Uncertainties None

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	~	+	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>As the majority of policies in this chapter relate to the usage of buildings in the existing town centres and urban areas, a neutral effect is expected on the countryside and historic environment objective.</p> <p>TCL6 may however have adverse effects as the development supported may occur on the edge of the existing urban areas, or in out-of-centre locations and affect landscape character.</p> <p>Policy TCL9 would be expected to have positive effects on the objective as the environmental improvement works would improve the setting of heritage assets and the townscape.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, there is a neutral cumulative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Proposals that seek to make reuse of historic buildings will need to be consistent with policies elsewhere in the Local Plan (such as HE1 which includes requirements such as 'development must conserve and where appropriate enhance, or reveal, the significance of heritage assets and their settings).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the change of use to buildings protected for the historic or cultural importance would not have adverse effects on their integrity or setting.</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	~	+	0	0	0	0	
	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	~	+	0	0	0	0	

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12				
																<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is uncertain whether development supported in these policies would affect buildings of historic or cultural</p>
Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	~	~	~	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>As most policies in this chapter relate to the built environment, it is not surprising that a neutral effect is expected against several of the policies in this chapter.</p> <p>The effect on Policy TCL6 is uncertain however as development promoted under this policy may occur in areas of biodiversity value or have affects on key species or habitats. Similarly, development of the Wincheap Retail Area under Policy TCL7 would be adjacent to the river and Local Wildlife Site.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy TCL6 and Policy TCL7 could be redrafted to include criteria which seeks to avoid significant adverse effects to wildlife or biodiversity. However, such effects would also be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan (such as LB5, LB6 and LB7).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>	
	Medium Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	~	~	~	0	0	0		
	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	~	~	~	0	0	0		

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12				
																Uncertainties The location of development promoted under Policy TCL6 is unknown.
Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	?	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-/?	Likely Significant Effects There is an uncertain effect for four of the policies in this chapter as it is uncertain whether they would result in an increase in the consumption of energy or additional GHG emissions. Negative effects would be expected against Policies TCL7 and TCL10 as the construction and operation of development supported in these policies would be expected to result in additional GHG emissions.	
	Medium Term	?	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-/?	Mitigation The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies TCL7 and TCL10 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC2 and DB3 for example). Policy CC2 provides that development in the Canterbury district should include measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from energy usage. This should help mitigate against the adverse effects expected on the climate change objective.	
	Long Term	?	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-/?		

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12				
																Assumptions None Uncertainties None
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	0	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-	Likely Significant Effects There would be an uncertain effect against Policies TCL4, TCL6, and TCL11 as the location of development proposed under these policies is unknown and areas in Canterbury are at risk from flooding. Negative effects are expected against Policy TCL7 as the part of the Wincheap area is at risk of flooding (Flood Zone 2 and 3). Similarly, some of the development sites in Policy TCL10 are in Flood Zone 2 and 3 and therefore adverse effects would be expected. As a result, there is a cumulative negative effect against the flood risk objective.	
	Medium Term	0	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-	Mitigation The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies TCL7 and TCL10 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably CC4, CC5, CC6 and CC11). CC4 – 6 concerning siting in flood risk zones whilst CC11 promotes the use of sustainable urban drainages systems to reduce the potential for flooding (through temporary storage or enhanced infiltration by the use of permeable	
	Long Term	0	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-		

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12				
																surfaces). Assumptions None Uncertainties None
Access to Services	Short Term	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	++	Likely Significant Effects The protection of existing primary/mixed shopping frontages would ensure that there is a diverse range of services available in the District and that there would not be an over-concentration of certain services, to the detriment of others.	
	Medium Term	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	++	Significant positive effects would be expected against Policies TCL10 and TCL11 as they support development that would increase services available in the District. There would be a cumulative significant positive effect on the objective. Mitigation None	
	Long Term	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	++	Assumptions None Uncertainties None	

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	?	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>As expected, the policies in this chapter have positive effects on the sustainable living and town centre revitalisation objective. In particular, significant positive effects are expected against policies TCL1, TCL2, TCL3, TCL10 and TCL11 as these policies would seek to both protect and enhance existing town/rural centres whilst also promoting measures that would encourage more people to live in town centres and urban areas.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Medium Term	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	?	++	
	Long Term	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	?	++	
High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	~	++	+/?	0	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The policies in the Town Centre chapter are expected to have mostly positive effects on this objective. In particular, Policy TCL9 would have significant positive effects as it seeks to enhance urban areas through environmental</p>

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
	Medium Term	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	~	++	+/?	0	~	+	<p>improvements.</p> <p>Policies TCL1, TCL3, TCL4 and TCL8 all seek to retain the vitality of street frontages and the distinctiveness of shopping districts.</p> <p>TCL6 is expected to have an adverse effect as it does not promote sustainable design or high quality.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Development in accordance with TCL6 will be subject to policies elsewhere in the Local Plan concerning design quality; however, as specific aspects are highlighted in TCL6 (such as access), good design could be also be added as a requirement of development under the policy.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	~	++	+/?	0	~	+	
Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the vast majority of the policies in this chapter and the housing objective. However Policy TCL10 would have a positive effect on the objective as it could result in the provision of new housing in mixed</p>

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	use developments. Mitigation None Assumptions None Uncertainties None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
Quality of Life	Short Term	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	~	+	+	++	+	++	Likely Significant Effects There is a neutral effect against many of the policies on this chapter and the quality of life objective. Policy TCL4, TCL7, TCL9, TCL10 and TCL12 would have minor positive effects on the objective as they would encourage greater access to cultural or recreational facilities. Policy TCL11 would result in significant positive effects as it addresses a shortage of recreational/leisure facilities, in particular for young people, in the District.
	Medium Term	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	~	+	+	++	+	++	

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
	Long Term	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	~	+	+	++	+	++	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
Use of Land	Short Term	?	~	~	+	?	?	+	~	+	+	?	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The development proposed under policies TCL4, TCL7, TCL9 and TCL10 would occur on brownfield land or developed land and positive effects are therefore expected on the objective.</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect on Policy TCL1, TCL5 and TCL6 as it is not clear whether the development would take place on greenfield land. It is not likely however that these policies would result in development on greenfield land due to the emphasis on town/rural centres in this chapter.</p> <p>For these reasons, there is a minor positive effect on the objective.</p>
	Medium Term	?	~	~	+	?	?	+	~	+	+	?	~	+	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	?	~	~	+	?	?	+	~	+	+	?	~	+	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is not known whether the sites proposed would require any remediation (as previously developed land) but is assumed that all</p>

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
															remediation would be completed consistent with the policies QL11 and QL12.
Natural Resources	Short Term	?	~	~	?	~	?	?	~	?	?	?	~	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>As the exact type of development which is supported or protected under the policies in this chapter is unknown, there is an uncertain effect on this objective. In general, development which would require large scale of development, or would result in water/energy intensive operational use, would result in adverse effects on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties. None</p>
	Medium Term	?	~	~	?	~	?	?	~	?	?	?	~	?	
	Long Term	?	~	~	?	~	?	?	~	?	?	?	~	?	

SA Objective	Town Centres and Leisure Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12			
Waste	Short Term	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	~	~	-	-	~	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect against Policy TCL1, TCL4, TCL5, TCL6 and TCL7 as it is not possible to ascertain whether the development promoted and protected in these policies would result in the generation of additional waste.</p> <p>Policies TCL10 and TCL11 would be likely to result in the additional generation of waste and therefore minor negative effects are expected. Overall, there is a cumulative minor negative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that new dwellings would increase the waste generated in the District and thus the amount of waste going to landfill.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>As described above for Policies TCL1, TCL4, TCL5, TCL6 and TCL7.</p>
	Medium Term	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	~	~	-	-	~	-	
	Long Term	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	~	~	-	-	~	-	

SA Objective	Town Centres Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	TCL1	TCL2	TCL3	TCL4	TCL5	TCL6	TCL7	TCL8	TCL9	TCL10	TCL11	TCL12		
Summary														
<p>The policies contained in the Town Centres chapter would be expected to have positive effects on the economy objective as they would collectively help retain the competitiveness of the retail, professional services, hospitality and leisure industries in the urban and rural centres. This should help to ensure that employment numbers in these industries is retained and residents would be more inclined to dispose of their income in the local economy,</p> <p>The policies should also result in the growth of the coastal communities in Herne Bay and Whitstable and significant positive effects would be expected on this objective.</p> <p>The policies seek to retain the attractiveness and viability of the existing town/rural centres and since the visits/trips to the town centre promote sustainable forms of transport and may reduce the need to travel by car transport.</p> <p>The policies would significantly support the provision of services and facilities in the region, including cultural, educational, leisure and health. The policies would also have significant positive effects on the town centre and revitalisation objective as it will encourage people to live in town centres and improve the provision of shops and services in town centres. These additional services would also be expected to have significant positive effects on the quality of life objective.</p> <p>In contrast to other chapters, there would be a positive effect on the use of land objective as the policies would promote the wise use of land and help reduce the amount of underused land in urban areas.</p> <p>There is no relationship between the water quality and housing objectives and the majority of the policies in this chapter.</p> <p>There is a neutral effect on the countryside & historic environment and geology & biodiversity objectives. This is primarily due to the fact that most of the policies in this chapter relate to changes in the operation of existing buildings and that the urban areas in the District generally have low biodiversity value.</p> <p>Some of the development proposed in the policies (such as under Policy TCL7 and TCL10) would be located in areas at risk from flooding and therefore there is a cumulative minor negative effect on the flood risk objective.</p> <p>Whilst most policies will have an uncertain or neutral effect on the waste objective, Policies TCL10 and TCL11 would probably lead to an increase in the amount of waste generated in the District and therefore a cumulative minor negative effect is predicted on the waste objective.</p>														

Table I5 Effects of Transport Infrastructure Policies

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	++	~	+	+	+	0	+		+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Construction of new roads/junction improvements will contribute towards the economic wellbeing of the district as it will significantly encourage investment in businesses and infrastructure whilst bringing employment opportunities to the local area as a result of Policy T1.</p> <p>Policy T3 and T4 would safeguard bus improvement measures, fast bus links and rail improvements thus support existing sustainable tourism and commuting links.</p> <p>Policies T5, T6, T7 and T8 plan to provide additional park and ride parking spaces. This should help to make transport to the city more accessible for commuting and leisure purposes. This should encourage spending (for example in shopping and tourism). These policies along with policy T9 and T10 will prevent against</p>
	Medium Term	++	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	++	0	0	++	

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Long Term	++	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+-	++	++	+	+	++	0	0	++	<p>parking negatively impacting on the character and accessibility of the city centre and support sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Policies T11, T12 and T15 would significantly encourage investment in businesses and infrastructure in the medium to long term which would lead to a more diversified economy.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between Policy T2 and the achievement of this Objective.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive impact on this objective in the short term and a significant positive impact in the medium to long term.</p>
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	~	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy T1 would have a positive effect against this Objective as the policy would involve extension of transport provision for pedestrians, cyclists and the use of public transport would help maintain rural economies and business. Policy T3 safeguards improvements to bus improvement measures and fast bus links including feeding rural services into the key bus routes.</p> <p>Policy T4 will help ensure the effective implementation of rail improvements, although most rural locations are unlikely to be serviced by rail services, coastal</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
	Medium Term	+	~	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	++	+	0	0	0	+	locations such as Herne Bay and Whitstable will benefit. The provision of additional parking spaces at the Sturry Road Park and Ride centre under policy T6 should enhance transport links between new rural development sites and the city centre. Policy T11 would help to maintain the rural economy and businesses within the district through enhanced transport links. Policy T13 would have significant positive effects on the rural/coastal economy of Herne Bay through enhanced traffic links and reduced congestion.

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
	Long Term	+	~	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	++	+	0	0	0	+	<p>Policy T14 would support the growth of Sturry and other rural businesses located along the A28 corridor by providing enhanced crossing.</p> <p>Policy T9 would ensure that the appropriate provisions are in place for residential developments, within a rural context this could prove vital as there are limited transport options making such communities more reliable on certain transport modes. Overall, there would be a minor positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions Assume that policies T11, T12, T13, T14 and T15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume that policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Uncertainties Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is assumed that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	- /?	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies which require development of new infrastructure (i.e. – new roads and interchanges in T11, T12, T13, T14 and T15 and park and ride facilities at new sites in T7 and T8) could potentially have a negative impact on this objective. These developments could lead to changes in current water flow regimes or increase the amount of diffuse pollution entering nearby rivers such as Stodmarsh or Blean SAC. However, these impacts are not certain and can be mitigated through the use of sustainable drainage measures.</p> <p>There is no relationship between the remaining policies in the transport chapter and this objective.</p> <p>Overall, there is potential for a minor negative impact on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure that sustainable drainage measures are incorporated into developments.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	- /?	- /?	~	~	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	- /?	~	~	- /?	

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	- /?	- /?	~	~	- /?	- /?~	- /?	- /?	- /?	~	~	- /?	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, T12, T13, T14 and T15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume that policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is assumed that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17	
4. Transport	Short Term	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Measures set out in Policies T1, T2, T3, T4, are likely to have a significant positive effect on SA Objective 4 because the policy would create opportunities and incentives for use of sustainable transport which reduce traffic congestion.</p> <p>Policies T5 and T6 would encourage the use of sustainable transport by safeguarding the expansion of existing Park and Ride sites at Wincheap and Sturry. Policies T8 is also likely to have a similar impact within Whitstable in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Policy T9 would create incentives and more opportunities for use of sustainable transport through additional facilities at new residential developments particularly for cyclists. Policy T10 would significantly reduce road traffic and congestion at peak times. Policy T11 would lead to a reduction in traffic congestion as well as infrastructure improvements allowing for easier access to Canterbury East railway station thus increasing access to sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy T12 promotes sustainable forms of transport in connection with a new grade separated interchange on the A2. It encourages fast track bus services into the City Centre, cycling and walking thus reducing road traffic, congestion whilst creating incentives for the use of sustainable travel.</p> <p>Policy T13 would reduce road traffic and congestion between Herne Bay and Canterbury.</p> <p>Policy T14 would reduce road traffic and congestion along the A28 corridor through the implementation of an enhanced crossing at Sturry.</p>
	Medium Term	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	0	++	++		

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Long Term	++	+ +	++	+ +	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	0	++	++	<p>Policy T15 will help to protect against damage to rural lanes</p> <p>Policy T17 aims to significantly reduce the need to travel and would create incentives for sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a significant positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume the policies T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is thought that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17				
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy T1 will help to conserve the historic centre of Canterbury by reducing cross-town movements of car traffic.</p> <p>Through improving the provision of walking and cycling routes and bus improvements in rural locations it is expected policies T2 and T3 will improve access to countryside and open space.</p> <p>Policy T8 would avoid adverse impacts/ mitigate effects on any nature conservation interests. It is assumed that there would be no effects on the Swale Ramsar and SAC site due to the high level of protection afforded to this site (and detailed in LB5 and LB6).</p> <p>Policy T10 would help to protect areas and features of historical and cultural interest with national designations through conserving the distinctiveness of the historic core of the City Centre of Canterbury, Canterbury West Station Conservation Area and in the town centres of Herne Bay and Whitstable. Policies T5, T6 and T7 help to support this policy by offering alternatives to parking within the city centre and Herne Bay through providing extra capacity in park and ride</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	0	+	+~	+~	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	++	0	++	

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
	Long Term	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	++	<p>centres.</p> <p>Policy T14 could provide the opportunity to improve historic core of Sturry.</p> <p>Policy T16 would protect and enhance features of historic cultural, cultural and archaeological interest along rural lanes.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a significant positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed due to the protection afforded to the Swale SAC/Ramsar site (and policies contained in the Local Plan elsewhere) that any proposals in T8 would have no adverse effect on the site.</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume the policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Uncertainties Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is thought that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17				
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy T1 would have a positive effect on local designated sites, habitats and species because it will reduce the environmental impacts of vehicular traffic through restrictions.</p> <p>Land safeguarded under Policy T5 includes a Local Wildlife Site and in consequence, effects on this objective have been assessed as negative.</p> <p>Policy T8 ensures that any negative effects on biodiversity as a result of Park and Ride scheme at Whitstable are mitigated against or adequately compensated.</p> <p>Policies T11, T12, T13 and T15 will require limited amounts of greenfield land and could result in the loss of habitat. There may also be disturbance to ecology during the construction phase of the network improvements.</p> <p>Policy T14 aims to prevent congestion along the A28 corridor arising from further development and therefore improve local air quality and noise levels. Given the close proximity of Sturry to several wildlife sites this should have a minor positive impact on biodiversity in these areas in the long term. This is expected to outweigh potential negative impacts from disturbance during construction in the medium term.</p>
	Medium Term	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	-/?	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	++	0	+			

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
	Long Term	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	-/?	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	++	0	+	<p>Policy T16 would have a positive effect on European and national designated sites through their protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Any negative effects on biodiversity associated with localised network improvements will be mitigated through policies elsewhere in the Local Plan (LB5, LB 6 for example).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume the policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Although a number of the policies provide alternatives to car travel and therefore will reduce pollution and harmful emissions to biodiversity, this has only been noted as a positive when the site is within close proximity to areas with high biodiversity value</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is thought that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17			
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy T1 would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by controlling the level and environmental impact of vehicular traffic. This, in turn, would significantly improve air quality and meet air quality standards at the locations for new development. The reduction in vehicular traffic through an increase in use of alternative modes of transport would support existing carbon targets by significantly reducing energy consumption.</p> <p>Policies T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7 and T8 will improve existing public transport and opportunities for sustainable transport. This will provide alternatives to car use, leading to decreased congestion, improved air quality and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Policy T9 places emphasis on the need for new development to provide appropriate parking standards including the encouragement of cycle facilities which would encourage more sustainable modes of transport thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality within the surrounding area of the development.</p> <p>Policy T10 and would encourage commuters to use sustainable modes of transport by implementing parking restrictions which would significantly reduce energy consumption and improve air quality</p>
	Medium Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	0	0	++	++	

SA Objective	Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
Long Term	++	+ +	+/?	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	++	++	standards. Policies T11, T12, T13, T14 and T15 would mitigate the congestion effects of new development through providing new roads and should alleviate any increase in congestion as a result of increasing population in the medium to long term. However, the construction and completion of the network improvements may over the long term accommodate or possible contribute to the generation of further traffic. The net effects of these will be to lead to a localised improvement in air quality, especially policy T12 which will address the already heavily congested A2 and also promotes sustainable transport options such as fast bus link. However, that overall, there may be an increase in vehicle emissions from increased movements. Policy T17 would significantly improve air quality and result in air quality targets being met. This in turn would result in the number of AQMAs being reduced due to a reduction in high volume of traffic movements. Overall there would be a significant positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None Assumptions Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them. Assume the policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need. Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is thought that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above. Uncertainties None
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SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between transport policies and the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>There are no negative effects to mitigate against.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy T1 would significantly enhance existing opportunities, services and facilities through the construction of new roads and junction improvements where needed and enhance the provision of sustainable modes of transport which would benefit the local communities with increased access to essential services.</p> <p>Policies T2, T3, T4 would provide more equitable access to services, training and skills, especially for those without access to a car, by improving public transport and walking and cycling routes.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Medium Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	++	++	++	0	~	0	++	<p>Policies T5, T6, T7 and T8 will improve access to the city centre through the provision of additional capacity at Park and Ride sites.</p> <p>Policies T5, T6 and T7 would safeguard access requirements essential services from the local community.</p> <p>Policy T9 would provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities at new residential development because parking needs would be tailored to the specific needs of the community taking factors such as availability to public transport into consideration.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Long Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	++	++	++	0	~	0	++	<p>Policy T10 could make access to services more difficult as it would restrict access to parking in the historic centres of Canterbury and the town centres of Herne Bay and Whitstable.</p> <p>Policy T11, T12, T13 and T14 would significantly enhance access to training and skills.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The negative impact of policy T10 is mostly mitigated through increasing the capacity of park and ride sites in policies T5, T6 and T7. T8 should mitigate against the same effect in Whitstable, depending on whether implementation goes ahead.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume the policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is thought that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17			
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The construction of new road infrastructure and increased provision of sustainable transport, Policy T1 would significantly enhance physical access to essential services.</p> <p>Policies T2, T3, T4, T11, T12 and T15 would enhance physical access to services from town and rural centres.</p> <p>Policies T5, T6, T7 and T8 would promote more sustainable tourism through increased provision of park and ride scheme.</p> <p>Policies T13 and 14 will provide provision of new transport infrastructure that should mitigate against increasing congestion and pollution making Herne and Sturry more desirable locations to live. They will also improve transport links to jobs and services adding to this effect.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a significantly positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>
	Medium Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	~	~	++		

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Long Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	~	~	++	<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume the policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Although the timing of implementation of policies is uncertain it is thought that most will be able to be implemented in the short term with the exceptions noted in assumptions above.</p>
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The majority of transport policies are not related to this objective.</p> <p>Policy T1 would encourage high standards of sustainability by carefully considering the location of new developments as a means of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy T8 encourages the use of high quality materials, standards and design in considering any proposals for a park and ride at Whitstable.</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17				
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The transport policies are not related to the achievement of this objective which concerns making suitable housing available and affordable to everyone. Access to services, housing and community facilities are addressed through objectives elsewhere in the appraisal.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Many of the transport policies are not related to the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Policies T1, T2 and T9 should promote healthy lifestyles through increased provision and routes for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>The requirement under policy T17 for a Transport Assessment/Travel Plan for developments with significant transport implications should ensure opportunities for</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	sustainable transport such as cycling and walking where appropriate. This will have a positive effect on healthy lifestyles. Overall, there would be a minor positive impact on this objective. Mitigation None Assumptions None Uncertainties None
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies T3, T4, T9, T10 and T17 are not expected to require a change in use of land in order to be implemented and are not related to this objective.</p> <p>Many of the other policies are expected to require only a minimal amount of land and therefore are not expected to impact on this objective.</p> <p>Policies T11, T12, T13 and T14 will require limited amounts of greenfield land and lead to short term localised effects during the construction phase of the network improvements.</p> <p>Policy T15 would implement a local distributor road which would use greenfield land as part of the development.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Provision of natural habitat to replace greenfield removed under T15.</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	?	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	0	~	-/?	

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
	Long Term	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	?	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	0	~	-/?	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume the policy T8 will not be implemented until the medium to long term as these proposals are only under consideration and therefore likely not to be implemented until after other park and ride policies with a greater immediate need.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The nature of land which would need to be developed in order a park and ride at Whitstable under policy T8 is not yet known.</p>
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The majority of transport policies are not related to the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Policies T11, T12, T13, T14 and T15 will require some construction materials (principally aggregates) during the construction phase of the network improvements.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects from material used in the construction of the network improvements could</p>

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	~	-/?	be mitigated to some extent by the use of policies elsewhere in the plan (DBE1 for example). The Council's own sustainable construction SPD may also provide guidance as well advice from the Kent County Council. <u>Assumptions</u> Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them. <u>Uncertainties</u> It is uncertain as to the extent to which the construction materials used in the network improvements will include recycled materials; however, it remains probable that some will be from a primary source.
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	~	-/?	

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17		
16. Waste	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The majority of transport policies are not related to the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>The implementation of Policies T11, T12, T13, T14 and T15 will generate some construction wastes during the construction phase of the network improvements.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The effects from material used in the construction of the network improvements could be mitigated to some extent by the use of policies elsewhere in the plan (DBE1 for example). The Council's own sustainable construction SPD may also provide guidance as well advice from the Kent County Council.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assume that policies T11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is uncertain as to the extent to which the construction wastes created from the network improvements will be reused on site or used elsewhere in Kent for other highway schemes. It has been assumed for the purposes of the appraisal that same waste could not be used and require disposal.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	~	-/?	

SA Objective		Transport Infrastructure Policy Chapter (policy number)																Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16			T17
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	~	-/?	

Summary

Policies T1-T4 will have a significantly positive impact through promoting sustainable transport and offering alternatives to the car. Policies T9 and T10 will have a significantly positive impact on the objective through controlling car parking strategy. Policies T4-T8 will contribute towards offering more sustainable options for travel and controlling parking through increasing capacity in park and ride sites. Policies T11 and T15 provide infrastructure to help manage the network and mitigate against increased congested expected from increased population in developments. T17 also looks at providing infrastructure when required and measures to reduce demand for travel.

The impact of policies T1- T8 on promoting more sustainable travel and T9 and T10 to promote alternatives to car travel to the city through parking restrictions result in transport policies having a significantly positive impact on climate change and air quality. This is further supported through policies T11- T15 which aim to reduce congestion.

The provision of transport infrastructure under policies T11- T15 is expected to have a significantly impact on access to services and economy and employment objectives through improving transport connections and reducing the congestion expected from increased population from new developments. As a result cumulatively the transport policies are expected to have a significantly positive impact on these objectives. The policies are also associated with a number of potentially minor negative effects on air quality, land use, natural resources and waste, contingent on location, phasing and design.

Policies T16 and T10 drive the significantly positive cumulative effect of transport policies on countryside and the historic environment through protecting landscape along rural lanes and historic character of the city centre.

The policies of this chapter have no clear relationships with the SA objectives related to the following areas; water quality, flood risk and coastal erosion, natural resources and waste.

Table I6 Effects of Tourism and Visitor Economy Policies

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV1 would help to diversify the economy by encouraging proposals for cultural and art facilities.</p> <p>Policy TV2 promotes new tourism development which would encourage investment within the district and provide employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy TV3 would support existing sustainable tourism by safeguarding vital visitor staying accommodation which allows for a competitive local economy.</p> <p>Policy TV4 would help to diversify the district's economy by catering for the needs of touring sites which would bring employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy TV6 promotes the enhancement of an existing attraction (Reculver) and may provide additional direct or indirect employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy TV7 would provide jobs to the local area and help employment needs in the district to be met. Further, Policy TV7 would help to diversify the economy which would encourage business opportunities for sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Policy TV8 encourage the reuse of buildings for tourist accommodation which would maintain the competitiveness of rural businesses within the district, help employment needs, increase the number of businesses within the district and help to diversify the economy.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect against this objective.</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Taking current information into consideration the degree of impact for Marina provision and associated facilities degree of impact from Policy TV5 is uncertain for this objective.</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Taking current information into consideration the degree of impact for Marina provision and associated facilities degree of impact from Policy TV5 is uncertain for this objective.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	?	-	~	+	~	+	++	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Adverse effects would be expected against Policy TV2 as it supports new tourism related development in or on the edge of town centres. This would concentrate development in existing urban areas to the detriment of rural areas of the District.</p> <p>Policy TV6 would have positive effects on coastal communities as it promotes investment in the Reculver area. This investment would have positive primary and secondary effects and may secure permanent employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy TV7 support proposals that would provide jobs to the local area (specifically rural), helping employment needs in the district to be met. Further, Policy TV7 would help to diversify the rural economy which would encourage business opportunities for sustainable tourism which would encourage the growth</p> <p>Policy TV8 encourages the reuse of buildings for tourist accommodation, attraction or facilities. Such facilities would be likely to increase the number of businesses within the district and help to diversify the rural economy whilst also providing local employment opportunities.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a cumulative effect that is significantly positive on this objective as a result of these policies.</p>
	Medium Term	?	-	~	+	~	+	++	++	++	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	?	-	~	+	~	+	++	++	++	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that employment opportunities created in rural or coastal communities as a result of these policies would be met by people living in rural or coastal areas in the District and not by people living in established urban areas.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Policy TV1 does not specify the location of proposals for cultural or art facilities. It is assumed that these facilities would be located in urban areas. However since this is not definitive, there is an uncertain effect against this objective.</p>
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	-/0	~	~	-/?	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no relationship between most of the policies in the Tourism chapter and this objective.</p> <p>There could, however be an effect as a result of Policy TV2. This stems from the support in this policy for new development such as hotels, guesthouses, B&Bs, self catering accommodation and new visitor attractions. These developments would be likely to lead to an increase in seasonal water demand and increase in waste water discharge.</p> <p>Similarly, development supported under Policy TV5 could have</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Medium Term	~	-/0	~	~	-/?	~	~	~	~	<p>localised adverse effects on water quality in estuaries and harbours as a result of increased boating movement and operation.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy TV2 notes that consideration will be afforded to environmental considerations. This could be redrafted to include an explicit endorsement of sustainable urban drainage systems and linked to policy CC13 requiring discussion between the Council and water companies in terms of the provision of waste water infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the marina development in Policy TV5 would not result in waste-water discharge or surface water run-off.</p>
	Long Term	~	-/0	~	~	-/?	~	~	~	~	<p>It is also assumed that the development proposed under Policy TV2 would not be of a large scale, or the cumulative effect of several small-medium sized developments would not result in significant effects</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
4. Transport	Short Term	+	+	~	~	?	?	-	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV1 and TV2 would encourage tourism related development to be located at sustainable locations thus reducing the need to travel, reducing traffic which would add incentives for people to walk, cycle and use sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy TV8 would also have positive effects on the objective as it provides that tourism related development (both new development and change of use) would only be acceptable if it does not significantly increase traffic and the applicant has considered accessibility by a range of transport nodes.</p> <p>The relationship between policies TV5 and TV6 to the objective is uncertain as although the development proposed in both policies would generally lead to an increase in traffic and congestion, they both seek to mitigate against potential adverse effects. It is therefore uncertain whether residual negative effects would occur once mitigation measures are adopted.</p> <p>There would be a negative effect on the objective as a result of Policy TV7 as it would encourage tourist/recreational developments in the countryside and rural areas which are generally not well serviced by public transport or compatible with sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling.</p> <p>Overall, as a result of the mix of positive, negative and uncertain effects that these policies would be expected to have on this objective, there is an overall uncertain effect.</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	?	?	-	+	?	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	?	?	-	+	?	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policies TV7 could be redrafted in order to reduce the dependency of new rural based tourism developments on car transport.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the development supported under Policies TV1 would be located in urban areas well serviced by public transport.</p> <p>It is assumed that development promoted under Policy TV7 would not enjoy good access to the public transport network and would be dependent on car based forms of transport.</p> <p>It is assumed that new tourism related development in urban centres would not increase congestion in the urban centres as public transport or other sustainable forms of transport would be preferred by visitors.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	?	~	+	0	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV1 would enhance public places and townscapes by encouraging art and cultural facilities. In addition, this policy would also encourage development that enhances the heritage of the district.</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect against Policy TV2 on this objective. The policy supports proposals for development on the edge of town centres and may this encourage into the countryside or into areas which are under local landscape designations such as an AHLV and SLA. However, exact development proposals are uncertain and some development may be of a high quality or design.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Medium Term	+	?	~	+	0	+	+	+	+	<p>Policy TV4 encourages increased provision of touring sites which would enhance public access to the countryside. There may be landscape impacts but as they would be small in magnitude of scale and could be mitigated by screening, the effects would not be expected to be significant.</p> <p>Policy TV6 would enhance public access to the countryside. It would also be expected to enhance a site of historical interest and promote access to buildings of historical value.</p> <p>Policy TV7 would enhance public access to the countryside by encouraging people to engage with the outdoors and facilities that would cater for this need.</p>
	Long Term	+	?	~	+	0	+	+	+	+	<p>Policy TV8 ensures that rural tourism is managed in a sustainable manner which would protect the countryside and sites of historical importance.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	0	?	~	?	0	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The location of development supported under Policy TV2 is uncertain (although it would be generally expected to be on the edge or town centres). There is an uncertain effect against the objective as a result.</p> <p>There is no relationship between the objective and Policy TV3. A neutral effect is expected against Policy TV5 as although the policy supports marina development (and much of the coastline is under national and international designations), the policy contains mitigation measures under criteria (d) and (e) which necessitate that any effects are mitigated and appropriately compensated. Further, any proposed development would also be determined against Policy SP7 with regard to effects on European designated sites.</p> <p>It is expected that new touring sites as proposed under Policy TV4 would not be located in areas of rare or unique habitats. There may be adverse effects on key species though as a result of disturbance or noise and light pollution (subject to the requirements and controls contained in policies QL12 and DBE13).</p> <p>There is also an uncertain effect against Policy TV6 as the development proposals may include new habitats or otherwise support local biodiversity.</p> <p>Overall, there would be an uncertain effect against this objective.</p>
	Medium Term	0	?	~	?	0	?	?	?	?	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	0	?	~	?	0	?	?	?	?	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy TV6 could be redrafted to place a greater emphasis on securing biodiversity improvements or new habitats as a result of development.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed sites which may be considered under Policy TV1 would be of low biodiversity value.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The location of development under Policy TV2 is uncertain. The likely inclusion of measures affecting the majority of appraisals against this objective is uncertain.</p>
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	-	-	~	~	-	~	?	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV1 supports cultural or arts facilities. These facilities would be expected to have an operational energy demand and also involve GHG emissions during the construction. There is therefore a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Developments supported under Policy TV2 and TV5 would also result in additional GHG emissions.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and policies TV3, TV4, and TV6.</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect against policy TV7 as the exact type of</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Medium Term	-	-	~	~	~	~	?	-	-	development this policy seeks to support is unknown. Policy TV8 would promote new development and it is expected that there would accordingly be an increase in GHG emissions due to energy demand and construction related activities. The overall effect on this objective would be minor negative Mitigation Policies TV1, TV2 and TV7 could aim to promote development that utilised renewable power or is build to high energy efficiency targets (subject to the requirements of policies CC2 and DBE1). Assumptions
	Long Term	-	-	~	~	-	~	?	-	-	It is assumed that transport to development which is supported under Policies TV1 and TV2 would be primarily serviced by public transport or sustainable forms of transport and therefore would not result in significant addition car traffic, thus reducing air quality. It is assumed that development at Reculver (Policy TV6) would not be energy intensive. Uncertainties The exact type of development that is supported under Policy TV7 is unknown.

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	?	?	~	?	-	~	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There would be uncertain effects against policies TV1, TV2, TV4, TV7 and TV8 as the exact sites promoted under these policies are unknown and therefore it is not possible to ascertain whether development would reduce or increase flood risk to communities and infrastructure.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and policies TV3, and TV6.</p> <p>There is a negative effect against Policy TV5 as marina development would be likely to cause coastal erosion.</p> <p>Overall there is an uncertain effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Any sites coming forward consistent with TV1, TV2, TV4 and TV8 would be subject to the siting requirements of CC4, CC5 and CC10).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the provision of a Marina (under Policy TV5) would not have any effect on flood risk or coastal erosion.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Sites which may be developed under policies TV1, TV2, TV4 and TV8 are currently unknown.</p>
	Medium Term	?	?	~	?	-	~	?	?	?	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	?	?	~	?	-	~	?	?	?	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies TV1 and TV2 would create new opportunities and facilities that cater for culture and encourages the location of such facilities to be located in areas that are most accessible to the community.</p> <p>Policy TV3 would encourage the more productive use of buildings by converting visitor accommodation to more appropriate cultural, tourism, economic or community uses.</p> <p>Policies TV4 and TV5 would improve access to coastal facilities for local communities.</p> <p>Policy TV6 would enhance opportunities for sport and recreational</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	<p>facilities because it encourages development at Reculver Country Park for open air recreational proposals.</p> <p>Policy TV7 would create new opportunities for access to open space and cultural, educational and recreational facilities through rural recreation diversity.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy TV4 would have negligible effects against this objective.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	<p>Policy TV8 encourages the reuse of existing buildings for tourist accommodation which would enhance opportunities for people to access open space and acquire education about the countryside.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	-	-	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV1 may encourage people to live in the town centre as it would improve facilities that are located within or in close proximity to town centres</p> <p>Policies TV2 and TV8 would improve the provision of services within the town centre and promote responsible tourism from which communities can benefit.</p> <p>Policy TV3 has a minor positive effect as it would help revitalise town centres.</p> <p>There would be no clear relationship between the objective and policies TV4, TV5 and TV6.</p> <p>Negative effects would be expected on the objective as a result of Policy TV7 and TV8 as they would promote tourism and recreational facilities in the countryside.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect against the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	-	-	+	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	-	-	+	<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	+	+	~	0	+	+	?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV1 encourages proposals for cultural or art facilities to be located within a sustainable location.</p> <p>Policy TV2 encourages new tourism development to meet design standards and expectations.</p> <p>There would also be minor positive effect as a result of policies TV5, TV6 and TV8 as they seek to promote high quality design.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Medium Term	+	+	~	0	+	+	?	+	+	None <u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that Policy TV6 ensures that proposals to further the attraction of Reculver and Reculver Country Park adhere to design and visual guidelines. <u>Uncertainties</u> The exact development proposals which may occur as a result of Policy TV7 are unknown.
	Long Term	+	+	~	0	+	+	?	+	+	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There would be no clear relationship between most of the policies in the Tourism Chapter and the Housing objective.</p> <p>Policy TV3 may help to provide additional housing in the District where visitor accommodation is no longer viable to run. This is not expected to deliver many housing units/dwelling and the effect is therefore minor positive.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that Policy TV3 would deliver a low range of dwellings (0-200) in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV4 would promote healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity and recreational activity by encouraging the provision of new touring sites which are associated with providing such opportunities.</p> <p>Policy TV5 would improve facilities which cater for physical and recreational activity.</p> <p>Policy TV6 would have a positive effect on people's lifestyles by encouraging physical and recreational activity whilst it would provide an opportunity to improve the environmental quality of Reculver</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	+	<p>Country Park.</p> <p>Policy TV7 would promote healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity and improved environmental quality.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that additional visits would occur to Touring sites, the Marina and Reculver if the facilities as proposed under policies TV4, TV5, TV6 and TV7 were to be developed.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	+	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	?	?	+	0	~	~	~	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There would be uncertain effects on Policies TV1, TV2 and TV8 as the exact development sites are unknown.</p> <p>Policy TV3 would have a positive effect on the objective as it would promote the re-use or conversion of existing sites, thus relieving the pressure on greenfield sites in the District.</p> <p>Overall, due to the lack of site-specific designations in the majority of policies in this chapter, there would be an uncertain effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policies TV1, TV2 and TV8 could be redrafted to promote development on brownfield sites or alternatively, could be captured regarding suggested amendments to policies SP3 or DBE1 on the preferential use of previously developed land or on minimising the loss of Best and Most Versatile Land.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	?	?	+	0	~	~	~	?	?	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	?	?	+	0	~	~	~	?	?	
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	-	-	~	~	~	?	?	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TV1, TV2 and TV8 would be likely to increase the demand of resources through construction (materials and aggregates) and operation (water and energy). This would have a negative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Development proposals promoted under Policies TV6 and TV7 are uncertain and it is therefore not possible at this stage to assess whether there would be an effect on the objective.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor negative effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Medium Term	-	-	~	~	~	?	?	-	-	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policies which promote new development could include a commitment to promote low water and energy usage, or use local resources. However, this is also captured by suggested amendments to policy CC12, and it is assumed that one of the options will be taken forward.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the developments which may occur as a result of Policies TV1, TV2 and TV5 would use standard construction methods.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	-	-	~	~	~	?	?	-	-	

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
16. Waste	Short Term	~	-	~	~	~	?	~	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between most of the policies and this objective.</p> <p>It is expected that Policy TV2 and TV8 would increase the amount of waste generated and therefore negative effects would occur.</p> <p>It is uncertain whether the development at Reculver would generate significant waste volumes as the development proposals are unknown. There is an uncertain effect against Policy TV6 as a result.</p>
	Medium Term	~	-	~	~	~	?	~	-	-	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policies TV2 and TV8 could be drafted to promote waste minimisation and recycling to reduce the amount of waste the developments would generate.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the developments promoted under Policy TV2 and TV8 would result in the generation of operational waste and refuse.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The nature of the development which may occur at Reculver (as under Policy TV6) would be likely to result in the generation of waste.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism and Visitor Economy Policy Chapter (policy number)								Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		TV1	TV2	TV3	TV4	TV5	TV6	TV7	TV8		
	Long Term	~	-	~	~	~	?	~	-	-	

SA Objective	Tourism Policy Chapter (policy number)	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
<p>Summary</p> <p>The policies TV7 and TV8 would have significant positive effects on the rural/coastal communities objective as both policies promote tourist or recreational facilities in rural areas. These policies will not only assist in the diversification of the rural/coastal economy but will also have secondary positive effects on other rural/coastal businesses.</p> <p>The policies in the tourism chapter would generally be expected to have positive effects, albeit minor in scale, on the economy/employment, countryside and historic environment, access to services, high quality and design and quality of life objectives.</p> <p>Minor negative effects would be expected on the waste objective, as the new tourism related development that is supported in the majority of the policies would be expected to increase the amount of waste going to landfill. The additional resource usage associated with the construction and operation of development supported under policies TV1, TV2 and TV8 would result in minor negative effects on the natural resources objective. There would also be an increase in GHG emissions during the construction and operation of the developed supported in policies TV1, TV2 and TV8, and therefore minor negative effects are expected on the climate change objective.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the policies in the Tourism chapter and the Housing objective, although minor positive effects would be expected against Policy TV3 as underused tourist accommodation may be converted into residential use. There is also no clear relationship between the water quality objective and most of the policies in the tourism chapter, although minor negative effects are predicted for Policy TV2.</p> <p>As most of the development sites under which development proposed in policies TV1, TV2 and TV8 would occur, there is a cumulative uncertain effect on the use of land objective. For similar reasons, there is also an uncertain effect on the flood risk/ coastal erosion and geology/biodiversity objectives. An uncertain effect is also expected against the Transport objective as some policies (TV1, TV2 and TV8) are expected to result in minor positive effect, whilst others are expected to have negative or uncertain effects (TV5, TV6, TV7).</p> <p>A mix of positive and negative effects is also predicted on the sustainable living and town centre revitalisation objective as although policies TV1, TV2 and TV3 would promote town centre growth and living, policies TV7 and TV8 would promote tourism and recreation in the countryside. The cumulative effect on this objective is however expected to be positive.</p>			

Table I7 Effects of Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policies

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	0/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Opportunities for utilisation, distribution and development of renewable energy within Canterbury have been identified. These will be encouraged through Policy CC1 bringing economic benefits and employment to the community.</p> <p>Under Policy CC2 contributions will be made towards allowable solutions where zero carbon targets are not feasible/viable. Funds will be invested towards carbon reduction elsewhere in the district.</p> <p>Policy CC13 requires that the Council will consult with the water companies to ensure that there is sufficient water resource infrastructure, whose implementation is phased to met future demand and not restrict growth.</p> <p>All other policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>It is uncertain how much of the potential for renewable energy within the District is practically deliverable. Further, the timescale on which renewables will contribute to the economy is uncertain (Policy CC1).</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	0/+	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13			
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	0/+	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The development of renewable energy as encouraged through Policy CC1 will have economic benefits for rural and coastal communities arising from the inward investment. Further, the policy assesses community benefits when considering proposals.</p> <p>Investments from contributions from the allowable solutions fund (Policy CC2) could have positive effects on rural and coastal economies.</p> <p>All other policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that Policy CC1 would contribute to rural and coastal economies.</p> <p>Carbon reduction projects would be located throughout the district, including rural and coastal communities/areas.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is uncertain how much of the potential for renewable energy within the District is practically deliverable. Further, the timescale and degree on which renewables will contribute to the rural/coastal economy is uncertain (Policy CC1).</p>
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	?	~	+	++	++	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy CC11 reduces the amount of surface water run-off through inclusion of SuDS in developments and seeks to ensure the protection of groundwater.</p> <p>Policy CC12 seeks to ensure that the water environment does not deteriorate as a result of new development (both during construction and the lifetime of development). The Council commits to 'seek to ensure that every opportunity is taken to enhance existing aquatic environments and ecosystems.' The policy also explicitly states that any new development must not compromise Water Framework Directive objectives.</p> <p>Policy CC13 seeks to ensure new development minimises water use as far as practicable by incorporating appropriate water efficiency and water recycling measures. Reference is made to Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. Development will be phased to allow an appropriate timescale for the construction of necessary water/wastewater infrastructure (Policy CC13).</p> <p>Although most of the policies of this chapter do not have a clear relationship with the objective it has been assessed that their cumulative effect would be positive. This is due to the potential for water quality improvement resulting from Policies</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	?	~	+	+	++	+	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	?	~	+	+	++	+	CC11, CC12 and CC13. Mitigation None Assumptions Policy CC11: The policy will significantly reduce surface water run-off in the long-term once sufficient SuDS have been installed. Uncertainties Impacts associated with the managed coastal retreat on water quality are uncertain (Policy CC9). The significance and timescale of effects from Policy CC13 is uncertain as it is depends on the type and scale of infrastructure that will be provided.
4. Transport	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	Likely Significant Effects The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective. Mitigation None Assumptions None

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	?	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy CC1 considers proposals for the use of potential renewable energy sources in the District in appropriate locations with the Council giving due consideration of a number of factors including landscape character, historic environment and residential amenity of the surrounding area.</p> <p>Policies CC9 and CC10 have positive effects on the objective as they restrict development on the undeveloped shoreline and Coastal Protection Zone in combination with Policy LB3</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	?	~	~	0	<p>(Biodiversity Chapter). Furthermore, Policy CC9 includes partners such as English Heritage to respond to proposals for managed retreat at Reculver taking historic assets into consideration.</p> <p>The majority of the policies in this chapter do not have a clear relationship with the objective. Overall, the policies do not have a notable effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy CC11 - Include that SuDS need to take the character of the surrounding area into consideration.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy CC10: The Coastal Protection Zone forms part of the undeveloped coast referred to in Policies CC9 and LB3 (Biodiversity Chapter).</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>SuDS will be incorporated with new developments. These can provide landscape structures which can be integrated into on-site green infrastructure (Policy C11). Impacts on landscape depend on the chosen option and design.</p>
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	?	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy CC1 considers proposals for the use of potential renewable energy sources in the District in appropriate locations giving due consideration to their environmental benefits, alongside consideration of impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Development and management proposals in the area of coastal retreat must take impacts on future wetland habitats into consideration under Policy CC9. The Council aims to manage the coastal retreat in a manner that will create wetlands and attract wetland birds. Policy CC10 refuses development in Coastal Protection Zones which in combination with Policy LB3 (Biodiversity Chapter) protects the undeveloped coastal line along with associated habitats.</p> <p>Policy CC11: SuDS can be beneficial for biodiversity. In particular this is the case for ponds, ditches and swales integrated into existing green infrastructure which can provide new habitats (as acknowledged in the preamble to the policy) and the potential to provide or enhance wetland habitats is noted within the policy. Provision of wastewater infrastructure under Policy CC13 would have positive effects on the aquatic environment through improvement of water quality. This is backed up by Policy CC12 which restricts developments that have adverse effects on water quality.</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	+	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	+	<p>The policies outlined in this chapter are anticipated to have a minor positive effect on the objective; however, they are not considered to result in notable changes from the baseline and some uncertainties apply (see below).</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Assumptions Policy CC10: The Coastal Protection Zone forms part of the undeveloped coast referred to in Policies CC9 and LB3 (Biodiversity Chapter).</p> <p>Uncertainties The effect of Policy CC13 on the objective could be uncertain as benefits on biodiversity are dependent on measures and locations chosen.</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	~	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy CC1 encourages the development of renewable energy which would reduce green house gas emissions.</p> <p>Policy CC2 significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions in new development and increases the amount of renewable energy used through measures aimed at achieving zero carbon developments.</p> <p>Developments within Strategic Development Areas or over 200 units are required to use CHP to maximise efficiency through Policy CC3. This will significantly minimise energy needs and carbon emission, particularly if renewable fired.</p> <p>Policy CC4 ensures that new developments are not vulnerable towards the effects of climate change, i.e. flooding.</p> <p>Policies CC5 and CC6 restrict development within flood zone areas 2 and 3. Policy CC7 restricts development within the overtopping hazard zone. Furthermore Policy CC8 restricts all development, with some exceptions regarding extensions, outside the urban boundary on Faversham Road, Seasalter as this area is at risk from erosion and flooding. Policy CC10 restricts development in the coast protection zone. However, these restrictions would not result in a notable change from the baseline and would not have effects on the achievement of the objective.</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	~	+	+	<p>Policy CC11 increases resilience towards the effects of climate change (i.e. increased precipitation) through integration of SuDS in new developments.</p> <p>Policy CC13 would decrease vulnerability towards the effects of climate change (i.e. droughts) as it seeks to maximise water efficiency.</p> <p>Policy CC9 sets out that the Council (with partners) will investigate and define (if necessary) a Coastal Change Management Area at Reculver, to include the likely extent of</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12			CC13
	Long Term	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	~	+	+	<p>coastal retreat. The policy stipulates that any development or management proposals in this area must be mindful of possible coastal change, flood risk, impact on future wetland habitat enhancements, and public safety.</p> <p>Policy CC12 has no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>The cumulative effect on the objective is positive as the policies address carbon emissions and maximise resilience towards the effects of climate change. However, the policies do not specifically relate to Kent's carbon targets and uncertainties in term of timescale apply (see below). If they addressed these points, the policy would then be assessed as a significant positive overall.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Please define on what basis 'exceptional justification' applies in Policy CC8. The context of Policy CC10 states that development will 'not generally be permitted in coastal protection zones' whereas the policy states it will be refused and no exceptions to this are mentioned.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development within flood zones, overtopping zone and Coastal Protection Zone is already restricted.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is uncertain how much time will be needed until Policies CC1 and CC2 will notably contribute to the objective by minimising carbon emissions.</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy CC4 ensures that new developments are not vulnerable towards the effects of climate change, i.e. flooding. Furthermore this policy requires a contribution towards new flood defences or mitigation measures should development consent be given in areas at risk of flooding or surface water run-off.</p> <p>Development will only be permitted on greenfield land within flood zones 2 and 3 (low to medium and high risk) if exceptional justification exists through the Sequential and Exception tests (Policy CC5). Development on previously developed land within flood zone 2 or 3 will be permitted subject to provisions of other local plan policies and will be treated individually (Policy CC6). Policies CC7, CC8 and CC10 restrict development in overtopping hazard zones as well as in front of the shoreline on Faversham Road and the Coastal Protection Zone. However, these policies would not result in a change from the baseline and would therefore not have an effect on the objective.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	~	~	+	<p>Development and management proposals in the area of coastal retreat needs to consider flood risk and coastal change under Policy CC9.</p> <p>Policy CC11 reduces the risk of surface water flooding through inclusion of SuDS in new developments.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is positive as they minimise flood risk at new developments and reduce the risk of flooding from surface water runoff.</p> <p>Mitigation Mitigation measures mentioned under 'Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality' are also applicable here.</p> <p>Assumptions Development within flood zones, overtopping zone and Coastal Protection Zone is already restricted.</p> <p>Uncertainties The significance of effects resulting from Policy CC11 are uncertain as the scale is unknown.</p>
9. Access to Services	Short Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Investments in renewable energy and carbon reduction encouraged by Policies CC1 and CC2 would be beneficial to the objective as employment and training opportunities would be increased.</p> <p>All other objectives do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter are not anticipated to have a notable cumulative effect on the objective as only two policies would have an effect and the scale to which these would</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	contribute to the objective is unknown (see below). <u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> Employment and particularly training opportunities resulting from the use of renewable resources in the area would be accessible to residents of the district. <u>Uncertainties</u> The amount of employment and training opportunities created through Policies CC1 and CC2 are not known.
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	0	++	++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy CC1 increases the potential use of renewable energy which could be used for developments; however the policy as such does not have a direct effect on the objective.</p> <p>Carbon emissions and energy use are significantly reduced by Policies CC2 and CC3 as they target higher efficiency of developments and lowering carbon emissions.</p> <p>Policy CC4 requires developments within flood risk areas to include measures which will maximise resistance and resilience towards flooding increasing sustainability of the</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	0	++	++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	+	<p>development.</p> <p>Under Policy CC11 all developments should reach greenfield runoff rates through SuDS.</p> <p>The effects of Policies CC2, CC3 and CC11 are significantly positive as they define sustainability measures to be taken for new developments which will have a large impact considering housing needs outlined in the baseline.</p> <p>Policy CC12 requires new developments to include mitigation measures to ensure that no deterioration of water quality would result during the lifetime of the development.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is anticipated to be minor positive as the policies will improve the quality of the overall built environment through encouraging high standards of sustainable design in new buildings.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties The timescale on which significant positive effects resulting from Policies CC2, CC3 and CC11 become evident is unclear although it is assumed to occur during all stages.</p>
	Long Term	0	++	++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	+	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
12. Housing	Short Term	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies CC2, CC3, CC4, CC11 and CC12 do not have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective as they outline measures to be incorporated into new developments.</p> <p>Although Policies CC5, CC6, CC7, CC8, CC10 and CC13 include restrictions for developments they are not expected to have an effect on the achievement of the objective as they would not result in a change from the current housing situation.</p> <p>The retreat of the coastline will lead to the loss of some properties and housing from flooding and erosion. Replacement buildings will not be permitted. However, as the defence line will remain in its current position for the next 50 years this policy will not have an effect on the objective during the scope of this local plan.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>
	Medium Term	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13			
	Long Term	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	None
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy CC9 restricts development along the coastline and recognises the need to consider public safety when considering development and management proposals in the area.</p> <p>The policies would not have a notable cumulative effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p>	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	0	<u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policy CC6 would have a positive effect on the objective as it leaves the opportunity for development on previously developed land within flood zones 2 and 3. In their summary the policies would not have a notable effect on the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies CC1, CC2 and CC3 would have positive effects on the objective as they encourage the use of local renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Policies CC11 and CC12 have positive effects on water quality but have no direct effect on water quantity. Therefore, these policies are not anticipated to affect the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>Policy CC13 seeks to ensure the availability of water supplies through the timely provision of water infrastructure. This is</p>

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
	Medium Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	+	+	<p>particularly pertinent given that South East Water's Water Resources Management Plan identifies that the water resource zone (WRZ) in which Canterbury is located (WRZ8) will be in deficit from 2025 onwards.</p> <p>The policy also sets out that development should minimise water use by incorporating water efficiency and water recycling measures, in accordance with Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>Overall the policies are expected to have a positive effect on the achievement of the objective (with uncertainties applying as listed below).</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Assumptions Renewable energy would be available within the District.</p> <p>Uncertainties Policy CC1: The demand for renewable energy in the area is uncertain. Further the scale on which these resources will be available is not known.</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	+	+	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13			
16. Waste	Short Term	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the policies of this chapter and the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> Policy CC1 could have positive effects on the amount of waste going to landfill. The magnitude of this effect is dependent on the energy source (i.e. biomass).</p>
	Medium Term	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Change and Water Resources Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13			
	Long Term	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6	CC7	CC8	CC9	CC10	CC11	CC12	CC13		
Summary															
<p>Minor positive cumulative effects on the SA objectives relating to the following areas are anticipated: Water Quality, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy an Air Quality, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion, High Quality Design and Sustainability and Natural Resources. Furthermore minor positive effects on Economy and Employment are possible. There are positive contributions towards the objective in a number of key areas (such as water resource management and fulfilling commitments under the Water Framework Directive under CC12) which is increasingly important given future challenges of growing demand for water resources, areas of water stress and the consequences of climate change on the incidents of low water availability.</p> <p>The policies do not have a notable effect on the achievement of the Rural/Coastal Communities, Countryside and Historic Environment, Access to Services, Housing, Quality of Life and Use of Land SA objectives.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter do not have a clear relationship with the SA objectives relating to the following topics: Transport, Sustainable Living and Revitalisation and Waste.</p>															

Table I8 Effects of Design and the Built Environment Policies

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policy DBE2 requires applications for the development of renewable or micro-generation to take economic benefits into account. However, the policy is not expected to have direct effects on the objective as it does not specifically encourage investment.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter have no clear relationship with the objective and are not anticipated to have an effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	
	Long Term	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The policies of this chapter have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
3. Water Quality	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 requires new developments to minimise surface water run-off, for example through the incorporation of SuDS. This is also linked to policy CC11 which requires that SuDS should be used where practical to do so. The reduction in severity and likelihood of flood instances can have beneficial effects on water quality in water bodies. Policy DBE6 requires that sustainability statements explaining how the measures in table D1 (which includes SuDS) have been taken into account, to accompany the planning</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	application. Sustainability statements will be required for all sites identified in Policy SP3. The policies of this chapter are likely to have positive effects on water quality through promoting design principles which will minimise surface water run-off which has potential to deteriorate surface water quality. <u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
4. Transport	Short Term	++	~	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 has significant positive effects on the transport objective as it requires new developments to encourage the use of sustainable transport through links to public transport, provision of bicycle storage opportunities and giving priority to pedestrian and cyclist safety. This is backed up by Policy DBE6 which requires the provision of a sustainability statement considering aspects outlined under Policy DBE1 with the planning application.</p> <p>New housing developments are encouraged to provide facilities for covered storage which is likely to have a positive effect on the objective by encouraging sustainable transport (DBE7).</p> <p>Policy DBE12 promotes sustainable transport by promoting the creation of a connected pedestrian/cycling system as part of new developments. Emphasis is given to safety and security.</p> <p>Given the scale of anticipated development to accommodate the growing population and the measures outlined to promote the use of sustainable transport the cumulative effect of the policies is</p>
	Medium Term	++	~	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Long Term	++	~	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	<p>anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p>Mitigation Policy DBE3 – Please consider extending ‘buildings and places’ to ‘facilities and services’ (in point k)</p> <p>Assumptions Policy DBE7 – Residents are more likely to cycle if they have the opportunity to store bicycles away safely.</p> <p>Uncertainties Uncertainty on the interpretation of ‘highest standards of access’ in Policy DBE3 and whether it means that buildings and places are accessible via sustainable transport.</p>
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	++	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects Access to open space and countryside will be ensured/created through the requirement to incorporate landscape structures and open space into new developments. New provisions will be linked to the surrounding landscape enhancing opportunities (Policy DBE1). This is backed up by Policies DBE3 and DBE4 which set out aspects that will be considered when assessing proposals. Visual impacts and the character of the site are taken into account through these policies offering protection to the character of the Countryside and Historic Environment.</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	++	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	++	++	<p>Policy DBE2 protects landscape from adverse visual effects resulting from renewable or micro-generation developments given the likelihood of siting in the countryside of such infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy DBE5 requires a Design and Access Statement (DAS) to accompany planning application. DAS are required for householder application where located in WHS (and others) and therefore protect a site with national designation consequently having significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>The sustainability statements required as per Policy DBE6 will need to consider aspects mentioned in Policy DBE1</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	++	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	++	++	<p>backing up the protection of the Countryside and Historic Environment.</p> <p>Policy DBE9 protects the distinctive character of areas by limiting residential intensification to residential areas and sites allocated for housing. This reduces the likelihood of adverse effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment.</p> <p>Policy DBE10 allows extensions and alterations of existing buildings where this would not result in adverse effects on listed or non-listed buildings in Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Policies DBE11 and DBE12 support the objective by requiring public realm created alongside with new development to contribute/enhance the character of the area and be well integrated into the existing landscape setting.</p> <p>Policy DBE13 minimises the effects of lighting from new developments on protected landscapes (including the nationally designated Kent Downs AONB) and views.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter protected designated (national, regional, local) and non-designated features which contribute to the character of the district. In their summary the policies are therefore considered to have significant positive effects.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 ensures that environmental aspects are taken into account when planning/building new developments. This is backed up by policy DBE3 which outlines aspects to be considered in the assessment of proposals, including conservation and integration of natural features as well as by Policy DBE6 which requires a sustainability statement alongside with the planning application. The Statement should provide information about how aspects from Policy DBE1 have been considered.</p> <p>Policy DBE2 protects the environment from adverse effects (including cumulative effects) resulting from the development of renewable or micro-generation developments.</p> <p>Policy DBE13 minimises the effects of lighting resulting from developments on natural receptors. This offers protection to species, including protected species such as bats. Consequently, the proposed policy is anticipated to have significant effects on the objective.</p> <p>In their summaries the policies of this chapter have a positive effect on the objective.</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
	Long Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	<p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	++	0	++	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 significantly reduces energy consumption through high sustainability requirements incorporated into design of new development which would consequently minimise carbon reduction. Furthermore new developments are required to incorporate measures which will increase resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy DBE2 sets out requirements for the development of renewable and micro-generation equipment but does</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Medium Term	++	0	++	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	<p>not as such encourage it. The policy does therefore not have direct effects on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>A sustainability statement showing how aspects from Policy DBE1 have been considered is required with planning application under Policy DBE6. This should include an energy statement showing the predicted energy demand and carbon emissions is required. Furthermore an energy statement should show which measures have been taken to increase energy efficiency and lower carbon emissions.</p> <p>Policies DBE1, DBE7 and DBE12 contribute to the objective by minimising carbon emissions through promoting sustainable transport which also have beneficial effects on air quality.</p> <p>Policy DBE 3 specifically seeks to ensure that new development does not have a detrimental effect on air quality which has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy DBE11 is anticipated to have positive effects on the objective as resilience against the effects of climate change (i.e. increased precipitation) are minimised by incorporation of permeable surfaces.</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Long Term	++	0	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	<p>The cumulative effect on the objective is significantly positive as the measures are target at various aspects of the objective and are likely to notably contribute.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 minimises the risk of flooding at new development through the requirement of flood resilience measures such as SuDS to minimise the risk of surface water flooding. This is also linked to policy CC11. This is also backed up by Policy DBE6 which requires a sustainability statement to be provided with planning applications showing how the aspects of Policy DBE1 have been considered in the design (Policy DBE6).</p> <p>Policy DBE11 minimises the risk of flooding from surface water run-off by requiring public realm</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	0	associated with new developments to incorporate permeable surfaces. In their summary, the policies are not anticipated to have a notable effect on the achievement of the objective. However, the risk of flooding from surface water run-off is likely to increase in the future resulting from increased precipitation so that the significance of these policies will increase. <u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~		

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	~	++	~	++	~	++	++	~	~	++	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE3 ensures that access and inclusion is considered in the assessment of proposals and requires these to meet the highest standards.</p> <p>Policy DBE5 requires a Design and Access Statement (DAS) to be submitted along with a planning application. This needs to show how equal access has been considered in the design encouraging inclusion and mixed communities.</p> <p>Policy DBE7 aims at encouraging mixed, inclusive communities through the provision of a number of Lifetime Homes. This is backed up by Policy DBE8 which requires developments to meet highest standards of accessibility and inclusion. Furthermore, accessibility of public realm associated with new developments is promoted by Policy DBE11.</p> <p>In their summary the policies are anticipated to significantly promote equal access to services by taking the needs of different resident groups into consideration.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	++	~	++	~	++	++	~	~	++	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Long Term	~	~	++	~	++	~	++	++	~	~	++	~	~	++	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The majority of the policies set out in this chapter have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>There would be a minor positive effect against Policies DB11 and DB12 as they would improve public open space and the public realm. Such improvements would be likely to encourage people to live in town and rural centres.</p>	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy			
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13					
	Medium Term	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	<p>Mitigation Policy DBE3 – Please consider extending 'buildings and places' to 'facilities and services' (in point k).</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	++	0	++	++	++	++	+	+	~	+	+	~	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 requires new developments to have high standards of sustainability and be resilient to climate change improving the quality of the districts built environment. This is backed up by Policy DBE6 which requires a sustainability statement to be provided with planning application showing how the aspects of Policy DBE1 have been considered in the design (Policy DBE6).</p> <p>Policy DBE3 encourages the design of new developments to consider the distinct character across the district and promotes developments which consider the character of the site adding to the local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Proposals for modern developments will only be granted if high quality design can be demonstrated (Policy DBE4). This is anticipated to significantly encourage developers to achieve high design standards to ensure that proposals are accepted. Furthermore this is encouraged by Policy DBE5 which sets the requirement for the provision of a Design and Access Statement (DAS) with planning application.</p> <p>Policy DBE7 encourages inclusive and accessible</p>
	Medium Term	++	0	++	++	++	++	+	+	~	+	+	~	0	++	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Long Term	++	0	++	++	++	++	+	+	~	+	+	~	0	++	<p>homes, particularly to Lifetimes Home Standards, which can be achieved through inclusive design meeting requirements as set out in Policy DBE8. Policy DBE11 extends this concept to public realm associated with the development.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter encourage and enforce high standards of sustainable design to be adapted in new developments. The cumulative effect is anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
12. Housing	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies of this chapter set out requirements to be met in new developments/aspects considered in the assessment of proposals but as such do not regulate the amount of housing that will be provided and therefore don't have direct effects on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
13. Quality of Life	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Short Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	~	++		<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 is likely to improve the quality of life through the provision of open space which can encourage active lifestyles beneficial to health. Sustainable homes minimise pollution of air and water which is likely to have beneficial effects on overall health. This is backed up by Policy DBE6 which requires a sustainability statement to be provided with planning application showing how the aspects of Policy DBE1 have been considered in the design.</p> <p>Policy DBE2 ensures that resident's quality of life would</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Medium Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	~	++	<p>not be affected through noise, light or odour resulting from development of renewable or micro-generation equipment.</p> <p>Policy DBE3 considers the provision of open space in the assessment of development proposals.</p> <p>Policies DBE7 and DBE8 are likely to ensure/enhance the quality of life of various resident groups by promoting inclusion through design. Public realm associated with new development shall be designed in a manner that minimises opportunities/incentives for crime (Policy DBE11). Furthermore it will need to be</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Long Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	~	++	<p>inclusive. This supports healthy lifestyles of residents with different accessibility needs.</p> <p>Policy DBE10 allows alterations and extension to existing buildings provided that this would not have adverse effects on the amenity (e.g. privacy, overshadowing) of neighbouring properties ensuring their Quality of Life is not affected.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is anticipated to be significantly positive. In their summary the policies promote healthy, active lifestyles whilst considering the needs of various group encouraging inclusive communities. Consideration has been given to public safety in new public realm.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The policies of this chapter do not offer measures to significantly reduce public safety and reduce current levels of crime but only offer mitigation at new public realm.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	0	+	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 promotes the wise use of land and the efficiency of adapting redundant/under-used buildings is acknowledged in the context. However, this could be enhanced through more explicit reference in the policy (see below). This is backed up by Policy DBE6 which requires a sustainability statement to be provided with planning application showing how the aspects of Policy DBE1 have been considered in the design (Policy DBE6).</p> <p>Policy DBE3 promotes the wise use of land and ensuring that by use of high quality design uses land in the most efficient manner as possible.</p> <p>The provision of housing to Lifetime Home Standards with development will reduce the need for residents to built/buy new homes with changing life conditions (Policy DBE7).</p> <p>Policies DBE8 and DBE11 reduce the need to built a number of developments aimed at different resident groups by ensuring that the needs of various groups are met in new developments.</p> <p>Policy DBE9 and its context recognise the need for use of previously developed land and residential intensification and outlines under which conditions this will be supported.</p> <p>Policy DBE10 allows extension and adaption of existing buildings. However, it is not anticipated that this will notably reduce the need for development. Furthermore, land within properties such as backyards is not classified as PDL</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	0	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13			
	Long Term	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	0	+	~	~	+	<p>(Government's Definition).</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies contained in this chapter would have positive effects on the objective as they recognise the need for wise use of land. However, no measures are described through which use of Greenfield will be significantly reduced.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy DBE1 could be amended to include reference to the preferential use of Previously Developed Land and/or to minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile land, in order to promote the most efficient use of land in the district.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>	
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	++	0	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE1 promotes water efficiency and re-use of waste water. Furthermore the policy refers to Code for Sustainable Homes which has also been referred to in the Southern Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035 which includes measures to reduce the overall usage of water despite a growing population (see baseline). The policy also seeks to reduce and minimise waste. This is backed up by Policy DBE6 which requires a sustainability statement to be provided with planning application showing how the aspects of Policy DBE1 have been considered in the design (Policy DBE6).</p>

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Medium Term	++	0	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	<p>Policy DBE2 sets out requirements for developments of renewable or micro-generation equipment but does not as such promote investments which would promote the use of regional resources. Therefore the policy does not have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>The majority of the policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective; however, the significance and application of policy DBER1 to all developments results in a significant positive cumulative effect as materials are reused, water efficiency and re-use is promoted and is considered to be a key element in meeting future water requirements.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy DBE2 – Consider changing the wording to show that the Council encourages investments and would approve proposals as long as the listed conditions are met. This would make the policy stronger in relation to some topic of the appraisal (e.g. natural resources and economy).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	++	0	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
16. Waste	Short Term	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy DBE 1 minimises the amount of waste going to landfill including through the provision of recycling and composting facilities. This is backed up by Policy DBE6 which requires a sustainability statement to be provide with planning application showing how the aspects of Policy DBE1 have been considered in the design (Policy DBE6).</p> <p>The provision of storage facilities for refuse and recycling are required at new developments (Policy DBE7). This is expected to encourage recycling at new housing developments; however, the policy could be enhanced through extension to all development to ensure commercial waste is also considered rather than just domestic waste arisings.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is anticipated to have a positive effect on the objective as it aims at minimising waste going to landfill at new developments. However, the policies do not make reference to how existing waste arising will be reduced. Therefore, the effect is not considered to be significant.</p>
	Medium Term	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Design and the Built Environment Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		DBE1	DBE2	DBE3	DBE4	DBE5	DBE6	DBE7	DBE8	DBE9	DBE10	DBE11	DBE12	DBE13		
	Long Term	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The policies of the Design and Built Environment Chapter are anticipated to have significant positive cumulative effects on the Transport appraisal objective by promoting the use of sustainable transport methods and consequently reducing the use of private cars. In combination with design measures to maximise energy efficiency and minimise carbon emissions this reduction is anticipated to have significant positive cumulative effects on the Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality objective.</p> <p>Significant positive cumulative effects on the SA objectives relating to the following topics are anticipated: Countryside and Historic Environment, Access to Services, High Quality Design and Sustainability, Quality of Life and Natural Resources.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted on the Water Quality, Geology and Biodiversity, Use of Land and Waste appraisal objectives.</p> <p>No negative effects resulting from individual policies or the summary of the policies have been identified.</p>																

Table I9 Effects of the Historic Environment Policies

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The District's heritage (and the Canterbury World Heritage site in particular) makes a large contribution to the local economy through tourism. Protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets, including archaeological features as well as parks and gardens is essential to keep sustainable and culturally sensitive tourism in the District.</p> <p>On their own the policies have positive effects on the objective as they seek to preserve, conserve and enhance historic buildings, areas, parks and gardens, archaeological features, etc.</p> <p>When considering the cumulative effect of the policies the significance of tourism on the economy has been considered resulting in a significant positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The Council supports sustainability of tourism through policies included in the Tourism and Visitor Economy Chapter.</p> <p>Heritage assets which are currently below ground do not contribute to the District's tourism (Policy HE12).</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The effects of restricting advertisement and changes to shop fronts within Conservation Areas are unknown (Policies HE9 and HE10) as these restrictions could have positive effects on the economy through protection of the Conservation Areas for tourism but could also restrict business' success.</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The District's heritage makes a large contribution to the local economy, including the economy of rural and coastal communities, through tourism. Protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets, including archaeological features as well as parks and gardens is essential to keep sustainable and culturally sensitive tourism in the District.</p> <p>On their own the policies have positive effects on the objective as they seek to preserve, conserve and enhance historic buildings, areas, parks and gardens, archaeological features, etc.</p> <p>When considering the cumulative effect of the policies the significance of tourism on the economy has been considered resulting in a significant positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Tourism is beneficial to the economy of town centres as well as rural and coastal economies.</p> <p>The Council supports sustainability of tourism through policies included in the Tourism and Visitor Economy Chapter.</p> <p>Heritage assets which are currently below ground do not</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	<p>contribute to the District's tourism (Policy HE12).</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The effects of restricting advertisement and changes to shop fronts within Conservation Areas are unknown (Policies HE9 and HE10) as these restrictions could have positive effects on the economy through protection of the Conservation Areas for tourism but could also restrict business' success.</p>
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
4. Transport	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	0	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy HE7 seeks to restrict unnecessary road signage within the Conservation Area and to apply highway and parking standards 'flexibly'.</p> <p>Policy HE9 restricts advertising alongside roads where it would have negative effects on road safety. However, the policy would not have direct effects on the objective as it would not lead to changes in the need for travel.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The consequences of applying highway and parking standards flexibly within the Conservation Area are unknown (Policy HE7).</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	0	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	0	~	~	~	~	0	
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	?	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies HE1, HE4 and HE8 would have significant positive effects on the objective as they encourage the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic buildings and heritage assets. Policy HE1 encourages sensitive use of redundant/under-used assets giving buildings a viable use and outlines the requirements for any development affecting directly or indirectly the setting of a heritage asset to submit a Heritage Statement. The policy also states that, should permission be granted for the removal of part or all of a heritage asset, the City Council will not permit the removal or demolition of the asset until it is proven that the replacement development will</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Medium Term	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	?	++	++	<p>proceed. Policy HE5 protects listed and locally listed buildings by ensuring that a change of use is fit for purpose and that alterations seek to preserve the character and setting of the building.</p> <p>Policies HE2 and HE3 seek to protect and enhance the World Heritage Site as well as its setting, buffer zone and significant views. Due to its 'Outstanding Universal Value' protection, conservation and enhancement of this asset would have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>Conservation Areas, which are locally designated, are protected by Policy HE6 which aims to protect enhance the character of the area through new developments. Policy HE7 seeks to remove</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Long Term	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	?	++	++	<p>unnecessary road signage from the Conservation Area which would detract from the overall setting and nationally, regionally and locally designated buildings. Furthermore, the policy protects the area through retaining and reinstating characteristic road/street features. Similarly, Policy HE9 restricts advertising within the Conservation Area and where it would affect listed buildings. Changes made to shop fronts within the Conservation Area are restricted by Policy HE10. The effect of this policy on the objective would be positive because of the local designation of the area.</p> <p>Policy HE11 protects archaeological assets including Scheduled Monuments which have national designations. Therefore, this policy would have significantly positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>Policy HE13 protects the historic landscape, which includes two grade II registered historic parks. Due to the designation of the parks the policy is considered to have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies included in this chapter is significant positive as they aim to preserve, conserve and enhance the historic environment including many assets and features of national designation.</p> <p>Mitigation Policies HE1, HE2, HE1/HE4, HE8, and HE10 contain appropriate protection and enhancement measures.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties The impacts of Policy H12 on the objective are unknown as it sets out requirements for proposals but does not provide a clear understanding under which circumstances development within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and areas of archaeological potential will be accepted or refused.</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13			
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy HE6 protects trees within Conservation Areas, whilst Policy HE13 protects the historic landscape including parks and gardens, hedgerow, trees and ancient woodland. The policies therefore help maintain local biodiversity.</p> <p>Albeit only two policies having a clear relationship with the objective the cumulative effects has been assessed as positive as particularly the protection of hedgerows and ancient woodland is considered beneficial to biodiversity. Ancient woodland provides habitats for protected species as well as priority habitats. Hedgerows contribute to the connectivity of habitats allowing migration.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>In general, traditional construction materials are low carbon, or carbon neutral and are often locally available.</p> <p>Modern construction materials (aluminium, PVC, etc) have an embodied carbon footprint and are often transported over large distances. However modern construction materials and construction practices result in highly insulated buildings and dwellings.</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The majority of the proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Policy 13 seeks to preserve and enhance the historic landscape which includes parks and gardens throughout the district. However, the policy is not likely to result in a significant enhancement or creation of open-space and is therefore considered to not have an effect on the objective.</p> <p>The policies have no clear relationship with the objective when considering their cumulative effect.</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12			HE13
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	<u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies HE1, HE4, HE8 and HE9 encourage protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage (of different types and designations) as well as sensible use of redundant/under-used buildings maintaining and creating opportunities for culturally sensitive tourism. Policy HE5 outlines requirements for applications for change of use to listed and locally listed buildings and would not have an effect on the achievement of the objective as a stand-alone policy but is considered in combination with other policies in the cumulative effect.</p> <p>The Canterbury WHS attracts many tourists to the region per year from which communities can profit. Maintaining and enhancing this asset including its setting, buffer zone and views is essential for culturally sensitive tourism, therefore, the effect of Policies HE2 and HE3 on the objective is significantly positive.</p> <p>Conservation Areas are an essential part of the historic character of the area for which the District is well known and visited. Their protection and enhancement contribute to the objective as they are relevant for tourism from which communities in the area benefit (Policies HE6, HE7 and HE10). Policy HE11 and HE13 contributes to the objective</p>
	Medium Term	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Long Term	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	<p>through protection of archaeological features and the historic landscape respectively.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions It has been assumed that Policy HE12 refers to below-ground assets that do not currently attract tourism into the area. Therefore the policy does not result in a change from the baseline and does not affect the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
12. Housing	Short Term	0	0	0	~	~	0	~	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies HE1, HE2, HE3, HE6, HE8, HE11, HE12 and HE13 could be viewed as restrictive to new applications for housing development; however, the policies seek to preserve existing culturally important features which contribute an essential element to local quality of life. However, Policy HE1 and HE4 encourage the use and regeneration of redundant buildings and Policy HE5 outlines requirements for applications for change of use to listed and locally listed buildings, collectively the policies are not viewed as preventing development per se. Therefore, it has been assessed the policies of this chapter would not have a cumulative effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	0	~	~	0	~	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Long Term	0	0	0	~	~	0	~	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies HE1, HE2, HE3, HE4, HE6, HE7, HE8, HE9, HE10, HE11 and HE13 are aimed at conserving/enhancing heritage (including Conservation Areas, archaeological features and historic landscapes) and in part encourage the use of redundant buildings, maintaining and creating recreational opportunities which can improve the well-being within the community.</p> <p>Policy HE5 outlines requirements for applications for change of use to listed and locally listed buildings and would not have an effect on the achievement of the objective as a stand-</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p>alone policy but is considered in combination with other policies in the cumulative effect.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies on the objective is positive as cultural recreational opportunities will be maintained and enhanced through the policies.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions It has been assumed that Policy HE12 refers to below-ground assets that do not currently offer recreational opportunities. Therefore the policy does not result in a change from the baseline and does not affect the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies HE1 and HE4 encourage the use and regeneration of redundant buildings reducing the need for development on greenfield.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter would in their summary not notably contribute to a more sustainable land use and are therefore not considered to affect the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy HE1/HE4 contains appropriate protection and enhancement measures.</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Some of the existing buildings would be allocated to uses that would otherwise require development elsewhere (Policies HE1 and HE4).</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The degree to which the re-use of redundant buildings will eliminate the need for development on greenfield is unknown.</p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Long Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13			
16. Waste	Short Term	?	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>As the majority of the policies have no clear relationship with the objective and the relationship/effect of policies HE1 and HE4 is uncertain, no clear relationship between the summary of the policies and the objective is seen.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Policies HE1 and HE4 facilitate the re-use of buildings, listed and locally listed buildings. These policies have potential for the reduction of construction waste generated through new developments. However, the extent to which the policies will contribute to the objective is unknown.</p>
	Medium Term	?	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		

SA Objective		Historic Environment Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13			
	Long Term	?	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective	Heritage Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	HE7	HE8	HE9	HE10	HE11	HE12	HE13		
Summary															
<p>Tourism related to the WHS and other historic features contributes to the districts economy and therefore the protection and enhancement of the historic environment is essential for the economy. The policies of this chapter protect and enhance the historic environment of the district which includes a World Heritage site along with many nationally, regionally and locally designated sites and buildings which attract a great number of visitors into the area every year. Therefore, the cumulative effect of the policies is anticipated to be significantly positive on Economy and Employment, Rural/Coastal Communities. The cumulative effects of the policies on the SA objectives of Sustainable Living and Revitalisation is anticipated to be significantly positive as they promote culturally sensitive tourism from which communities throughout the district could benefit.</p> <p>The majority of the policies would have significant positive effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment SA objective by protecting, conserving and encouraging enhancement of the historic environment, buildings and assets, including historic parks and gardens and archaeological assets (HE1 - HE4, HE8, HE11, HE13). The sensitive use of redundant or under-used buildings makes historic buildings viable and supports their protection (HE1, HE5). Policies HE7 and HE8 protect and enhance Conservation Areas and consequently the setting of important heritage assets. The cumulative effect of the policies in this chapter has been assessed as significantly positive.</p> <p>Positive cumulative effects on the SA objectives relating to the following areas are anticipated: Geology and Biodiversity and Quality of Life.</p> <p>The policies do not have a notable effect on the achievement of the Transport, Access to Services, Housing and Use of Land SA objectives.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter have no clear relationship with the SA objectives relating to the following areas: Water Quality, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion, High Quality Design and Sustainability, Natural Resources and Waste.</p>															

Table I10 Effects of the Landscape and Biodiversity Policies

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and most of the policies of this chapter.</p> <p>Policy LB1 requires proposals to support the economy of the Kent Downs AONB and its communities.</p> <p>Policies LB10 and LB11 promote, encourage and support the sustainable use of woodlands for economic purposes, i.e. the sale of wood fuel, from which the wider local economy could benefit, for example by generating employment opportunities.</p> <p>Despite most policies not directly relating to economy and employment the economical use of woodlands would have cumulative positive effects on the objective. Furthermore, it should be noted that an intact countryside and environment is beneficial for tourism.</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p>The cumulative effect of the policies on the objective has been assessed as positive.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions The effects of Policies LB10 and LB11 have been assessed under the assumption that commercial interest for wood fuel exists.</p> <p>Uncertainties The timescale on which sustainable wood fuel would be beneficial to the wider local economy (policies LB10 and LB11) is uncertain.</p>
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the objective and most of the policies of this chapter.</p> <p>Policy LB1 requires proposals to support the economy of the Kent Downs AONB and its communities which are mainly of rural character.</p> <p>Scenic qualities of the undeveloped coast at Seasalter, Swalecliff, Bishopstone and Reculver are protected by policy LB3. The Council will support public access and the recreational value of the coast.</p> <p>The preamble to policy LB5 highlights the international protection afforded to coastal and marine protection sites. Policy LB12 concerns the restoration and enhancement of Seasalter marshes SSSI, which are also important for local recreation and amenity (and so may make an indirect contribution to local tourism on the coast.</p> <p>Policies LB10 and LB11 promote, encourage and support the sustainable use of woodlands for economic purposes. This poses opportunities for economic</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13
	Long Term	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p>investment and development in rural areas.</p> <p>The economic use of woodland would have positive cumulative effects on the economy from which rural communities could benefit directly. Further, it should be noted that an intact countryside and environment is beneficial for tourism.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The effects of policies LB10 and LB11 have been assessed under the assumption that commercial interest for wood fuel exists.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The timescale on which sustainable wood fuel would be beneficial to the wider local economy (policies LB10 and LB11) is uncertain.</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The protection and improvement of water quality is an important contributing factor to a number of the designated conservation sites in the district including Stodmarsh (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) and The Swale (SSSI, SPA and Ramsar). As the policies in this chapter strongly support environment protection and enhancement (see objective 6) they are considered to have positive cumulative effects on the appraisal objective.</p> <p>Policies LB8 and LB13 have positive effects on the objective as they seek to protect and enhance river corridors and other water bodies.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LB13 aims to protect and improve the environment within river corridors and river catchments.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	Consider referencing the WFD and associated targets as it would increase the significance of the positive effect on the objective, in particular if the policy addresses failure of WFD Good Ecological States/Good Ecological Potential. Assumptions None Uncertainties None
4. Transport	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	Likely Significant Effects The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective. Mitigation None Assumptions None Uncertainties

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	++	+	+	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy LB1 seeks to protect and enhance the national designated Kent Downs AONB, whilst Policy LB4 aims at the landscape character in general. The policies restrict development which would be harmful to the character of the countryside.</p> <p>Policy LB2 protects and enhances local landscape character within AHLV. Furthermore, the policy restricts developments which would have negative effects on the historic setting and archaeological features of the AHLV.</p> <p>Scenic qualities of the undeveloped coast at Seasalter, Swalecliff, Bishopstone and Reculver are protected by policy LB3. The Council will support public access and the recreational value of the coast.</p> <p>Policy LB9 makes reference to delivering positive opportunities for habitat restoration and creation through the development process: identifying, safeguarding and managing existing and potential land (or landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna) for nature conservation as part of development proposals, particularly where a connected series of sites can be achieved</p> <p>Policy LB10 acknowledges the value of woodland and hedgerows to the landscape and seeks to maintain/enhance their value.</p> <p>The Council seeks to support projects beneficial to the landscape of the Blean</p>
	Medium Term	++	+	+	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	++	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Long Term	++	+	+	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	++	<p>Complex (Policy LB11).</p> <p>Policy LB13 aims to conserve and enhance landscapes within river corridors and river catchments.</p> <p>Although Policies LB5, LB6, LB7, LB8 and LB12 do not directly refer to landscape they may have indirect positive effects on the countryside as they seek to support ecological habitats, networks and features. Taking this and the effect of the other policies into account the cumulative effect of the policies on the objective has been assessed as significantly positive.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Policy LB4 refers to national, regional and local designated landscape.</p> <p>Sites designated for their value for the environment contribute to characteristic landscapes of the area.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13			
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The flora, fauna, geology and ecologically important landscapes of the AONB and AHLVs are protected by Policies LB1 and LB2. Although the designations refer to the landscape the policies support local biodiversity which could include priority habitats and species.</p> <p>Policy LB3 restricts development on the undeveloped coast and therefore has positive effects as it will maintain current features. The retreat of the coastal line will be managed in a manner that will create coastal marshes and attract wetland birds (Policies CC9 and CC10, Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change Chapter).</p> <p>Under Policy LB4 only developments which maintain, enhance or restore biodiversity will be permitted. This is in accordance with Policy LB8 which protects ecological features and not otherwise protected wildlife priority habitats respectively. This policy recognises the value of habitats within a wider ecological network and has positive effects on habitat connectivity. Policy LB10 contributes to network connectivity through retention and enhancement of trees, woodlands and hedgerows.</p> <p>Policy LB5 assigns highest priority to international designated sites so that proposals which would have adverse</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13			
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p>effects on their integrity would be refused.</p> <p>Policies LB6, LB7, LB11 and LB12 protect national and local designated sites. Although Policy LB7 aims at local designations, it requires applications to demonstrate enhancement measures to benefit biodiversity and it is likely that some priority habitats and species would be protected along with the policy.</p> <p>Policy LB9 relates to Species and Habitats of Principal Importance and sets out that all development should avoid a net loss of biodiversity/nature conservation value and actively pursue opportunities to achieve a net gain.</p> <p>Policy LB13 aims to protect the environment within river corridors and river catchments. It is likely that there would be beneficial direct and indirect effects to priority species and habitats as well as the wider environment of the area.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter would have a significant positive cumulative effect on the objective, particularly on biodiversity.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions Should potentially harmful development be permitted adequate mitigation/compensation would ensure that the overall integrity is not compromised.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies LB10 and LB11 support the economic use of wood fuel as a renewable energy source. This could increase the use of renewable energy in the, provided that the woodlands are managed sustainably as stated in the policies.</p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB13 improve the state of marshes and river catchments. Improvements to these areas are expected to reduce vulnerability to climate change, particularly risks associated with localised flooding due to increased frequency and intensity of storms by providing greater natural capacity in the catchment for water retention.</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the environment as described in this chapter is considered to have a positive cumulative effect as healthy ecosystems increase resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy					
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13				
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Policy LB10 emphasises the positive effects from trees on various issues associated with climate change. This policy requires new developments to incorporate trees in the landscaping scheme. However this is not considered to have a notable effect on carbon fixation or floodplain management and is therefore considered as not having a clear relationship with the objective. It is suggested that references to these issues be removed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The effects of Policies LB10 and LB11 have been assessed under the assumption that commercial interest for wood fuel exists.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The timescale and the amount of wood fuel that would need to substitute conventional energy to reach notable effects on carbon targets are uncertain.</p>
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB13 improve the state of marshes and river catchments. Healthy marshes and catchment areas are like to have positive effects on flood risk as water retention and regulation would be improved.</p> <p>Overall the described policies would not have a notable cumulative effect</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13				
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	0	on the objective. <u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	0	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Scenic qualities of the undeveloped coast at Seasalter, Swalecliff, Bishopstone and Reculver are protected by policy LB3. In the preamble to the policy, the text commits the Council to encouraging public access and the recreational value of the coast.</p> <p>Policies LB10 and LB11 promote the commercial sustainable use of woodland. This could create employment and training opportunities which would have a positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Most of the proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Overall the policies of this chapter would not have notable cumulative effects on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13	
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is uncertain how many employment and training opportunities would emerge from the commercial use of woodland (Policies LB10 and LB11).</p>
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective. However, it must be noted that an intact environment is essential for tourism in the area.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LB4 safeguards and strengthens tranquillity associated with the character of the local landscape, including noise and light pollution.</p> <p>Overall the policies do not have a clear relationship to the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	~	0	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Policies LB10 and LB11 support the economic use of wood fuel. This bears potential for its use in new development. However, it is unclear from the policy whether this would be actively promoted by the Council.</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	~	0	
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>The described policies restrict the land on which development will be permitted. This, however, is in accordance with legislation and will not have direct effects on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13			
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LB1 states that only proposals which support the social well-being of Kent Downs AONB and its communities will be granted.</p> <p>Policy LB4 requires developments to safeguard or strengthen tranquillity in particular relating to noise and light pollution.</p> <p>Most of the proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective. However, it must be noted that an intact environment contributes to physical and mental health. Therefore, the cumulative effect of the policies has been assessed as positive.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13			
	Long Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
14. Use of Land	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The policies of this chapter aim to provide protection and enhancement to areas of landscape and conservation interest and importance, thereby ensuring that there is a balance provision of important green space of amenity value with some development. This consequently has positive effects on the objective. Resulting from the</p>	

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	<p>broad range of protection offered through these policies the cumulative effect is anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between Policies LB10, LB11 and the objective as these policies refer to the commercial use of woodland and are not specific to developments.</p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB 13 have no clear relationship to the objective as they refer to the protection and enhancement of marshes and river corridors/catchments.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	++

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between most of the policies of this chapter and the objective.</p> <p>Policies LB10 and LB11 have positive effects on the objective as they are likely to increase the demand for local resources.</p> <p>In their summary the policies would not have a cumulative effect on the achievement of the objective.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	0	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The effects of Policies LB10 and LB11 have been assessed under the assumption that commercial interest for wood fuel exists. Further it has been assumed that wood fuel would be offered in the area.</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12			LB13
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	0	<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The timescale on which sustainable wood fuel would be available for sale and consumption (policies LB10 and LB11) is uncertain. Further, it is uncertain how much of the wood fuel will be offered and purchased in the area.</p>
16. Waste	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective		Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective	Landscape and Biodiversity Policy Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8	LB9	LB10	LB11	LB12	LB13		
Summary															
<p>The policies of this chapter have a significant positive effect on the objective of Biodiversity as they strongly encourage the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and biodiversity. Several policies have direct significant positive effects through the protection of international (LB5) and national designations (LB6, LB11, LB12) or Habitats or Species of Principal Importance (LB9). Policies LB8, LB9 and LB10 have a significant positive effect on the objective through the protection of a range of ecological features such as trees, woodlands and hedgerows which supporting the connectivity of habitats. A well connected habitat network largely contributes to biodiversity by allowing migration and interaction of populations. Policy LB16 is aimed at the protection and enhancement of river corridors and river catchment area. It is anticipated that this policy will have significant positive effects on the objective as intact and healthy river systems are essential for a stable ecology and are likely to attract priority species.</p> <p>Policy LB1 has a significant positive effect on the objective of Countryside and Historic Environment as it protects the landscape and character of the national designated Kent Downs AONB. Policy LB4 protects and promotes enhancement of the overall local landscape character of the area where development is proposed. The policy is anticipated to have significant positive effects due to the wide range of areas and characteristic landscapes protected by the policy. Seven policies of this chapter would have positive effects on the objective whilst further seven policies have no clear relationship with the objective. In their summary the policies of this chapter offer significant protection and encourage enhancement opportunities for the countryside and historic environment.</p> <p>Significantly positive effects are anticipated on the Use of Land appraisal objectives as the policies of this chapter aim to protect or enhance areas of landscape and conversation interest/importance. The policies ensure a balanced provision of green space along with development and protect land of higher value.</p> <p>An intact, healthy and aesthetically pleasing natural environment has a broad range of benefits. The policies of this chapter are likely to have positive effects on the SA objectives relating to Economy and Employment, Rural/Coastal Communities, Water Quality, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality as well as Quality of Life.</p> <p>In their summary the policies would not have an effect on the achievement of the SA objectives relating to the following areas: Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion, Access to Services, High Quality Design and Sustainability as well as Natural Resources. The policies have no clear relationship with the objectives of Transport, Sustainable Living and Revitalisation, Housing and Waste.</p>															

Table I11 Effects of the Open Space Policies

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The policies set out conditions under which development of existing open space could occur. Provision is also made for new development to contribute new open space, or viable and acceptable alternatives. The open space identified includes historic parks and gardens which also will contribute to the district's visitor offering. Although conditional, the policies seek to provide a balance in bringing forward development in a manner that does not compromise on the form, quality and amenity of the districts existing open space.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p>
	Medium Term	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	
	Long Term	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	~	+	+	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy OS1 designates three sites in Whitstable as Local Green Space which is expected to support/secure open space provision in this area (although this land is already protected open space).</p> <p>Through Policies OS3 and OS4 land is allocated for playing fields and junior football pitches in Herne Bay and Swalecliff respectively.</p> <p>Policy OS7 protects Green Gaps within the coastal towns Herne Bay and Whitstable, yet grants planning permission for education, leisure and allotment facilities having beneficial effects on services/facilities within coastal communities. However, this is not directly related to the objective and therefore the policy is not anticipated to have direct effects.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	+	+	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Long Term	~	~	+	+	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects The majority of the policies have no clear relationship with the objective and are not anticipated to have a cumulative effect on the achievement of the objective. However, it must be noted that open spaces may play an essential part in the provision of the SuDS scheme for new development.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider adding responsible/sensitive use of</p>

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	0	rivers when describing the Riverside Strategy to eliminate uncertainties associated with the effects of Policy OS13. <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> Policy OS13 protects land along the River Stour which as such is likely to be beneficial for the achievement of the objective. However, the policy refers to the Riverside Strategy which also encourages the recreational use of the river (i.e. boating) which bears potential for detrimental effects on river water quality. Consequently, the effects of this policy are uncertain.
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
4. Transport	Short Term	0	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	~	+	++	++	+	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy OS2 protects playing fields in the district and ensures that where alternatives need to be provided in the case of a loss, the alternative will not result in increased trips by private cars. Local Green Space, Open spaces and play areas on residential estates as well as allotment land and community gardens are protected by Policies OS1, OS9 and OS15. However, the policies would not result in a change from the baseline as it refers to already existing facilities.</p> <p>Through Policies OS3, OS4 and OS5 land is allocated for playing fields and junior football pitches in Herne Bay, Swale Cliff and Canterbury respectively. Furthermore Policy OS14 allocates land for future allotments/community garden sites. The policies are anticipated to have a positive effect on the objective as the locations are well accessible via sustainable methods of transport.</p> <p>Policy OS9 protects open spaces and play areas on residential estates ensuring that there will be no additional traffic to access other similar recreational amenities.</p> <p>Provision of sufficient open space for community use along with new housing developments as per Policy</p>

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Medium Term	0	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	~	+	++	++	+	0	++	OS11 has positive effects on the objective as it reduces the potential of additional traffic resulting from new residents. Policy OS12 encourages developers to enhance green space networks to be used by foot and bicycle, preferably connecting settlements and the open countryside. Policy OS13 safeguards land along the River Stour which will be used in accordance with the Riverside Strategy which promotes pedestrian and cycling routes along the river and requires relevant developments to contribute to pedestrian and cycle networks. As these policies contribute to a network of sustainable transport they are anticipated to have significant positive effects on the objective.
	Long Term	0	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	~	+	++	++	+	0	++	The policies are anticipated to have a significant positive cumulative effect as the need to travel to open spaces and associated recreational facilities is reduced and sustainable transport is significantly encouraged. Mitigation None Assumptions None Uncertainties None

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	0	++	++	++	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	++	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy OS2 restricts development on playing fields, and details where development is to proceed that alternative equivalent provision is to be made; however, does not as such add to the total amount of open space or improve access and does therefore not have an effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>Policies OS3, OS4 and OS5 safeguard land for the provision of public playing fields and junior football pitches creating new open spaces and having significantly positive effects on the objective. Furthermore Policy OS14 allocates land for the provision of future allotments/community garden sites.</p> <p>Policy OS6 protects the open character of Green Spaces and therefore is anticipated to have beneficial to the landscape character of the countryside.</p> <p>Policy OS7 applies to the protection of Green Gaps within Herne Bay and Whitstable protecting the existing character.</p> <p>Sports and recreation facilities in the countryside will only be permitted where they would not have adverse effects on the countryside, landscape, and features of archaeological or historical importance</p>
	Medium Term	+	0	++	++	++	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	++	0	++	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Long Term	+	0	++	++	++	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	++	0	++	<p>(Policy OS8). Given the range of assets protect and the fact that national designations such as Kent Downs AONB are cover by this, the policy is anticipated to have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>Policy OS1 designates three sites as Local Green Spaces. The Assessment of Local Green Space Proposals report highlights that these sites are accessible, well used for recreational purposes and have a high visual amenity and/or landscape value. In consequence, their continued protection and enhancement is expected to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy OS9 restricts development on protected existing open space (local designation) and would therefore have positive effects on the achievement of the objective. Open Space needs to be provided along with new developments in proportion to the number of residents. Should this not be feasible, Policy OS11 requires developers to make financial contributions to enhancement of open space elsewhere in the district. As this policy considers the number of new residents the effect is anticipated to be significantly positive on the objective.</p> <p>Policy OS12 is anticipated to have significantly positive effects on the objective mainly resulting from the improved green space networks which is likely to enhance public access to the open countryside.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	++	~	~	~	++	?	?	0	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies OS1, OS6 and OS7 protect Local Green Space and Green Gaps which is expected to contribute to the local biodiversity and network connectivity. For example, the Assessment of Local Green Space Proposals report highlights that the proposed Local Green Spaces at Whitstable have wildlife value.</p> <p>Policy OS8 restricts development of sport and recreation facilities in the countryside where protected species would be affected. Furthermore this protects the connectivity of habitat networks.</p> <p>Promoting green space networks as per Policy OS12 is likely to have significant positive effects on local biodiversity as it reduces opportunities for habitat fragmentation and is likely to contribute to habitat connectivity.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	++	~	~	~	++	?	?	0	+	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15			
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	++	~	~	~	++	?	?	0	+	<p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties As outlined under 'Water Quality' the impact of Policy OS13 on water quality and consequently on biodiversity, particularly aquatic diversity, are uncertain. The effect of Policy OS14 is unknown as the ecological value of new allotments/community gardens to be provided is uncertain.</p>	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects Albeit the policies not having a clear relationship with the objective their cumulative effect is anticipated to have positive effects on the objective as the need for travel by private car is minimised and therefore they are likely to contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions and be beneficial for air quality.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p>

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy			
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15					
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy OS13, along with the Riverside Strategy, protects the River Stour corridors. River corridors play an important part in the regulation of flood risk through water storage. Furthermore, the policy minimises impacts of flooding as no development will be taken place in the direct proximity of the river.</p> <p>The majority of the policies within this chapter have no clear relationship to the objective. However, it must be noted that open spaces may play an essential part in the provision of the SuDS scheme for new development which would minimise the risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy				
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15						
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	0	None	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy OS2 restricts development on playing fields, however, does not as such add to the total amount of open space or improve access and does therefore not have an effect on the achievement of the objective. Similarly, Policy OS1 designates two existing Local Green Space sites</p> <p>Policies OS3, OS4 and OS5 safeguard land for the provision of public playing fields and junior football pitches improving access to services and consequently having positive effects on the objective. Similarly Policy OS14 contributes to the</p>

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy					
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15							
	Medium Term	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	++	<p>objective by allocating land for the provision of allotments/community gardens.</p> <p>Green spaces are protected by Policies OS6 and OS7. However, development needed to supplement open space and recreation uses will be allowed (restrictions on the acceptable effects apply). The policies are not anticipated to have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective as it is not aimed at providing new services and facilities.</p> <p>Policy OS12 is anticipated to significantly increase access to the open countryside by extending green space networks and linkages.</p>
	Long Term	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	++

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy						
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15								
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies OS12 and OS13 seek to extend green space networks within existing settlements, including linkages to the countryside, and support the Riverside Strategy. These policies offer a broad range of recreational activities and are likely to attract ecologically sensitive tourism into the area.</p> <p>Albeit the majority of the policies not having a clear relationship with the objective it is anticipated that the cumulative effect on the objective will be positive as sustainable tourism is likely to be attracted.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
12. Housing	Short Term	0	0	~	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies of this chapter set out a number of requirements and restrictions for new developments but do not have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	~	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Long Term	0	0	~	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	0	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	0	+	++	++	+	0	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy OS2 restricts the loss of playing fields which contribute to healthy lifestyles of children. However, the proposed policy would not result in a change from the current provision and is therefore not anticipated to have an effect on the achievement of the objective. Similarly, Policy OS10 ensures that development will not result in loss of open space, play areas and other opportunities for recreational activities whilst Policy OS9 restricts development on Protected Existing Open Space. Policy OS1, meanwhile, designates two existing Local Green</p>

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Medium Term	0	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	0	+	++	++	+	0	++	Space sites Policies OS3, OS4 and OS5 safeguard land for the provision of public playing fields and junior football pitches encouraging healthy life styles, particularly of children and young people. Policy OS11 ensures that outdoor facilities such as allotments and community gardens are provided alongside with new housing developments encouraging recreational outdoor activity of new residents supporting physical and mental health. Policies OS12 and OS13 promote opportunities for a broad range of recreational activities. Due to the variety of activities which will be offered the effects are anticipated to significantly positive.
	Long Term	0	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	0	+	++	++	+	0	++	Policy OS14 allocates land for the provision of future allotments or community gardens which will create additional recreational opportunities and therefore has a positive effect on the objective. Mitigation None Assumptions Policy OS13 – The appraisal assumes that the Riverside Strategy will be in place to provide beneficial effects in the short term. Uncertainties None

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The policies of this chapter restrict the areas for development but are not anticipated to have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15			
	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15		
16. Waste	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> None</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Open Space Policy Chapter (policy number)															Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		OS1	OS2	OS3	OS4	OS5	OS6	OS7	OS8	OS9	OS10	OS11	OS12	OS13	OS14	OS15			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		
<p>Summary</p> <p>The need for travel is minimised through the policies of this chapter as the aim to maintain and create new open spaces and associated recreational uses such as playing fields as well as encourage pedestrian and cycling networks to be enhanced along with new developments. Consequently the cumulative effect on Transport has been assessed as significantly positive. Protection and enhancement of open spaces and access to the countryside as well as assets/features of historical and archaeological importance has significant positive effects on the appraisals objectives of Countryside and Historic Environment. As the policies maintain and enhance a broad range of recreational and physical activities they are likely to have significant positive effects on Quality of Life and Access to services.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted on objectives relating to the following topics: Economy and Employment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality as well as Sustainable Living and Revitalisation.</p> <p>No negative effects have been identified when regarding the policies in isolation or in their summary.</p>																			

Table I12 Effects of Quality of Life Policies

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL1 supports proposals for new community facilities and social infrastructure. The policy is anticipated to have minor positive effects on the objective by encouraging investment. Policy QL2 creates investment opportunities for local businesses by allowing the use of several buildings for village facilities and services such as local shops. Village facilities and shops provide local employment and diversify the economy. This is supported by Policy QL3 which restricts the loss of village services and facilities and Policy QL4 which supports proposals for local farm shops in the rural area.</p> <p>Policies QL8, QL9 and QL10 have positive effects on the objective as appropriate health and social care facilities play a central role in the wider economy and attract investment into the area. Furthermore, they can provide local employment and training opportunities.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter have a significant positive cumulative effect on the objective. In their sum the policies support and encourage a variety of investment opportunities ranging from local shops to health facilities across the district which are likely to result in local employment and training opportunities and would contribute to the district's skill and knowledge base.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions The economy of the rural and coastal area/communities contributes to the economy of the district.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies QL1 - QL6 support rural and coastal economies as they retain, enhance or create opportunities for services and businesses such as farm shops providing local employment and access to communal services. Policies QL8, QL9 and QL10 support provision and enhancement of health and social care facilities ensuring that growing pressure from new developments will not have negative effects on these facilities. Furthermore, appropriate health facilities are considered to be beneficial to the economy and provide employment and training opportunities.</p> <p>Policy QL7 safeguards land in the coastal town of Herne Bay for community purposes providing social and physical infrastructure including affordable housing depending on local needs. It is considered that this policy will significantly contribute to the objective by creating local employment opportunities and/or helping to meet the housing needs of the coastal community.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is significantly positive as the policies do not only assist the economy by supporting and enhancing businesses and other facilities but also aim at providing adequate and</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	<p>accessible provision of services across the district including coastal and rural communities according to local needs.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>	
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Planning permission will not be granted for developments which will increase pollution under Policy QL12. This policy therefore protects ground and surface water quality and would have a positive effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>However, as most of the policies have no clear relationship with the objective and Policy QL12 would only maintain, and not enhance, water quality. The policies are not expected to have an effect on the</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13	
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	<p>achievement of the objective in their sum.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Potential to revise policy QL12 in a manner that is worded similarly to QL11 so that 'Development that could directly or indirectly result in material additional pollutants other than air and worsening environmental quality within the area surrounding the development site will not be permitted unless measures acceptable and agreed by the appropriate regulator have been taken as part of the proposal'. It could also be mentioned that the Council will support developments which will mitigate against existing pollution as per NPPF (Section 11: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment/109).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
4. Transport	Short Term	+	+	0	+	++	0	++	+	?	+	0	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>By maintaining and encouraging a broad range of facilities and services in the vicinity of communities, Policies QL1, QL2, QL8 and QL10 reduce the need for travel. Policies QL3 and QL6 restrict the loss of facilities in particular where no alternative is available in acceptable walking distance. However, these policies would not result in a reduced need for travel as already existing facilities are being retained.</p> <p>Policy QL4 supports proposals for farm shops provided they include acceptable parking and access provisions not resulting in a significant increase in traffic to the detriment of the rural area. Through this policy shops in rural areas would be promoted reducing the need for travel, supported by the fact that collection points/delivery schemes would be encouraged.</p> <p>Policy QL5, which applies to all new development sites, requires the provision of local community services within the new mixed or residential developments. Because of the amount of new developments needed to accommodate the increasing population this policy will have a significant positive effect on the objective. Furthermore, the policy aims to locate new community services in locations accessible via sustainable transport.</p> <p>Policy QL7 safeguards land at two locations for community purposes (including cycle parking) according to local needs and significantly reducing need for travel.</p> <p>Albeit air quality being directly linked to transport Policy QL11 does not directly affect the objective but does pose certain restrictions to developments related to transport.</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	0	+	++	0	++	+	?	+	0	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
	Long Term	+	+	0	+	++	0	++	+	?	+	0	~	~	++	<p>In their summary the policies are expected to significantly reduce the need for travel significantly across the district as they are aimed at providing accessible services and facilities.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions Policy QL1: 'Appropriate location' means that facilities would be accessible via sustainable transport.</p> <p>Uncertainties Policy QL9 safeguards land at the Kent & Canterbury Hospital for health-related development. It is uncertain if this policy will lead to a reduction in the need for transport as it is unknown whether the development would include new facilities for which residents would have had to travel elsewhere or would create more facilities that are already provided.</p>
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL1 will grant planning permission for new buildings for community use whilst Policy QL4 supports proposals for farm shops provided that the character and appearance of the open countryside will not be adversely affected. These policies therefore are considered to protect the countryside and landscapes.</p> <p>The policies would not have an effect on the achievement of the objective when considered in their summary as the majority does not have a clear</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL11 and QL12 restrict development which can potentially result in pollution. This policy relates to soil, air, water, land, noise and light pollution and protects these aspects of the environment which could have direct effects on habitats and species and would therefore having a positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Overall the policies of this chapter do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Developments, buildings and facilities will be in line with requirements set out in the Landscape and Biodiversity Chapter.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	0	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	0	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	+	+	~	+	+	~	+	+	?	+	0	0	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies QL1, QL2, QL4, QL5, QL7, QL8 and QL10 minimise the need for travel as they make provisions for services and facilities throughout rural and coastal communities/areas. These policies reduce carbon emissions and other emissions affecting air quality.</p> <p>Policy QL11 restricts developments which would increase air pollution as well as restricting the siting of sensitive developments (such as housing) in AQMAs. However, the policy is not aimed at reducing current levels of pollution but ensures that air quality will not be further deteriorated. This is strengthened by Policy QL12 which refers to pollution in</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
	Medium Term	+	+	~	+	+	~	+	+	?	+	0	0	~	+	<p>general.</p> <p>By minimising the need for travel the policies of this chapter would result in a reduction of carbon emissions and other transport related pollutants. The cumulative effect of the policies is considered to positive; however, the significance is unknown due to uncertainties mentioned below. Many of the policies would minimise the need for travel in rural areas outside of AQMAS.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy QL12 - see comment on 'Water Quality'</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>It is uncertain whether Policy QL9 will reduce the need for transport and therefore uncertain whether it will contribute to reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>It is uncertain what the exceptions to development in AQMAS identified in Policy QL11 would be. It would be beneficial if there was additional text to clarify the point.</p> <p>The timescale and degree to which the policies will contribute to meeting carbon targets is uncertain. Furthermore, the proportion of transport related carbon emissions contributing to green house gas emission is unknown so that it cannot be assessed to what degree policies minimising transport would contribute to meeting carbon targets.</p>
	Long Term	+	+	~	+	+	~	+	+	?	+	0	0	~	+	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Developments, buildings and facilities will be in line with requirements set out in the Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change Chapter.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL1 provides a basis for creating new opportunities which can support more equal access and mixed structures within the community by encouraging new buildings and uses for community facilities and social infrastructure where needed.</p> <p>Policy QL2 supports equal access to services and facilities throughout the district by helping retain and create basic facilities and services within villages making them more accessible to less mobile residents and therefore contributing to mixed communities. This is further backed up by Policy QL4 which supports proposals for local farm shops which would be encouraged to provide delivery schemes/collection points. Furthermore, the policies could result in local employment opportunities. A large portion of benefits achieved</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
	Medium Term	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>through these policies would therefore contribute to local economics.</p> <p>Policies QL3 and QL6 would not result in a change from the baseline and would therefore not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>Policy QL5 requires the provision of local community services within the new mixed or residential developments ensuring equal access and creating opportunities for local employment.</p> <p>Policy QL7 safeguards land for the provision of services and facilities such as playing fields and open space at two locations in accordance with local needs.</p> <p>Policy QL8 ensures that no additional pressure will be put on existing health and social care facilities through new developments and that new and enhanced facilities will result as part of these developments. Furthermore, Policies QL9 and QL10 facilitate the significant enhancement of existing health facilities and support the provision of new facilities respectively.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies in this chapter is significantly positive as a broad range of services and facilities are promoted and equal access is encouraged. Furthermore, the policies would increase economic activity as outlined in Objective 1 and 2.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions Policy QL1: 'Appropriately located' includes considerations regarding physical access.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
	Long Term	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	++	+	0	+	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>As mentioned above Policy QL1 supports new buildings and uses for social infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy QL2 offers opportunities for village shops and services and is likely to contribute to the revitalisation of rural centres which are at risk through an increasing loss of village facilities. Policy QL4 promotes equal access to services, particularly shops, by supporting proposals for farm shops and encouraging the collection points/delivery schemes. Both policies, whilst likely to have a small scale and local effects will be viewed as significant by local residents, as such facilities are seen as key to maintain the vitality and viability of individual villages and rural communities.</p> <p>Policies QL3 and QL6 would not result in change from the baseline but seek to maintain existing opportunities.</p> <p>Policy QL5 sets out a requirement for local community services within new developments in order to ensure they will be accessible and support independence as well as social inclusion. Furthermore, Policy QL8 ensures that additional pressure on health and social care facilities resulting from new developments will be mitigated through requirements for enhancement/creating new facilities as part of developments.</p> <p>Policy QL7 safeguards land at two locations for provision of community purposes and social infrastructure including community, health, leisure and educational facilities and therefore would have significant positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>Policies QL9 and QL10 facilitate the significant enhancement of existing health facilities and support the provision of new facilities respectively.</p>
	Medium Term	++	+	0	+	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
	Long Term	++	+	0	+	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p>In their summary the policies would improve access to a broad range of services and are anticipated to have a significant positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions Policy QL1: 'Appropriately located' includes considerations regarding physical access.</p> <p>Uncertainties None</p>
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL12 restricts development which would result in an increased pollution. Consequently, the policy will have a minor positive effect on the objective by minimising light and noise pollution.</p> <p>However, as the majority of the policies have no clear relationship with the objective they are not anticipated to have a notable cumulative effect.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy			
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	0	0	?	0	~	~	0	0	~	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies QL5, QL6, QL8, QL11 and QL12 outline requirements and restrictions for new developments but do not have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>As most objectives have no clear relationship with the objective or would not result in an effect on its achievement it has been assessed that they would not affect the objective in their summary.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Policy QL7 safeguards land at two locations for communal purposes. This includes provision of affordable housing depending on the community needs. It is likely, yet not certain, that the policy would therefore have positive effects on the objective. The significance of the effect is unknown.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	0	0	?	0	~	~	0	0	~	0	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	0	0	?	0	~	~	0	0	~	0	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	?	+	0	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies QL2, QL4 and QL5 support the quality of life of different groups, particularly of residents with less mobility, as they are aimed at improving physical access to community facilities and services. However, the effect on the objective has not been assessed to be significant as they only address a small aspect of the objective.</p> <p>Policies QL3 and QL6 restrict the loss of community facilities and services and would not result in a change from the baseline and would therefore not have an effect on the objective.</p> <p>Policy QL7 is likely to have significant positive effects on the</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13			
	Medium Term	?	+	0	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	+	<p>objective as the need to promote sport, physical activity and healthy lifestyle choices is acknowledged in the policy context. The policy safeguards land at two locations for the provision of services including playing fields, areas of open space and community gardens according to local needs. The positive effect of these facilities on physical and mental health is widely recognised.</p> <p>Policy QL11 restricts sensitive developments in AQMAs reducing potential for vulnerable groups to be exposed to adverse environmental conditions which could impact health. However, this policy would not lead to reduction of pollutants as such and would therefore not have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective. This is strengthened by Policy QL12.</p>
	Long Term	?	+	0	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	+	<p>In summary the policies would have a positive cumulative effect on the objective as they promote healthy lifestyles through sports and physical activity and consider the provision services to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy QL11 - see comment on Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The effect that Policy QL1 will have on the objective are unknown as it can vary with the type of facility provided (e.g. sporting facilities would directly support healthy lifestyles whilst schools would not have a direct effect).</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13	
14. Use of Land	Short Term	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL2 supports the use or extension of existing buildings for the provision of shops and services and is therefore considered to have a positive effect on the objective as it reduces the need for development on greenfield.</p> <p>Policy QL12 restricts development which would cause pollution of land but would not result in existing contamination being removed and would therefore not have an effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>In summary the policies of this chapter do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy QL1 - Please consider adding that the re-use of existing buildings will be prioritised in order to make the policy stronger in terms of use of land.</p> <p>Policy QL12 - See comment on Water Quality</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy		
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13	
	Long Term	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None</p>
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	?	0	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL3 would not have an effect on the objective regardless of the origin of products being offered in retained shops as it would not result in a change from the current baseline.</p> <p>By supporting proposals for local farm shops Policy QL4 promotes the demand for local resources such as locally grown produce, regional specialty foods and other rural wares.</p> <p>In summary the policies do not have clear</p>

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13
	Medium Term	~	?	0	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	relationship to the objective. <u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> It is possible that the offer and demand for local products and resources will increase through Policy QL2 as it supports businesses within villages which could offer local products.
	Long Term	~	?	0	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13
16. Waste	Short Term	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QL13 sets out aspects that will be considered and addressed when assessing major proposals for waste disposals. However, the policy would not have an effect on the achievement of the objective as it does not propose measures leading to waste reduction in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>In summary, the policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>By encouraging the re-use and extension of buildings Policy QL2 has potential to minimise construction waste which would arise from new buildings.</p>
	Medium Term	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	

SA Objective		Quality of Life Chapter (policy number)												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy	
		QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12			QL13
	Long Term	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	

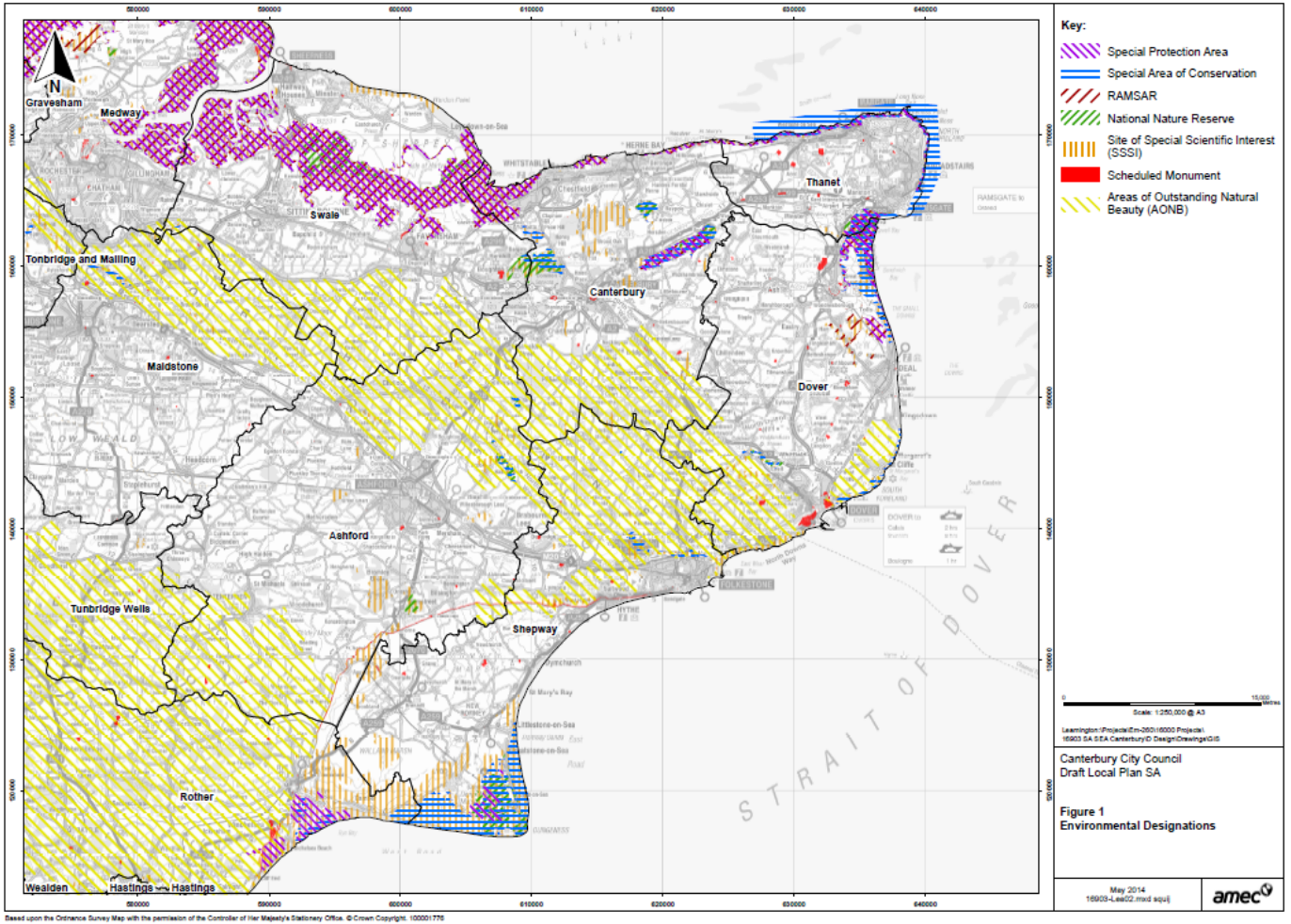
SA Objective	Quality of Life and Access to Facilities Chapter (policy number)													Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on effects of each policy
	QL1	QL2	QL3	QL4	QL5	QL6	QL7	QL8	QL9	QL10	QL11	QL12	QL13		
Summary															
<p>When regarded in isolation six policies of this chapter would have positive effects on the Economy and Employment and Rural/Coastal Communities. However, the cumulative effect of these policies is anticipated to be significantly positive as they are likely to result in a variety of investment opportunities, including health facilities. An increased number in businesses is likely to create local jobs and training opportunities. Furthermore, Policy QL7 has significant positive effects on the coastal community of Herne Bay as it safeguards land for community purposes aimed at providing services and housing according to local needs.</p> <p>The provision of services and facilities at new developments, locating new facilities at locations accessible via sustainable transport (QL5) and safeguarding of land at two locations for community purposes according to local needs (QL7) would significantly reduce the need for travel. When regarded in combination with positive effects derived from maintaining existing facilities (QL1, QL2, QL8, QL10) and the support of local farm shops (QL4) the cumulative effect of the policy is anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p>Eight policies of this chapter (QL1, QL2, QL4, QL5, QL7-QL10) have significant positive effects on Access to Services they are aimed at maintaining existing facilities and creating new ones where needed. Furthermore, the policies encourage equal access and are likely to stimulate the economy. The cumulative effect of the policies on the SA objective is anticipated to be significantly positive. The same effects are expected on Sustainable Living albeit 'only' six policies having significant positive effects on the objective when regarded in isolation.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of this chapter's policies is anticipated to be positive on the Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality and Quality of Life SA objectives.</p> <p>The policies of this chapter do not have a notable effect on the SA objectives relating to the following topics: Water Quality, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Housing, Use of Land, Natural Resources and Waste.</p> <p>No clear relationship between the policies and the objectives of Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion and High Quality Design and Sustainability has been identified.</p>															

Appendix J

Designated sites

Figure J1 below shows the location of Ramsar, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Canterbury and the surrounding districts.

Figure J1 Environmental Designations



Appendix K

Possible Indicators for Monitoring

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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of businesses satisfied with the local area as a business location <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 <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. <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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average distance travelled to place of work 	<p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Canterbury City Council Annual Canterbury District Business Survey</p> <p>Office for National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry</p> <p>Office for National Statistics (Labour Force Survey)</p> <p>Office for National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry & Annual Survey of Hours and earnings</p> <p>Office for National Statistics</p>
<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. <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). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing completions in rural areas • Skills deficits in rural areas 	<p>Canterbury City Council</p> <p>Natural England (Rural Services Survey)</p> <p>Canterbury City Council</p> <p>Office for National Statistics</p>
Protect and enhance the physical and natural environment		

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<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 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>	<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 as monitored by the Environment Agency.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shellfish Harvesting Area Classification. 	Food Standards Agency
<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 improve road safety?</p> <p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<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 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 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 	KCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of car free developments (i.e. developments where car ownership is neither provided for, nor allowed) 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of traffic 	Kent County Council
	<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). 	Canterbury City Council has a statutory obligation to monitor air quality. At present, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particles (PM10) are monitored. Annual Progress Reports are submitted to DEFRA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions 	Department of Energy and Climate Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The % of population who travel to work by public transport, cycle or foot 	Office for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average journey to work times/Travel to work time 	Office for National Statistics

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<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> <p>5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard. 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning applications refused on the grounds of potential damage to protected landscape. 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new protective designations (or extensions of existing designations) created to safeguard the landscape. 	Canterbury City Council
	<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. 	Canterbury City Council
	<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. 	Canterbury City Council
	<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. 	Canterbury City Council
	<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 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of listed buildings and number of listed buildings at risk 	English Heritage 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 Kent County Council

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
	<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 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"> 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. 	Annual Monitoring Report. Natural England The Nature Conservancy Council Kent Wildlife Trust
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in favourable condition. 	Natural England
	<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 SNCI 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 Area and type of Green Infrastructure created. 	Note: This indicator would require more development.

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<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?</p> <p>7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?</p> <p>7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?</p> <p>7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?</p> <p>7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. Average SAP rating for Local Authority owned buildings Total CO2 emission from gas and electricity usage ODPM Core Output Indicator 9 – Renewable energy capacity installed by type. 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. 	<p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Canterbury City Council (Note: Not known whether this would be feasible)</p> <p>Department of Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Canterbury City Council</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"> Compliance with Defra High Level Targets for flood and coastal erosion. Area of developed land on floodplain 	<p>Canterbury City Council Annual Report to Defra.</p> <p>Environment Agency</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</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 	<p>Note: Internet Service Providers may be able to provide this information</p> <p>Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Office for National Statistics</p>

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of income support claimants 	Office for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population within 20 minutes travel time of a sports centre. 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % 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. 	BV156 District Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to work or sporting facilities and methods of travel used. 	Audit Commission Office for National Statistics
<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 	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of pedestrians in town centres. 	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mixed use development schemes 	Canterbury City Council may collect data
<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.

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<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 	Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation
	<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 for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of housing by type (i.e. detached, semi-detached, terraced, flats) 	Office for 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?</p> <p>13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p>13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?</p> <p>13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?</p> <p>13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average number of business-related crimes reported. 	Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation
	<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 	Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation 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 	Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
Use resources and energy as efficiently as possible		
<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)?</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"> CLG Core Output Indicator H3 –New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land. 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. % of contaminated land remediated. 	<p>Annual Monitoring Report National Land Use Change Statistics</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report National Land Use Change Statistics</p> <p>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>
<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>Water Company Returns</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</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 	<p>Canterbury City Council Kent County Council</p> <p>Waste Dataflow Statistics - DEFRA/EA Kent County Council</p> <p>Waste Dataflow Statistics - DEFRA/EA Kent County Council</p>

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
management hierarchy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of new businesses dealing with recyclate within the district.	Kent County Council