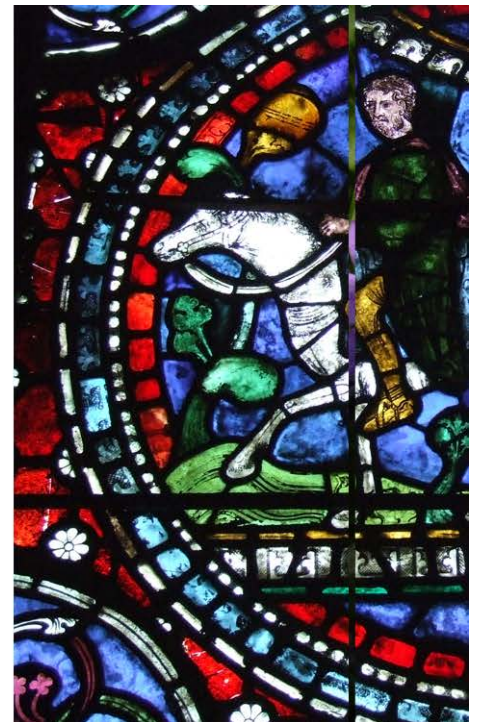




## Canterbury City Council

# Sustainability Appraisal of the draft Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report - Final



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

May 2013

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## Document Revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft for Comment	17.4.13
2	Final	10.5.13

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Doc Reg No. 16903-21

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# Non Technical Summary

## Purpose of this Report

This document is the non-technical summary of the sustainability appraisal of the 'Canterbury draft Local Plan'. It highlights the sustainability appraisal (SA) process and describes the key sustainability effects anticipated as a result of the different options and policies outlined in the draft Local Plan.

## The draft Local Plan

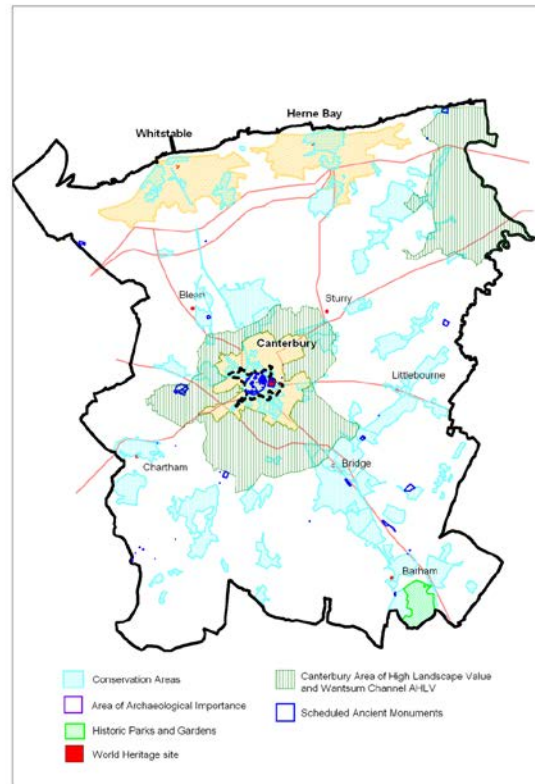
Canterbury has a population of approximately 152,000 people living in 64,000 dwellings. The population is projected to increase to 175,000 in 2035 and there is a need to ensure that this increase and the growth in the local economy are managed in a manner that is sustainable, promotes the widest benefits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

The draft Local Plan sets out the Council's Vision for the Canterbury District out to 2030 and provides the spatial planning response to the challenge of growth.

The development of the draft Local Plan reflects development 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, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and transport modelling amongst other studies.

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*



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*people and will be prepared to take the difficult decisions which may be needed when choices have been 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.'*

In addition to the Vision, the Council has drafted four Plan Objectives derived from the Futures work, the development of the Corporate Plan, the outcomes from various Local Plan studies and the Sustainability Appraisal work:

- 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 seeking to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided.

To realise the Vision and Objectives, the Council has drafted 152 policies across 12 topic chapters:

- Vision and Strategy (7 draft policies).
- Housing (10 draft policies).
- Economic Development and Employment (15 draft policies).
- Town Centres (12 draft policies).
- Transport (18 draft policies).
- Tourism (8 draft policies).
- Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change (13 draft policies).
- Design and the Built Environment (13 draft policies).
- Heritage (13 draft policies).
- Landscape and Biodiversity (16 draft policies).
- Open Space (14 draft policies).
- Quality of Life and Access to Facilities (13 draft policies).

The Vision, Plan Objectives and Policies have been assessed in this appraisals against 16 SA objectives (see **Table NTS 1**) to ensure that likely social, economic and environmental effects are identified, described and assessed.



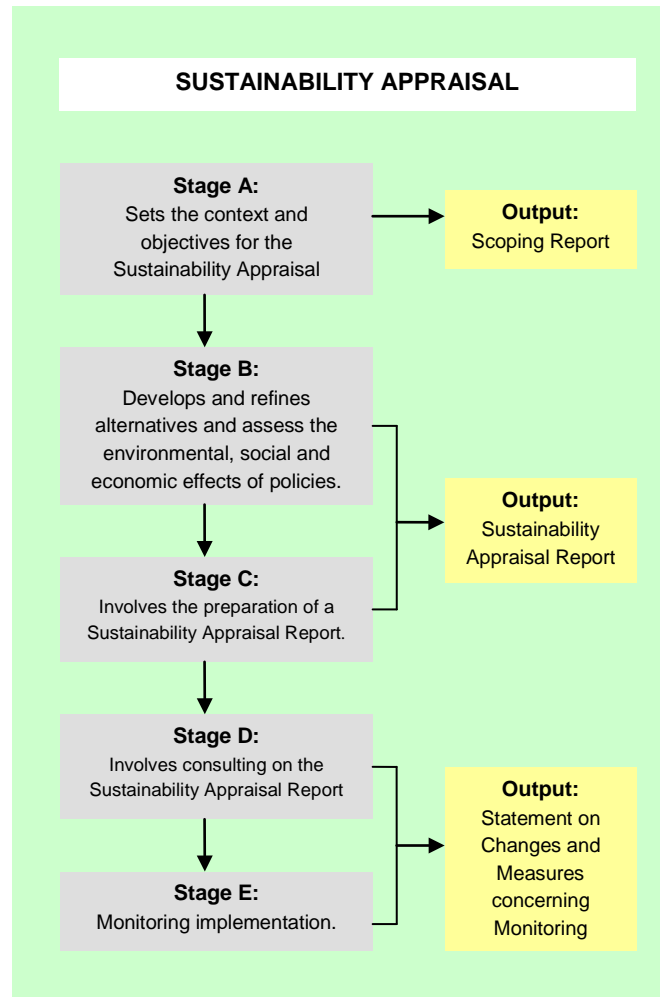
## Sustainability Appraisal

It is important to ensure that the development 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 draft 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 draft Local Plan on the area’s environmental, economic and social conditions. Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plans is a requirement under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004. 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.

## Sustainability Issues and Objectives

The 13 key sustainability issues identified for the district in the 2010 SA Scoping Report have been updated to reflect changes since this report was completed.

Sources of information used within the process have included new Canterbury City Council documents and data from Office for National Statistics (ONS), NOMIS and Neighbourhood statistics websites. These updated key sustainability issues have been used as a baseline against which the appraisal has been undertaken. The updated baseline has also been used to sense check the revised appraisal objectives detailed in the 2010 Scoping Report to ensure they remain appropriate to the appraisal of the draft Local Plan. The SA objectives are shown in **Table NTS 1**.



**Table NTS 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**
**Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

<p><b>1. Economy and Employment</b> To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.</p> <p><b>2. Rural/Coastal Communities</b> To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities.</p> <p><b>3. Water Quality</b> To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.</p> <p><b>4. Transport</b> Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p><b>5. Countryside and Historic Environment</b> To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)</p> <p><b>6. Geology and Biodiversity</b> To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity.</p> <p><b>7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality</b> To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency.</p> <p><b>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion</b> 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><b>9. Access to Services</b> Share access to services and benefits to prosperity fairly.</p> <p><b>10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation</b> To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living.</p> <p><b>11. High Quality Design and Sustainability</b> To encourage sustainable design and practice.</p> <p><b>12. Housing</b> To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.</p> <p><b>13. Quality of Life</b> To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District.</p> <p><b>14. Use of Land</b> To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns.</p> <p><b>15. Natural Resources</b> To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.</p> <p><b>16. Waste</b> To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste.</p>
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The draft Local Plan Vision, Objectives and Policies were appraised against each of the SA objectives drawing on the baseline information and relevant plans and programmes to predict the likely effects.

## Developing and Appraising the Spatial Options

SAs have been undertaken of the preliminary studies that have informed the development of the draft Local Plan. This included the Futures work, the development scenarios contained in the ‘Development Requirements Study’ and the sites contained in the SHLAA. In completing these SAs, the Council has sought to ensure that the strategic options and development sites identified have been tested for their contribution to sustainability and help to develop the evidence base to support the emerging Local Plan.

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 resulting SA found that the economic led scenario (E), based upon the preferred economic scenario from the Canterbury Futures Study, to be the most favourable<sup>1</sup>. The appraisal found this scenario to offer the greatest

<sup>1</sup> AMEC (2012) *Canterbury City Council Sustainability Appraisal of Development Scenarios*: Technical Note, July 2012



potential to achieve the appropriate balance (to optimise growth and minimise detrimental environmental effects). It detailed that 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 to mitigate any potentially significant negative impacts.

The overall strategy for growth contained in the draft Local Plan closely resembles 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). As a result, the impact on economy and employment will still be significantly positive. However, some development on greenfield land will be inevitable. The majority of development (approximately 65%) will be within strategic development sites, located predominately South of Canterbury centre and in the urban areas of Herne Bay and Whitstable. The strategic sites have been positioned to avoid sensitive sites and minimise negative impact. Some 15% of the housing will be developed within sites with existing planning permission and allocation. The location of the remaining demand is currently unknown but the policies of the draft Local Plan should ensure that chosen locations will not result in detrimental effects on economical, environmental or social aspects.

## Vision, Draft Objectives and Draft Policy Appraisal Results

The appraisal of the Vision, Objectives and Policies of the draft Local Plan policies 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 using a seven tier system presented below and thresholds of significance to ensure consistency throughout the appraisal. A commentary which considers cumulative effects as well as recommendations for improvement has also been completed.

Score	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Impact	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 Impact	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Major Negative Impact	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 Draft Plan Objectives

The Canterbury Vision and draft 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 against the following SA objectives: Economy and Employment, Rural/Coastal Communities, Access to Services, Housing and Quality of Life.

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.

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 generate increased quantities of waste.

## Policies

**Table NTS 2** summarises the results of the appraisal by showing anticipated effects of the draft Policy Chapters on the SA objectives. Furthermore, the cumulative effect on the objectives resulting from all chapters has been appraised.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Vision and Planning Strategy	Housing	Economic Development	Town Centre	Transport	Tourism	Climate Change	Design and Built Environment	Heritage	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 significantly 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 significantly positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
3. Water Quality	~	-	-/?	~	-/?	~	+	+	~	+	0	0	+	The cumulative effect of the policies of the draft Local Plan is considered to be positive despite shortcomings in the Housing Chapter.
4. Transport	++	--	--	++	++	?	~	++	0	~	++	++	-	A minor negative effect on the 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 significantly 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 objective is anticipated.
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	0	?	?	-	~	?	+	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 significantly 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 significantly 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)
	Vision and Planning Strategy	Housing	Economic Development	Town Centre	Transport	Tourism	Climate Change	Design and Built Environment	Heritage	Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	++	~	0	~	0	++	It is anticipated that the policies of the draft Local Plan will have a significantly positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
12. Housing	++	++	+	~	~	~	0	0	0	~	0	0	++	Albeit most chapters having no clear relationship or direct effect on the objective it has been assessed that the draft Local Plan will have significantly positive effects on the objective as housing requirements will be met.
13. Quality of Life	++	~	+	++	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	+	The policies of the draft Local Plan are anticipated to have a positive effect on the objective.
14. Use of Land	-	-/?	?	+	-/?	?	0	+	0	++	0	~	-	The cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as negative.
15. Natural Resources	/+_-	--	-	?	-/?	-	+	++	~	0	~	~	-	The cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as negative.
16. Waste	-/+	--	--	-	-/?	-	~	+	~	~	~	~	-	The cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as negative.

It is anticipated that 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 and Revitalisation, High Quality Design and Sustainability as well as Housing. The cumulative effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment objectives have also been assessed as significantly 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.

No cumulative significant negative effects have been identified; however, there are minor negative effects 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.

In some instances, the 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, 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.

There are a number of areas where the current draft policies could be revised and amended to produce an improved performance against the sustainability appraisal objectives (or to improve clarity) to aid implementation. These are as follows:

- **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.
- **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 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...').

- **Need to ensure effects of development on existing waste management infrastructure are considered in development** (particularly for sites of scale listed in SP3).
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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 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'*.



The Habitat Regulations Assessment Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment<sup>2</sup> has identified that based on the current policy wording, the Local Plan is likely to result in significant effects on European Sites and so an Appropriate Assessment would be required. However, it is noted that the Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment also sets out proposed policy amendments so that likely significant effects on European Sites can be avoided. Proposed wording could be added to SP1 and SP3 in response to these findings, incorporating further details on how the Council will mitigate for likely significant effects on European Sites related to the quantum and location of development, including the following wording, *‘No development will be permitted which may have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, as it would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan’*. We would strongly encourage the Council to adopt this recommendation to reduce current uncertainties recorded and enhance the performance against the Geology and Biodiversity appraisal objective.

We also note that Councils need 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 authorities are required to work collaboratively when developing their local plans, but also that they will be held accountable for their cross-boundary working when their plan is examined. The examination of local plans will determine whether the local planning authority has complied with the duty to co-operate. 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. The Council could include reference to text and policies such as CC9, CC13, HD7, QL6 and T1.

Further details of proposed mitigation measures can be found in the main report.

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<sup>2</sup> AMEC 2013, *Report to Canterbury City Council Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment*, AMEC May 2013.

## Next Steps

The draft Local Plan will be subject to a period of public consultation (June 2013 –August 2013), along with the SA Report and Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment. Once consultation responses have been received work will begin on revising the Local Plan for submission and examination. We would welcome your views on the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the draft Local Plan. All comments received by the closing date will be considered and the SA will be amended as appropriate.

## How to Comment

We hope you have found the information in this non-technical summary useful. To obtain a full copy of the full Sustainability Appraisal Report, containing the detailed assessment findings, please visit:

- [www.canterbury.gov.uk/planningpolicy](http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/planningpolicy)

or email:

- [planning.policy@canterbury.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@canterbury.gov.uk).

Further information may be obtained from the Planning Policy Team of Canterbury City Council on 01227 862199. Comments may also be submitted online at <http://canterbury-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal> during the consultation period. In particular, we would like to hear whether the impacts which are predicted are likely and whether there are any significant effects which have not been considered.

# Contents

Contents	xvii
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 <b>Background</b>	<b>1</b>
1.2 <b>Draft Local Plan</b>	<b>2</b>
1.2.1 Policy Context	2
1.2.2 The Canterbury draft Local Plan	2
1.3 <b>The Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal</b>	<b>4</b>
1.4 <b>Habitat Regulations Assessment</b>	<b>5</b>
1.5 <b>Purpose of this Report</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. Approach to Sustainability Appraisal</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 <b>Overview</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1.1 Key Sustainability Issues	7
2.1.2 Evolution of the Baseline	15
2.2 <b>Links to Other Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>16</b>
2.3 <b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Guide Questions</b>	<b>16</b>
2.4 <b>Compatibility</b>	<b>19</b>
2.5 <b>Appraising the Spatial Options and Proposed Policies</b>	<b>20</b>
2.5.1 Assessing Sustainability Performance	20
2.5.2 Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects	21
2.6 <b>When the SA was Undertaken and by Whom</b>	<b>21</b>
2.7 <b>Technical Difficulties</b>	<b>21</b>
2.7.1 Uncertainties and Assumptions	21
2.8 <b>Findings of the Habitat Regulation Assessment</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3. Appraisal of Effects</b>	<b>23</b>
3.1 <b>Appraising Sustainability Performance</b>	<b>23</b>
3.2 <b>Compatibility Matrices</b>	<b>23</b>
3.2.1 Summary of Compatibility - Canterbury Vision and the SA Objectives	23
3.2.2 Summary of Compatibility – draft Local Plan Objectives and the SA Objectives	27
3.3 <b>The Development of Preferred Development Option</b>	<b>30</b>
3.3.1 Findings of the Appraisal of the ‘Development Requirements Study’	30

3.3.2	Findings of the Appraisal of the SHLAA sites	32
3.3.3	The Draft Local Plan Preferred Development Option	33
3.4	<b>Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan Policies</b>	<b>42</b>
3.4.1	Vision and Planning Strategy	43
3.4.2	Housing	45
3.4.3	Economic Development	46
3.4.4	Town Centre	46
3.4.5	Transport	47
3.4.6	Tourism	48
3.4.7	Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	49
3.4.8	Design and the Built Environment	50
3.4.9	Heritage	51
3.4.10	Landscape and Biodiversity	51
3.4.11	Open Space	52
3.4.12	Quality of Life and Access to Facilities	52
3.5	<b>Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects</b>	<b>53</b>
3.5.1	Cumulative Effects Arising From the Draft Local Plan Policies	53
3.5.2	Cumulative Effects Arising From Other Plans and Programmes'	59
<b>4.</b>	<b>Conclusion and Recommendations</b>	<b>61</b>
4.1	<b>Key Conclusions Emerging from the Appraisal</b>	<b>61</b>
4.1.1	Preferred Development Option	61
4.1.2	Draft Policies	61
4.2	<b>Key Recommendations Emerging from the Appraisal</b>	<b>62</b>
4.3	<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>64</b>
4.4	<b>The Next Steps</b>	<b>64</b>
4.5	<b>Quality Assurance</b>	<b>65</b>
Table 2.1	Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury	8
Table 2.2	SA Objectives	16
Table 2.3	The SA Objectives Compared Against the SEA Directive Issues	19
Table 3.1	Compatibility Matrix - Vision	25
Table 3.2	Compatibility Matrix - Core Objectives	28
Table 3.3	Configuration of Proposed Sites in Proposed Development Option	35
Table 3.4	Appraisal of the Proposed Sites in Proposed Development Option	36
Table 3.5	Configuration of Proposed Sites for the 'Canterbury Focus' Option	37
Table 3.6	Appraisal of the Proposed Sites for the 'Canterbury Focus' Option	38
Table 3.7	Configuration of Proposed Sites for the 'Coastal Towns and Hersden Focus' Option	39
Table 3.8	Appraisal of the Proposed Sites for the 'Coastal Towns and Hersden' Option	40
Table 3.9	Comparison of the results of the SHLAA SA for the three options	42
Table 3.10	Results of the cumulative effect assessment	55

Appendix A	Quality Assurance
Appendix B	Baseline
Appendix C	Review of plans and programmes
Appendix D	Significance Thresholds
Appendix E	Appraisal of the draft Local Plan Policies
Appendix F	Designated sites
Appendix G	Possible indicators for monitoring





# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Canterbury City Council (CCC) has completed the ‘Canterbury District Local Plan Preferred Option Consultation Draft’ setting out the Vision, Plan Objectives and planning policies that will guide development in the district. AMEC E&I UK Ltd (AMEC) was commissioned by Canterbury City Council to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Canterbury District Local Plan Preferred Option Consultation Draft (hereafter 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 development 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, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and transport modelling amongst other studies. Sustainability Appraisals (SAs) have been undertaken of the Futures work, the development scenarios contained in the ‘Development Requirements Study’ and the sites contained in the SHLAA. In completing these SAs, the Council has sought to ensure that the strategic options and development sites identified have been tested for their contribution to sustainability and help to develop the evidence base to support the emerging 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)<sup>3</sup>, and which has been revised to reflect more recent information where available. The SA objectives have been informed by those of national, regional and local policy and baseline information with particular reference to local sustainability issues reflected in the Community and Environmental Strategies. 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 Canterbury Local Plan.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

## 1.2 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 Framework (NPPF)<sup>4</sup> which has provided the broad planning policy framework for local planning authorities (LPA) and then, consistent with the principles of localism, devolved greater responsibility to the LPA for policy making (for example targets for affordable housing and development on previous developed land). The revocation order for the Regional Strategy for the South East came into force on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2013<sup>5</sup>. 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 and landscapes, waste and minerals. It is understood that the draft Canterbury Local Plan has been written in anticipation of the revocation.

### 1.2.2 The Canterbury draft Local Plan

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

#### The Vision for Canterbury

The vision for Canterbury can be found in the 'Vision and Strategy' Chapter of the Draft Local Plan:

*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 been 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.'*

<sup>4</sup> DCLG (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012

<sup>5</sup> DCLG (2013), *The Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order* February 2013

## The Objectives of draft Local Plan

The 'Vision and Strategy' Chapter of the Draft Local Plan includes four Plan Objectives derived from the Futures work, the development of the Corporate Plan, the outcomes from various Local Plan studies and the Sustainability Appraisal work:

- 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 seeking to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided.

## The Spatial Choices – Where Will Development Occur?

The draft plan sets out, in a number of strategic policies, the amount and proposed location of development for the district. The majority of dwellings (9,000 out of a total of 15,600 dwellings) will be located within the 8 strategic development sites, with the highest proportion of development located within Canterbury and Herne Bay. The sites are located as follows:

- One site in South Canterbury with 4000 dwellings and 70,000 sqm of employment floorspace;
- Four sites in Herne Bay comprising of 2,800 dwellings in total and 49,000 sqm of employment floorspace;
- One site in Whitstable with 400 dwellings; and
- Two rural sites, one in Sturry/Broad Oak with 1000 dwellings and another North of Hersden with 800 dwellings and 1000 sqm of business space.

Approximately 15% of the dwellings required will be located on existing allocations and sites with planning permission. The remaining dwellings 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).

## The draft Policies

Canterbury's draft Local Plan contains chapters and policies that cover the following topics:

- Vision and objectives for the growth and development of the district and 7 draft policies which include the presumption in favour of sustainable development, the scale and location of growth and proposed strategic development sites.
- Housing which has 10 draft policies.
- Economic Development which has 15 draft policies.
- Town centre which has 12 draft policies.
- Transport which has 18 draft policies.
- Tourism which has 8 draft policies.
- Climate Change which includes mitigation and adaptation and which has 13 draft policies.
- Design and the Built Environment which has 13 draft policies being considered.
- Heritage which has a 13 draft policies.
- Biodiversity which includes the protection and enhancement of the district's agricultural land, coastlines, landscapes, biodiversity and geological interest and which has an indicative 16 policies.
- Open space which has 14 draft policies.
- Quality of Life and access to facilities (which includes community infrastructure, pollution prevention and minimising effects from waste management facilities) includes 13 draft policies.

### 1.3 The Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

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. The Government has also provided guidance to local planning authorities on the implementation of the SEA Directive in respect of preparing local development documents<sup>6</sup>.

An SA of the local plan will ensure that the likely social, economic and environmental effects are identified and the vision, objectives and proposed policies will be 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.

## 1.4 Habitat Regulations Assessment

Under the *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2010* 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 that 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 *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2010*, known as the Habitats Regulations, Canterbury City Council as the competent body, must determine if their draft Local Plan is likely to have a significant (adverse<sup>7</sup>) 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 four internationally designated sites within the District:

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

<sup>6</sup> ODP, September 2005: *Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*

<sup>7</sup> Though beneficial effects may arise from a plan, only adverse effects are considered to be of consequence in undertaking Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Other sites which lie close to the Canterbury District include the Wye and Crundale Downs SAC; the Parkgate Downs SAC; the Thanet Coast SAC and the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC.

In accordance with these regulations a Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment 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 appraisal.

## 1.5 Purpose of this Report

This SA Report aims to highlight the high level sustainability associated with the draft Local Plan. It is anticipated that this information, in conjunction with the consultation responses and other technical reports being completed, will help inform and guide decision makers to identify the most appropriate planning policies that may be brought forward to help guide and realise future development and growth in the district.

This report is structured as follows:

**Section 1: Introduction.** This section provides a background to the SA process and requirements for SA. It also sets out the draft Local Plan policies.

**Section 2: Approach to Sustainability Appraisal.** This section sets out the SA objectives and the appraisal criteria used to assess the development options.

**Section 3: The Assessment of Effects.** This section identifies the assessment of the effects of the draft Local Plan.

**Section 4: Conclusions and Recommendations.** This section provides 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 for the proposed policies.



## 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 Vision, Objectives and Policies have been appraised. The SA objectives used for this appraisal are consistent with those developed to appraise other Canterbury City Council documents and were consulted upon in the 2010 Scoping Report<sup>8</sup>. The appraisal objectives reflect an analysis of baseline conditions and plans and programmes and 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 Geographic Diversity;
- 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.

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<sup>8</sup> 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. The 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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps)). Historic flood events such as in 1953 resulted in flooding of the flooding 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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](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 2009, Canterbury District emitted 832,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, giving a per capita release of 5.6 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 7.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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. 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](http://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](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)). Climate change effects have already been demonstrated in the Canterbury District, most notably the drought conditions in 2004-06 ([www.southeastwater.co.uk](http://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 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 is associated with important wetland habitats either side of Canterbury. The Stodmarsh SPA an important wetland habitat to the north east of Canterbury which is protected through national and international designations.
- o Some of the southern parts of the Canterbury district lie within the Kent Downs. 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 for 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 the 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 (Canterbury City Council Planning Policy Annual Monitoring Report April 2011 - March 2012).

Kent is home to 24 UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats and 85 BAP priority species ([www.kentbap.org.uk](http://www.kentbap.org.uk)) of which 35 have been recorded in the Canterbury district by the Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre ([www.canterbury.gov.uk](http://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 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV) and Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) (Draft Landscape and Biodiversity Assessment 2012 [www.canterbury.gov.uk](http://www.canterbury.gov.uk)).

Several Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within the 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](http://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. However during 2013 the Council will introduce a revised collection system improving the range of material collected from the kerbside. From June 2013 the Council will introduce two weekly collection of glass and cartons and a weekly collection of food waste to all properties. Some 10,000 properties with limited storage space will have a weekly collection of all waste streams

Domestic waste for landfill is collected fortnightly throughout Canterbury district. However during 2013 the Council will introduce a revised collection system improving the range of material collected from the kerbside. From June 2013 the Council will introduce two weekly collection of glass and cartons and a weekly collection of food waste to all properties. Some 10,000 properties with limited storage space will 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](http://www.kent.gov.uk)).

In 2011/12 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 52,731 tonnes of household waste. Over the same period, residents produced 466kg of household waste per household, 43% of which was recycled, reused or composted, which compares favourably to the Kent County Council average of 616kg of household waste per household and a recycling rate of 41% (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/>). CCC is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest recycler in Kent and 170<sup>th</sup> in the country. It is expected that up to 60% will be recycled once the scheme has been introduced. Currently the Councils residual waste goes to landfill, but it is intended that this waste will eventually be sent to Allington via a waste transfer station located in the district.

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](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)).

Canterbury district is covered by two Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). These are the North Kent and Swale CAMS area and the Stour CAMS ([www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://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](http://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 84%) with agricultural licences accounting for 10% of the annual abstractions (Environment Agency (2003) The Stour Catchment Abstraction Management 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, the 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](http://www.southernwater.co.uk)).

Water quality may be affected by point and diffuse pollution. In line with the Water Framework Directive, 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 exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) air quality objective (AQO) of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 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 NO<sub>2</sub>. 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](http://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 were inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage site in 1988<sup>9</sup>. The world heritage site is one of only 28 sites in the UK ([www.unesco.org.uk](http://www.unesco.org.uk)).

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 Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and 2 grade II historic parks and gardens in the Canterbury district. The Heritage at Risk Register South East 2012 (English Heritage) includes 15 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district. Heritage assets at risk include: 1 Grade II\*, 6 Grade II, 4 SAMS 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. (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/herdetail.aspx?crit=&ctid=97&id=4771>)

In 2011/12, the net expenditure of Council spending on culture and heritage was £6,484,000 (Canterbury City Council <http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf>). During 2011 the City Council continued to operate the Conservation Grants Scheme targeted towards essential repairs and restoration with an annual budget of £20,000. The annual budget for conservation grants is anticipated to rise to £30,000 pa in 2012/2013 (<http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/main.cfm?objectid=1595>).

**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 (Source: Office for National Statistics) with 63,975 dwellings (Housing Strategic Statistical Appendix). The population of Canterbury has 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). 10,740 private sector properties do not meet the Decent Homes Standard. Putting this right will cost £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 are 18 Registered Social Landlords in Canterbury District in 2013 (Source: [Canterbury.gov.uk](http://www.canterbury.gov.uk)). Housing associations (HAs) provide most new Affordable Homes and own 2156 (about 3.5%) of housing stock (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016).

In September 2011 the average house price in the district was £230,700, compared to £223,000 in 2007 (although the small number of transactions may distort this figure) (Canterbury District Housing Strategy 2012-2016). Property prices are on average £33,000 higher than 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
- The High Speed 1 rail service may attract 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 they will provide new homes for the growing population, but could put pressure on environmental assets (such as greenfield sites), and water resources.

The huge 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 housing market.

**Issue summary:** The need to meet local housing needs will require that new development comes forward on previously developed land

<sup>9</sup> full details of the justification are available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/496>



## Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

(PDL) and, given the small amounts of PDL available, also on green field land. Meeting housing needs whilst also minimising the impact of development on the districts 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 (CCC 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 (CCC 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 (2012) reaffirms this finding. Three quarters (75.8%) of the working age population in Canterbury district were economically active which is lower than 79% in the South East.

In terms of unemployment in July 2012 the claimant rate was 2.4% (2,376 claimants) in the district which was lower than the Kent level (3.4%), south east region (2.5%) and UK levels (3.8%). In July 2012 there was still over 1,200 more people claiming job seeker allowance in the district than in June 2008.

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). Therefore to date the structural impact of the recession has 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 worst hit overall to date. 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. private sector knowledge based sector) gained almost 900 jobs 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 2012 median gross weekly earnings for all employees in Canterbury District was almost £341.50, which was lower than average county, regional and national levels (£388.60, £430.50 and £405.00 respectively) (ASHE, 2012). 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.

Although qualification levels in Canterbury are relatively high at 80.2% of the working age have some form of qualification NVQ1 and above it is 6.4% lower than South East and 2.5% lower than the national average. The percentage of people in Canterbury with an NVQ4 qualification and above is 31.9% which is also lower than the South East (36.2%) and national (32.9%) averages. Just above 14% of Canterbury's population has no qualification which is above both the South East (7.9%) and national averages (10.6%).

According to the indices of deprivation from 2010 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>) Canterbury is ranked as the seventh out of twelve local authorities (in Kent (these figures exclude the Medway)) in terms of deprivation (where one is the most deprived); Canterbury is ranked at the 163<sup>rd</sup> 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. The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. There were 4,175 businesses registered for VAT in Canterbury (Nomis, 2007), which was an increase of 50 businesses from the previous year of 2006. This is not in accordance with the North West region which has had consistent growth of 3.2% for the period from 2006 to 2007. According to official 'business demography' data, 5,005 enterprises were active in the district in 2010 rising from 4,725 in 2004. The area experienced growth of 6% between 2004 and 2010 (60 new businesses net per year) (Source: ONS, 2012). Canterbury is (ranked out of 100 where 1 is the worst) 39<sup>th</sup> for median full time earnings, 49<sup>th</sup> for gross value added per head (£), and 50<sup>th</sup> for the stock of VAT registered businesses (Canterbury City Council (2008) medium term financial strategy 2008-2012).

Five of Canterbury districts Super Output Areas (SOA's) (which measure deprivation within individual wards) are within the 20% of most deprived SOA's in England. These are Gorrell, Seasalter, Wincheap, Westgate and Heron wards (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)*

## Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

### I. Transport

At the time of the last census in 2011 22.9% of households in the District did not have a car or van. This compares with the South East average of 18.6% and the national average of 27%. 31% of households have access to two or more cars or vans. This compares with a national average of 25.8%. (Source: Office of National Statistics, March 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 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 13 million people using the Park and Ride every year since it opened. The key transport issues for Canterbury are:

- Congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 ring-road
- Increase the frequency, speed and availability of public transport services and improve integration
- Linking transport investment with development plan priorities and strategic development allocations at the City of Canterbury
- Reduce the impact of traffic on the historic environment and air quality in the city.

A new Canterbury District Transport Strategy is being prepared alongside the local plan and the strategy has four key strands to tackle congestion and reduce car dependency:

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

Total off-street parking provision in Canterbury is 4,273 and the peak Weekend Demand is 3,893 (Canterbury City Council).

Canterbury District has 3 Park and Ride sites, 28 School Travel Plans and 20 Walking Buses. The number of trips on Park and Ride [year ending 2012] was 960,000 trips. (Source: Canterbury City Council Transport Department). On 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2012 the Canterbury Hospital Park and Ride was launched as an alternative to local parking for staff and visitors. According to the Canterbury City Council, there are 43 bus routes, 9 train stations, 3 train lines and 32 cycleways. The length of the cycle routes measure about 67 km long (Source: Canterbury City Council Transport Department). '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 Canterbury district.

The following cycleway improvements are proposed:

- A new riverside cycle path will be provided between Toddler's Cove and the end of Whitehall Road (going underneath Rheims Way).
- Oyster Bay Trail (Swalecliffe to Whitstable) to complete a missing link in the coastal cycle route network. It is proposed that Regional Cycle Route 15 continues from Swalecliffe towards the Harbour, with a new (mainly traffic-free) cycle route link being provided to the Crab & Way as well as improvements to the existing Crab & Winkle Way in the town.
- A cycle route is planned for construction between Herne Bay railway station and the Thanet Way to enable a continuous link to Herne Bay High School.
- A new shared use pedestrian/cycle route will also be provided along Station Road West to St Dunstan's Street and will be implemented by summer 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 (Source 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) (Source Southeastern). High Speed One services now stop at the 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, reducing park and ride provision in the city centre, provision of an A2 off-slip road at Wincheap, a relief road through Wincheap and a suitable junction with the A28, development of Urban Traffic Management and Control to maximise use of the existing road network, bus lanes and priority measures, extend and improve walking and cycling routes, and improvements between Canterbury West railway station and the city centre (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.

**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

## Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

*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 37 primary schools within Canterbury District, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools ([www.kent.gov.uk](http://www.kent.gov.uk)).

In 2010, within Canterbury District 26.6% of the population have NVQ level 4 or above. This is lower than for the South East (33.9%) and Great Britain as a whole (31.3%). The percentage of the population with no qualifications at all is 7.2% of the working age population which is lower than as the South East (8.5%) and Great Britain as a whole (11.3%) ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)). The Secondary Strategic Planning document 2007-2017 suggests that 5,665 secondary places for years 7-11 will be required by 2012 and 5,078 places by 2017, allowing for 5% surplus capacity within secondary schools over the district as a whole. These figures suggest a need to remove 275 secondary places for years 7-11 by 2012 and 862 places by 2017 ([www.kenttrustweb.org.uk](http://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 over subscribed 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](http://www.kenttrustweb.org.uk)).

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.

Between 2008 and 2010 life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.7 years, higher than for the South East (83.5) and England as a whole (82.3). For the same period males life expectancy at birth was 79 years which was marginally lower than the South East (79.7) but higher than England (78.2) (Canterbury District Profile, April 2013).

The 2011 census data 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 (Source: Office for National Statistics).

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) (Office for National Statistics).

While the District of Canterbury 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, and education and housing. Four wards in particular are within top 10% most disadvantaged wards in Kent. Data emerging from the 2011 census indicates that the wards of Seasalter, Greenhill, Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have SOAs in the 20% most deprived in England.

The new Canterbury Community Safety Partnership Plan 2012 – 2015 refers to the Canterbury City Council Residents Survey 2010 and states that community safety issues are of high priority to local residents. When asked what makes somewhere a good place to live, the largest response, 567 people, 56.24%, said 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. (Office for National Statistics)

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 but neither providing Accident and Emergency services. The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford ([www.nhs.uk](http://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 run 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 run 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 4 new neighbourhood bodies were established (Source; 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).*



## Key Sustainability Issues for Canterbury

### 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 2009, Canterbury consumed 585.1 GWh of electricity and an average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh ([http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy\\_stats/regional/regional.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/regional.aspx)).

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 Maidstone.

Canterbury generates 19,002 MWh of renewable energy; 3,880 from Biomass, 14,615 from EfW, and 507 from micro-generation. As of September 2011, there is no further renewable energy that is in planning or construction.

The Kent Renewable Energy Report identifies a potential of almost 300MW on onshore wind generation by 2031.

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 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 (source: [www.vattenfall.co.uk/en/kentish-flats.htm](http://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).*

### M. Sustainable Tourism.

Canterbury district comprises a wide and diverse range of tourist activities from sight seeing around historic Canterbury to kite surfing on the coast. Canterbury offers a diverse range of activities for tourists and boasts Kent's most visited tourist attraction. Canterbury boasts a rich heritage stretching back to prehistoric times. Visitors have been a feature of Canterbury since the murder of Thomas Beckett in 1170. The pilgrims which visited Canterbury inspired Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

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 emerging city council 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, as part of the LDF, 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 B** which includes the baseline information tables also includes data identifying future trends. **Table 2.1** identifies a few of the key traits of the evolving baseline. Once the Local Plan has been adopted, the results of implementation of the spatial policies which it contains will influence the future development 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 to ensure 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.

Approximately 113 plans, programmes and strategies 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 C** of this report. From the review of these plans and programmes, a number of key environmental protection objectives have been identified, these are summarised in **Appendix C** where a summary of the aims and the key targets is also provided.

## 2.3 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Guide Questions

Establishing appropriate objectives and guide questions is central to assessing the sustainability effects of the draft Local Plan. Broadly, the 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 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 plans and programmes and the identification of the resulting key sustainability issues. Both the 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 links is included in the third column.

**Table 2.2 SA Objectives**

SA Objective	Key questions/guidance	SEA Dir. Topic
<b>Sustainable innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment</b>		
<b>1. Economy and Employment</b> 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

SA Objective	Key questions/guidance	SEA Dir. Topic
<b>2. Rural/Coastal Communities</b> 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
<b>Protect and enhance the physical and natural environment</b>		
<b>3. Water Quality</b> 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
<b>4. Transport</b> 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
<b>5. Countryside and Historic Environment</b> 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
<b>6. Geology and Biodiversity</b> 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?	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna
<b>7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality</b> 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
<b>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion</b> 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
<b>Just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing</b>		
<b>9. Access to Services</b> 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

SA Objective	Key questions/guidance	SEA Dir. Topic
<b>10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation</b> 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
<b>11. High Quality Design and Sustainability</b> 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
<b>12. Housing</b> 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
<b>13. Quality of Life</b> 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
<b>Use resources as efficiently as possible</b>		
<b>14. Use of Land</b> 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)? 14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded & underused land? 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?	Soil, Material Assets, Landscape
<b>15. Natural Resources</b> 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
<b>16. Waste</b> 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 Issues**

SEA Directive Issue	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 Compatibility

The Canterbury Vision and Plan Objectives are identified in the draft Local Plan and are reproduced in **Section 1.2** of this report. It is important that the vision and objectives are aligned with the sustainability objectives (see ODPM guidance<sup>10</sup> Task B1). This has been tested by assessing the relationship between the SA objectives and the Vision and Plan Objectives. Each of the elements of the Canterbury Vision and the 4 Plan Objectives has 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 score the compatibility of the vision and core objectives.

<b>+</b>	<b>Compatible</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Incompatible</b>

The results of the comparison of the Vision are shown in **Table 3.1** and the Plan Objectives in **Table 3.2** and the results summarised in **Section 3.2.1** and **Section 3.2.2** respectively.

<sup>10</sup> ODPM (November 2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents: Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities*.

## 2.5 Appraising the Spatial Options and Proposed Policies

The draft Local Plan presents the proposed development option for the district identifying the key housing and employment land allocations appropriate to the identified local need. The alternatives to this preferred option have been appraised through the completion of the SA of development scenarios contained in the Development Requirements study and the sites contained in the SHLAA. It is not proposed to repeat this appraisal; however, the findings are summarised in section 3.3. The section concludes with the justification for the selection of the preferred combination of spatial development, set out by the Council.

### 2.5.1 Assessing Sustainability Performance

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 term (beyond 2020).

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

- The sustainability objectives and criteria;
- A commentary on significant impacts including any assumptions or uncertainties;
- A score indicating the nature of the impact; and
- Recommendations as to how the proposals may be improved against the SA objectives including any mitigation or enhancements which could be considered in the next steps of policy formation.

The qualitative scoring system used to assess the effect of the proposal is shown below.

Score	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed option/policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Impact	The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed option/policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Minor Negative Impact	The proposed option/policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposed option/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 option/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 D**.

A summary of the results of the appraisal of the draft Local Plan is presented in **Section 3.4** of this report. The appraisal matrices are presented in **Appendix E** of this report.

### 2.5.2 Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects

The individual policies and sections 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 how the policies sit together. Throughout the appraisal matrices (**Appendix E**), 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 3.3** and summarised in **Section 3.8.2**. Additional commentary is also provided where the draft Local Plan may have effects on conjunction with other infrastructure related plans.

## 2.6 When the SA was Undertaken and by Whom

This SA of the draft Local Plan was undertaken by AMEC in Spring 2013, informed by the input of 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. The high-level nature of the development policies and necessarily a lack of specificity about proposed locations, sites and extent has meant that a number of assumptions have been made about the nature of the development. These uncertainties and assumptions are outlined in section 2.7.1. This has resulted in a number of the potential effects on the SA objectives as being assessed as uncertain at this stage.

### 2.7.1 Uncertainties and Assumptions

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 (ie 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 % 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 DECC 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 Habitat Regulation Assessment

The Habitat Regulations Assessment Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment<sup>11</sup> has identified that based on the current policy wording, the Local Plan is likely to result in significant effects on European Sites and so an Appropriate Assessment would be required. However, it is noted that the Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment also sets out proposed policy amendments so that likely significant effects on European Sites can be avoided. Proposed wording could be added to SP1 and SP3 in response to these findings, incorporating further details on how the Council will mitigate for likely significant effects on European Sites related to the quantum and location of development, including the following wording, *‘No development will be permitted which may have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, as it would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan’*.

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<sup>11</sup> AMEC 2013, *Report to Canterbury City Council Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment*, AMEC May 2013.



## 3. Appraisal of Effects

### 3.1 Appraising Sustainability Performance

This section describes the results of the appraisal of effects of the draft Local Plan against the SA objectives. This section assesses the compatibility of the Canterbury Vision and Plan Objectives with the SA objectives. It then presents the summary of the appraisals of the effects of the preferred development option and proposed policies against the SA objectives (full appraisal matrixes are presented in **Appendix E**).

### 3.2 Compatibility Matrices

Compatibility 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 3.2** contains the matrix which appraises the Canterbury Vision while **Table 3.3** 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 chapter ‘Vision and Planning Strategy’ of the draft Local Plan, 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 community will be ‘*supported by the quality of life and housing of appropriate scale and quality*’. With the Vision, the Canterbury City 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; and Sustainable Living and Revitalisation. However, some subcomponents of the Vision are neutral towards the SA objectives. The Vision is compatible with the Quality of Life allowing that there are uncertainties relating to growth and the appraisal indicates that positive and negative effects are possible.

The Vision and all its subcomponents are neutral towards the SA objectives for Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion.

Although the vision aims for “well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth” there are the potential for conflicts. There are potentially conflicting interests between economic growth and environmental aspects particularly with the objectives of Water Quality, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality 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 though 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 in relation to Natural Resources and Waste. However, this subcomponent also creates an incentive for the protection and enhancement of the Countryside and Historic Environment as they attract visitors into the district.

## Summary

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 ('Vision and 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')

The 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 compatible with the Access to Services, Sustainable Living and Revitalisation as well as Housing SA objectives. Conflicts are seen 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 in additional waste arising. There are uncertainties around how an increased economy would influence the SA objectives of Water Quality, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality as well as Use of Land as effects could be negative or positive depending on measures taken. The Plan Objective is neutral towards the areas relating to Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion as well as High Quality Design and Sustainability.

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

Encouraging the provision of housing has beneficial effects on the Economy and Employment of the area, including Rural/Coastal Communities as well as on the Housing and Quality of Life SA objectives. 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 compatible with the SA objectives Natural Resources and Waste. However, it must be noted that these issues are addressed and likely to be minimised through the policies of the draft Local Plan. There are uncertainties around how this Plan Objective would influence the SA objectives of Water Quality, Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion, High Quality Design and Sustainability as well as Use of Land. The Plan Objective is neutral towards the SA Objectives relating to Access to Services and Sustainable Living and Revitalisation.

#### 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: Economy and Employment, Rural/Coastal Communities, Water Quality, Countryside and Historic Environment, Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion, Access to Services,

Sustainable Living and Revitalisation, Quality of Life, Use of Land and Natural Resources. There are uncertainties around how this objective would influence the SA objective of Housing as it poses restrictions to areas of development. Further, no clear relationship between the Plan Objective and the area of Transport, High Design and Sustainability as well as Waste has been identified.

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

Resulting from the broad range of the term 'sustainable communities' the fourth Plan Objective has been assessed as compatible with the majority of the SA objectives. This is backed up 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 resident's quality of life. The effect that provision of facilities will have on Use of Land is uncertain as it is dependent on locations chosen. The Plan Objective is neutral towards the SA Objectives relating to Housing.

**Table 3.2 Compatibility Matrix - Core Objectives**

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 seeking 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 seeking 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 The Development of Preferred Development Option

The preferred development option is described in Section 1.2 of this report (chapter 1, policy SP4 of the draft Local Plan). It reflects the consideration of alternative development scenarios, detailed in the Development Requirements Study as well as the individual sites identified through SHLAA process.

#### 3.3.1 Findings of the Appraisal of the 'Development Requirements Study'

In 2011, a Development Requirements Study was undertaken by Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP)<sup>12</sup> in partnership with Canterbury City Council, with input from Kent County Council's demography and economic forecasting teams. This considered a number of realistic development scenarios 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.
- Housing led scenario based on meeting housing needs out to 2031:
  - Scenario J. Housing Need.

<sup>12</sup> Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (2012), *Canterbury Development Requirements Study: Final Report*, February 2012



Each of the development scenarios was appraised against the sixteen SA objectives with the results presented in a Technical Report to the Council<sup>13</sup>. The appraisal identifies 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 show 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 will 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 shop, service and community facilities. These options therefore score significantly negative for housing, economy, and sustainable community/quality of life objectives. However, developing only on land which is currently committed minimises any negative effects on environmental objectives.
- **Scenarios B, D and G have similar impacts on all of the sustainability objectives.** Land take associated with these scenarios is broadly consistent with previous trends in the district; however, it remains unclear whether the environmental effects will be significant. This is due to the uncertainties over where the actual development will be located and whether sites will be adjacent or close to sensitive and important biodiversity, geological, landscape and cultural sites.
- **Scenario C represents 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 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 has the potential for significantly negative impacts on biodiversity and countryside/historic environment** as it requires 446 ha of land although it also has a significantly positive effect on the local economy. The negative effects on the natural environment could be minimised or reduced by avoiding siting development in, adjacent to or close 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), have a significantly positive impact on economy objectives.** However, an increase in out-commuting in scenario F will place additional pressure on transport infrastructure above scenarios I and J. Significant investment in the transport infrastructure could reduce these negative impacts. Without a proportionate allocation of employment land, whilst there will be a significant increase in the population over time, many people will need to travel outside the district to work. This will limit the economic benefits that will accrue to the district. Despite this, the overall effect on the local economy will still be significant due to the substantial number of homes 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, is also highlighted. However, scenario F highlights that concentrating such a high proportion of development (70%) within Canterbury City neglects objectives within rural and coastal areas, including affordable housing targets and contributing to

<sup>13</sup> AMEC (2012), Sustainability Appraisal of Development Options, Technical Report

viability and vitality in these areas. Furthermore, focusing on development within Canterbury City increases the land take around urban fringes increasing the significantly negative effect within these areas for environmental objectives. Although scenarios I and J reduce negative impacts within the urban fringes, they spread the significantly negative effects to rural and coastal areas.

The appraisal concluded that scenario E offers the greatest potential to achieve the appropriate balance (to optimise growth and minimise detrimental environmental effects). It detailed that 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.

### 3.3.2 Findings of the Appraisal of the SHLAA sites

Following on from the SHLAA process commenced by the Council, a total of 181 sites were identified in the Canterbury District. These are categorised by broad location as follows:

- 42 infill sites;
- 49 sites are 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 sixteen SA objectives, with the results presented in a Technical Report to the Council<sup>14</sup>. In consequence, 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 (unsurprisingly) significant positive effects on Housing. In addition, the majority of sites would also have positive effects on Rural/Coastal Communities and Access to Housing. Conversely, almost two-thirds of sites are likely to have negative effects on Biodiversity and 90% are likely to have negative effects on Countryside and Historic Environment.

A total of 14 sites (amounting to 35ha of land) were appraised as having positive or significantly positive effects against the majority of the sustainability objectives. In general, small infill sites performed particularly well against 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 significantly negative effects against the majority of the sustainability objectives. In general, rural sites, especially those that are not serviced by good public transport performed poorly against the sustainability objectives. This is due to the significant and

<sup>14</sup> AMEC 2012, *Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment*: Technical Report

minor negative effects these sites are expected to have on Water Quality, Transport, Countryside & Historic Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Flood Risk, Sustainable Living and Use of Land.

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

To meet the Housing needs under 'Scenario E' of the Development Scenarios detailed in the 'Development Requirements Study', 450ha of land would be required over the period 2011 to 2031. Under Scenario E, approximately 90ha of land will be needed in the next five years to meeting the housing needs of the District. The appraisal of the SHLAA sites identified 35ha of land that performs very well against the sustainability objectives and a further 83.59ha of sites that have more positive than negative effects.

### 3.3.3 The Draft Local Plan Preferred Development Option

In determining the quantum of housing required and provided for in the draft Local Plan, Canterbury City Council has 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 monitoring information over the last 20 years, the Council have 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 have accordingly made allowance for an additional 195 dwellings.
- The findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, the Development Requirements Study and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (including consideration of constraints and viability).
- The findings of the Sustainability Appraisal 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.

## Site Selection- Strategy and Constraints

In line with the findings of the SA undertaken for the Core Strategy Options Report<sup>15</sup> and the associated HRA,<sup>16</sup> the overall approach to selecting sites for housing and employment has been based upon concentrating development at Canterbury and Herne Bay, with some development located at the larger well-served rural centres. This approach is broadly consistent with public opinion research carried out by Ipsos MORI for the Council.<sup>17</sup> It is also noted that it is consistent with the relevant policy in the revoked South East Plan, which identified Canterbury as a regional hub and indicated that the majority of new development should be concentrated there. Although the South East Plan has been revoked, the evidence that supported the policies in the plan is still regarded as relevant. The selection of sites to fulfil this strategy has drawn 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 include:

- **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 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.
- **Infrastructure Delivery:** An emphasis has been placed on bringing larger sites forward for development as larger sites offer the potential to deliver significantly more infrastructure through economics of scale. In addition, larger sites are more able to deliver the full policy requirement of affordable housing than smaller sites. It is 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.
- **Other Local Plan Policies:** The Council are mindful that other policies exist in the draft 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 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

<sup>15</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Development Options, Technical Note, Entec April 2009

<sup>16</sup> Habitat Regulations Assessment, Technical Note, Entec January 2010

<sup>17</sup> 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](http://www.ipsos-mori.com/Assets/Docs/Polls/SRI_IpsosMORICanterburyFutureDevelopment_Report_300412.PDF)

to be delivered would be delivered on one site (South Canterbury) with the remainder in Herne Bay. The composition of the preferred option was made up of the following sites (with references taken from the SHLAA) detailed in **Table 3.3**.

**Table 3.3 Configuration of Proposed Sites in Proposed Development Option**

SHLAA Ref	Site	Housing	Employment
<b>Canterbury</b>		<b>4,570</b>	<b>70,000 sqm</b>
206	South Canterbury	4,000	70,000 sqm
147	Simon Langton Girls School	270	
038	St Martin's Hospital	200	
-	Kingsmead	100	
<b>Herne Bay</b>		<b>2,990</b>	<b>27,000 sqm</b>
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	
<b>Whitstable</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>
001	Land north of Thanet Way	400	
<b>Larger Villages</b>		<b>1,956</b>	<b>-</b>
177	Sturry/Broad Oak	1,000	
148	Land north of Hersden	800	
096	Spires Academy, Hersden	120	
180	Barham Court Farm, Barham	25	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>9,916</b>	<b>97,000 sqm</b>

The performance of these sites has been appraised against the sixteen appraisal objectives with the results presented in the **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 Appraisal of the Proposed Sites in 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-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 focus of development away from small 'infill' sites and towards larger sites results in significant adverse effects on the use of land objective for the majority of sites. As expected, in line with most housing proposals, sites in this Option would be expected to have significant positive effects on the housing and economy objectives. As outlined above, an emphasis on large development that would be expected to deliver community facilities and retail opportunities would result in positive effects on the access to services objective. Only one site would be expected to have significant adverse effects on the biodiversity objective, Site SHLAA-177 (Sturry/ Broad Oak). This is due to the presence of Great Crested Newts on the site. The Council will need to consider measures such as relocation and/or habitat improvements and sensitive development layout could mitigate these effects. Several other sites

would be expected to result in minor negative effects against the biodiversity objective. It is expected that developments could be designed in a way that takes biodiversity and wildlife designations into account.

### Consideration of Alternatives

The Preferred Option has been developed to reflect the identified constraints and to be consistent with the development strategy identified by the Council. However, given the number of SHLAA sites that have been identified (numbering 181), there are necessarily many other configurations of development options that could be assembled; however, once the transport, infrastructure and planning constraints are also considered, the many permutations can be reduced to a more limited set of reasonable alternatives. The Council have proposed 2 other configurations of sites which provide credible alternatives for growth:

- ‘Canterbury Focus’: This option would result in 78% of the 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 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
<b>Canterbury</b>		<b>7,670</b>	<b>70,000 sqm</b>
206	South Canterbury	4,000	70,000 sqm
070, 137, 210	Thanington	2,000	-
121	Simon Langton Girls School	270	-
038	St.Martin’s Hospital	200	-
-	Kingsmead	100	-
<b>Herne Bay</b>		<b>2,200</b>	<b>27,000 sqm</b>
129	Land at Hillborough	1,000	15,000 sqm
011	Land at Strode Farm	800	12,000 sqm
208	Land at Golf Club	400	-
<b>Whitstable</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Larger Villages</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
143/177 <sup>18</sup>	Sturry/Broad Oak	1,000	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>9,770</b>	<b>97,000 sqm</b>

<sup>18</sup> Sites SHLAA-143 and SHLAA-177 have been combined to deliver an overall single figure for housing.

The performance of these sites has been appraised against the sixteen appraisal objectives with the results presented in the **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	++	++	?	--	--	-	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-011	++	++	--	+	-	0/?	--	--	+	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-208	+	++	--	--	--	?	--	--	++	-	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-143	++	++	--	+	--	--	0/?	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?
SHLAA-177	++	++	--	++	--	--	+	?	++	--	?	++	?	--	?	?

In general, most sites perform poorly against the use of land and sustainable living objectives. This is primarily due to the amount of greenfield land that will be required to develop these sites, in conjunction with their peripheral location. 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 objective. Sites SHLAA-011 and SHLAA208 will need to take consideration of flood risk and it is expected that the development layout and design would take into consideration the risks posed. The majority of sites would also result in significant negative effects on the countryside objective, as the developments would encroach onto the existing countryside, most of which is designated as an AHLV.

- 'Coastal Towns and Hersden Focus': This option would result in 15% of the 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 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
<b>Canterbury</b>		<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>
070, 137, 210	Thanington	1,500	-
<b>Herne Bay</b>		<b>3,660</b>	<b>48,000</b>
208	Herne Bay Golf Course	400	-
011	Strode Farm	800	18,000
129	Hillborough	1,000	30,000
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	-
<b>Whitstable</b>		<b>1,640</b>	<b>0</b>
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	-
<b>Larger Villages</b>		<b>2,830</b>	
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 <sup>19</sup>	Broad Oak/Sturry	1,000	5,000
Ref SR3	Land adjacent to Lakesview, Hersden	-	46,500
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>9,630</b>	<b>99,500 sqm</b>

The performance of these sites has been appraised against the sixteen appraisal objectives with the results presented in the **Table 3.8**.

<sup>19</sup> Sites SHLAA-143 and SHLAA-177 have been 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	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Similarly to the Canterbury Option, most sites in this Option would result in significant negative effects on the use of land, sustainable living and countryside objectives. However many sites would also be expected to result in significant negative effects on the water quality (seven sites) and biodiversity (eight sites) objectives. Significant negative effects would also be expected against the transport 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 sites in this Option would be expected to result in predominately positive effects on the rural/coastal communities objective, which would be expected due to the focus of the sites away from the Canterbury area.

As the sites generally performed along similar patterns in the three options, the relative performance of the three different configurations of the sites was tested. To achieve this, the appraisal information from the SA of the SHLAA sites was compiled and compared (with the results summarised in **Table 3.9**).

**Table 3.9 Comparison of the results of the SHLAA SA for the three options**

Option	Sites with majority of positive effects <sup>20</sup>	Sites with mostly positive effects <sup>21</sup>	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

The table 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 they will be delivered for development through the windfall allocation. Option A and Option C also feature sites with mostly positive effects, albeit it only 3 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 development.

Option A and Option C have respectively 5 and 6 sites with more positive than negative effects. As Option B only has 2 such sites, and no sites with mostly positive effects and when compared to the two other options, it clearly performs less well (against the sixteen SA objectives). Option C also has more than three times the amount of sites with more negative than positive effects than Option A.

Based on this comparative analysis, it is clear that 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.

### 3.4 Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan Policies

The performance of the 152 policies contained within the draft Local Plan have been tested against the 16 SA Objectives (**Table 2.2**) in the short (up to 2015) medium (up to 2020) and long term (up to 2031). Each of the policies has been individually assessed against the SA Objectives and commentary provided describing the potential effects. Where appropriate the mitigation measures have been identified which could help the policy being appraised score more positively against each of the SA Objectives.

<sup>20</sup> These sites have been 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.

<sup>21</sup> These sites were identified in the SA of the SHLAA as being the sites which although had a 'mixed performance' against the sustainability objectives, had broadly mostly positive effects. These sites were termed: 'Phase 2 Green sites' in the SA.

The scores are only intended to serve as an indication to the types of effects that may occur based on the level of information considered. The full findings of the appraisal assessment are presented in **Table E.1 to E.12** in **Appendix E**. A summary of the appraisal is presented in the following sub-sections, grouped by chapter themes.

### 3.4.1 Vision and Planning 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 and Revitalisation, Housing and Quality of Life. Minor positive effects are predicted against the Countryside and Historic Environment and the High Quality Design and Sustainability objectives.

Through Policy SP1, the Council takes a positive approach to sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF as well as the Local Plan objectives and Community Strategy. 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 Vision and Planning Strategy chapter is anticipated 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 chapter, consequently leading to significant positive effects on the Housing objective. Policy SP4 is assessed as having significant positive effects on Rural/Coastal communities as it identifies the coastal towns Herne Bay and Whitstables as main focus areas for development.

It is noted that 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 state 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.

Policy SP2 provides the quantum of growth, SP3 outlines the strategic development sites and SP4 sets out the overall approach to locating the development. The scale of development proposed will lead to an inevitable loss of greenfield land which will have a negative effect on the Use of Land objective. It is noted that the preferential use of previously developed land/minimising loss of best and most versatile land appears to be missing from suite of draft 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 replacing the currently unidentified cross reference given to policy EMP\*\*) or to policies in other parts of the plan such as 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 and reflected in the assessment against the Biodiversity objective. It is noted that the Habitat Regulations Assessment Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment<sup>22</sup> has identified that based on the current policy wording, the draft Local Plan is likely to result in significant effects on European Sites and so an Appropriate Assessment would be required. However, it is noted that the Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment also sets out proposed policy amendments so that likely significant effects on European Sites can be avoided. Proposed wording could be added to SP1 and SP3 in response to these findings, incorporating further details on how the Council will mitigate for likely significant effects on European Sites related to the quantum and location of development, including the following wording, *'No development will be permitted which may have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, as it would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan'*. We would strongly encourage the Council to adopt this recommendation to reduce current uncertainties recorded and enhance the performance against the Geology and Biodiversity appraisal objective.

An increased number of residents and business as well as the associated development will result in an increased use of resources and an increase in municipal waste arising. Consequentially, minor negative effects are anticipated against the Waste objective. We would encourage consideration of the effects of development on existing waste management infrastructure (including recyclable collection and segregation facilities) particularly for sites of scale listed in SP3. There are potential for positive effects through application of other policies in the draft Local Plan (policy DBE3 for example) so that the long terms effects are anticipated to be mixed. Similarly, SP3 is predicated to have mixed effects on the Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality objective as the overall development is considered to be of significant scale to result in increased absolute energy consumption and emissions. The effects are anticipated to be significant in the medium and long term.

There is also the potential for detrimental effects on water quality resulting from Policies SP2 and SP3 particularly whilst construction of 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 uncertain.

We also note that Council's need 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 would encourage the Council to review its approach to presenting how it has addressed the

<sup>22</sup> AMEC 2013, *Report to Canterbury City Council Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment*, AMEC April 2013.

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 bodies identified under the legislation<sup>23</sup> 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

The policies in the housing chapter would have significant positive effects against the Housing, Rural/ Coastal Communities and Economy and Employment 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 a supply of affordable housing. Significant positive effects would occur on the Economy and Employment 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 people in the district.

However, there would be significant negative effects against five of the objectives (Transport; Use of Land; Natural Resources; Waste; and Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality).

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.

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, 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 objective as the new housing proposed in the policies, Policy HD1 in particular, would significantly increase the amount of municipal waste and recyclables arising. 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

<sup>23</sup> 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.

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 (DBE1, DB3, DBE6, CC12 for example); however, the scale of development would still result in overall negative effects for these appraisal objectives.

There is an uncertain 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.

### 3.4.3 Economic Development

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.

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.

The provision of these additional services and businesses, which are primarily focused on urban areas, would result in positive effects on the Town Centre and Quality of Life objectives. Minor positive effects would also be expected on the Housing and Design and Sustainability objectives.

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. 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 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 Local Plan, for example DBE1, DBE6 and CC12, the scale of development would still result in overall negative effects for these appraisal objectives.

### 3.4.4 Town Centre

The policies contained in the Town Centres chapter would be expected to have positive effects on the Economy and Employment 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 in these industries is retained. 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 the Rural/Coastal Communities objective.

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 Sustainable Living 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.

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.

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

There is a neutral effect on the Countryside and Historic Environment and Geology and 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.

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. However, any such development would be subject to the requirements of other Local Plan policies (such as CC4, CC5 and CC6) which seek to minimise any effects from flood risk.

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.

### 3.4.5 Transport

Modelling suggests that an increasing population will lead to a rise in traffic within the district, however, measures proposed in the plan should reduce congestion through improvements to the transport network in key locations and the promotion of alternative modes of transport. Policies T1-T4 will have a significantly positive impact through promoting sustainable transport and offering alternatives to the car. Policies T10 and T11 will have a significantly positive impact through controlling car parking strategy. Policies T4-T9 will contribute towards both offering more sustainable options for travel and controlling parking through increasing capacity in park and ride sites. Policies T12 and T16 provide infrastructure to help manage the network and mitigate against increased congestion expected from increased population in developments. T18 also looks at providing infrastructure when required and measures to reduce demand for travel.

The impact of policies T1-T9 on promoting more sustainable travel and T10 and T11 to promote alternatives to car travel to the city through parking restrictions result in transport policies having a significantly positive impact on Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality. This is further supported through policies T12-T16 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 effects of these will be to lead to a localised improvement in air quality, especially policy T13 which will address the already heavily congested A2; however, that overall, there may be an increase in vehicle emissions from increased movements, associated with these policies.

The provision of transport infrastructure under policies T12-T16 is expected to have a significantly positive 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, water quality and waste, contingent on location, phasing and design.

Policies T17 and T11 drive the significantly positive cumulative effect of transport policies on countryside and historic environment through protecting rural 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; flood risk and coastal erosion, natural resources and waste.

### 3.4.6 Tourism

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.

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.

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 arising. The additional resource used 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. The effects of the proposed development outlined in these policies could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies

(DBE1, DBE3, DBE6, CC12 for example); however, the scale of development would still result in overall negative effects for these appraisal objectives.

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.

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).

### 3.4.7 Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change

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

Policies CC5 and CC6 restrict development within flood zone areas 2 and 3 and in the case of CC5 *'no development will be permitted unless exceptional justification can be given'*. Policy CC7 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 on Faversham Road, Seasalter as this area is at risk from erosion and flooding. It would be beneficial if Policies CC5 and CC7 include the basis of what constitutes 'exceptional justification' (e.g. the Exceptions Test as outlined in the NPPF).

Positive effects on the SA objectives relating to the following areas are also noted: Economy and Employment, Water Quality, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion,

There are a number of instances where policy wording could be revised to enhance further to contribution of the proposed policies to the objectives:

- Consider adding a reference to Policy CC11 regarding the contribution of SuDS to biodiversity (as noted in the preamble to the policy, *'SuDS will incorporate and enhance features of biodiversity where appropriate'*).
- 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.

- 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.

### 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 objectives for Transport, Countryside and Historic Environment, Access to Services, High Quality Design and Sustainability, Quality of Life and Natural Resources. In combination with design measures to maximise energy efficiency and minimise carbon emissions, policies DBE1 and DBE6 are anticipated to have significant positive cumulative effects on the Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality objective.

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

No negative effects resulting from individual policies or the summary of the policies have been identified.

There are a number of instances where policy wording could be revised to enhance further the contribution of the proposed policies to the objectives:

- 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 (although as noted above on the commentary on the Vision and Planning Strategy chapter this point could also be addressed through amendment to policy SP4(5)).
- 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.

### 3.4.9 Heritage

The policies of this chapter protect, conserve 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 and assets, including historic parks and gardens and archaeological assets (HE1 - HE4, HE8, HE11, HE13). Policies HE7 and HE8 protect and enhance Conservation Areas and consequently the setting of important heritage assets. The effect of the policies in this chapter has been assessed as significantly positive on the Countryside and Historic Environment objective.

The historic environment attracts a great number of visitors into the area every year. Therefore, the effect of the policies which seek to protect, conserve and enhance this asset is anticipated to be significantly positive on Economy and Employment, Rural/Coastal Communities. Policies also seek to make sensitive use of redundant or under-used buildings and this would make any such historic buildings viable and support their protection (HE1, HE5). The effects of the policies on the objective of Sustainable Living and Revitalisation 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 to the following areas are anticipated: Geology and Biodiversity and Quality of Life.

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.

### 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 consequence, have a significant positive effect on the objective of Biodiversity (although it is noteworthy that only Policy LB10 refers to the protections of sites with geological interest). Several policies have direct significant positive effects through the protection of international (LB5) and national designations (LB6, LB14, LB15) or priority habitats and species (LB10, LB11). Policies LB8, LB9 and LB12 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. Policy LB16 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 objective of Countryside and Historic Environment as it protects the landscape and character of the national designated Kent Downs AONB. The general landscape is protected from adverse effects of developments by Policy LB4 in addition, this policy addresses the enhancement. Albeit not specifically protecting a site with national designation, the policy is anticipated to have significant positive effects

due to its scale. Seven policies of this chapter would have positive effects on the objective whilst further seven policies have no clear relationship with the objective.

### 3.4.11 Open Space

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.

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.

No negative effects have been identified when regarding the policies in isolation or in their summary.

### 3.4.12 Quality of Life and Access to Facilities

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.

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 on the Transport objective.

Eight policies of this chapter (QL1, QL2, QL4, QL5, QL7-QL10) have significant positive effects on the Access to Services objective as 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 same significantly

positive effects are expected on Sustainable Living albeit 'only' six policies having significant positive effects on the objective when regarded in isolation.

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.

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 clear relationship between the policies and the objectives of Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion and High Quality Design and Sustainability has been identified.

## 3.5 Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects

### 3.5.1 Cumulative Effects Arising From the Draft Local Plan Policies

**Table 3.10** presents the assessment of the cumulative (and synergistic) effects of the policies in the medium to long-term. The short-term cumulative effects have not been identified within Table 3.3, 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, for example, increased generation of waste (from building materials), increased levels of transport and congestion and an increase in local air pollution.

The cumulative effect of the draft policies (as well as the interaction with other plans and programmes) is difficult to meaningfully or accurately assess. However, our best judgment indicates that most of the SA objectives will experience significantly positive effects as a result of policies of 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 and Revitalisation, High Quality Design and Sustainability as well as Housing. Furthermore, minor positive effects are anticipated on the Water Quality and Quality of Life SA objectives.

Minor negative effects are expected against the SA objectives relating to Transport, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality, Use of Land, Natural Resources and Waste. This results from the anticipated growth (in terms of population, visitors and economy) as the absolute numbers of transport, carbon and other transport related



emissions, energy consumption, use of natural resources (particularly water) and arising waste will increase. Land has been allocated to meet housing and employment land needs and it inevitable that development will take place on green field land consequently having adverse effects on the 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 green field cannot be avoided and local biodiversity features may be impacted.

The risk of flooding and coastal erosion will remain unchanged by the policies of the draft Local Plan.



Table 3.10 Results of the cumulative effect assessment

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Vision and Planning Strategy	Housing	Economic Development	Town Centre	Transport	Tourism	Climate Change	Design and Built Environment	Heritage	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 significantly 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 significantly positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
3. Water Quality	~	-	-/?	~	-/?	~	+	+	~	+	0	0	+	The cumulative effect of the policies of the draft Local Plan is considered to be positive despite shortcomings in the Housing Chapter.
4. Transport	++	--	--	++	++	?	~	++	0	~	++	++	-	A minor negative effect on the objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Vision and Planning Strategy	Housing	Economic Development	Town Centre	Transport	Tourism	Climate Change	Design and Built Environment	Heritage	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 significantly 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 objective is anticipated.
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	0	?	?	-	~	?	+	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 significantly 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)
	Vision and Planning Strategy	Housing	Economic Development	Town Centre	Transport	Tourism	Climate Change	Design and Built Environment	Heritage	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 significantly 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 significantly positive effect on the achievement of the SA objective.
12. Housing	++	++	+	~	~	~	0	0	0	~	0	0	++	Albeit most chapters having no clear relationship or direct effect on the objective it has been assessed that the draft Local Plan will have significantly positive effects on the objective as housing requirements will be met.
13. Quality of Life	++	~	+	++	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	+	The policies of the draft Local Plan are anticipated to have a positive effect on the objective.

SA Objective	Policy Chapters												Cumulative effect of the draft policies	Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	Vision and Planning Strategy	Housing	Economic Development	Town Centre	Transport	Tourism	Climate Change	Design and Built Environment	Heritage	Biodiversity	Open Space	Quality of Life		
14. Use of Land	-	-/?	?	+	-/?	?	0	+	0	++	0	~	-	The cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as negative.
15. Natural Resources	/+ _	--	-	?	-/?	-	+	++	~	0	~	~	-	The cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as negative.
16. Waste	-/+	--	--	-	-/?	-	~	+	~	~	~	~	-	The cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as 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, both with surrounding local districts and at the county level. This includes the following (see **Appendix C**), for example:

- Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-2016;
- Dover District Local Development Framework- Core Strategy (adopted February 2010);
- Thanet Local Plan 2006 (saved policies);
- Swale Borough Draft Core Strategy (March 2012);
- Ashford Core Strategy (July 2008);
- South East Water Resources Management Plan (2010-2035).

The cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the policies with other plans and programmes have been assessed to ensure that significant cumulative effects on Canterbury district are considered. No significant negative cumulative effects have been identified, although negative effects on the objectives of Climate Change, Natural Resources and Waste due to increased population from new developments can potentially be exacerbated by growth in neighbouring districts such as Ashford. However, this interaction is likely to be minor and effects could be minimised by low carbon, sustainable transport and resource efficiency measures contained across a number of the Local Plans and Core Strategies. We also note that in accordance with the duty to co-operate, there maybe opportunities for authorities to collaborate on responding 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 predominately in line with the development scenario E, outlined in the Development Requirements Study, and which following assessment came to be the Council's preferred option. The housing requirement of 15,600 dwellings in 2011-2031 matches the scenario and recognises the conclusion of the 2012 sustainability appraisal that this offers the greatest potential to optimise growth and minimise detrimental environmental effects.

The land requirement under this scenario for dwellings is more than 445 hectares and therefore will still have an impact on biodiversity, geology and countryside and historic environment objectives. The strategic allocation sites will make up the majority of the development (approximately 65%) and these sites have avoided more sensitive sites preventing against significant negative effects. It is not known where other developments not accounted for in the strategic allocations and existing allocations or existing sites with planning permission will be but if they follow policy SP4 negative impacts should not be significant.

#### 4.1.2 Draft Policies

It is anticipated that 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 and Revitalisation, High Quality Design and Sustainability as well as Housing. The cumulative effects on the Countryside and Historic Environment objectives have also been assessed as significantly 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.

No cumulative significant negative effects have been identified; however, there are minor negative effects recorded against the appraisal objectives for Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality, Use of Land, Natural Resources and Waste. Many of these effects are 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.

In some instances, the 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, 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

There are a number of areas where the current draft policies could be revised and amended to produce an improved performance against the sustainability appraisal objectives (or to improve clarity) to aid implementation. These are as follows:

- **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.
- **Preferential use of previously developed 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 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...’).
- **Need to ensure effects of development on existing waste management infrastructure are considered in development** (particularly for sites of scale listed in SP3).
- **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.
- **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 .

- **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.
- **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 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'*.

The Habitat Regulations Assessment Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment<sup>24</sup> has identified that based on the current policy wording, the Local Plan is likely to result in significant effects on European Sites and so an Appropriate Assessment would be required. However, it is noted that the Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment also sets out proposed policy amendments so that likely significant effects on European Sites can be avoided. Proposed wording could be added to SP2 and SP3 in response to these findings, incorporating further details on how the Council will mitigate for likely significant effects on European Sites related to the quantum and location of development, including the following wording, *'No development will be permitted which may have an adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, as it would not be in accordance with the aims and objectives of this Local Plan'*. We would strongly encourage the Council to adopt this recommendation to reduce current uncertainties recorded and enhance the performance against the Geology and Biodiversity appraisal objective.

We also note that Councils need 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 authorities are required to work collaboratively when developing their local plans, but also that they will be held accountable for their cross-boundary working when their plan is examined. The examination of local plans will determine whether the local planning authority has complied with the duty to co-operate. 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

<sup>24</sup> AMEC 2013, *Report to Canterbury City Council Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment*, AMEC April 2013.

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. The Council could include reference to text and policies such as CC9, CC13, HD7, QL6 and T1.

### 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 F** 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 sustainability objectives. Those indicators which will provide information relevant to areas where potential effects have been raised are coloured blue in the appendix.

In addition, Canterbury City Council produces an annual monitoring report in April each year. This report contains both district wide and local figures 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 (June 2013 – August 2013), along with the SA and Habitats Regulations Assessment. Once consultation responses have been received work will begin on developing a revised version of the Local Plan.

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

### Scoping

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.</li> </ul>	<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 will be subject to further consultation and revision during this current round of consultation on the draft Local Plan.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assessment focuses on significant issues.</li> <li>Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</li> <li>Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.</li> </ul>	<p>Key sustainability issues have been identified in the 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"> <li>Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.</li> </ul>	Table 2.1 and Appendix B.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Table. 2.1 and Appendix B.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Section 3 presents the assessment of the sustainability performance of the proposed policies of the draft Local Plan. This is set out in matrixes in Appendix E that has been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.</li> <li>Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.</li> </ul>	<p>Positive and negative effects are considered within the assessment within the matrixes in Appendix E. Potential impacts 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 3.6 and within the cumulative effects matrix (Table 3.3).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.</li> </ul>	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate (including in the cumulative effects Tables 3.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.</li> </ul>	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.</li> </ul>	These are described in Section 2 and in Appendix C.

### Mitigation measures

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

### The SA Report

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

### Consultation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.</li> </ul>	The draft Local Plan will be subject to a period of public consultation (June 2013 – September 2013), along with the SA and Habitats Regulations Assessment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The draft Local Plan will be subject to a period of public consultation (June 2013 – September 2013), along with the SA and Habitats Regulations Assessment.

### Decision-making and information on the decision



### Quality Assurance Checklist

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.</li> </ul>	<p>The draft Local Plan will be subject to a period of public consultation (June 2013 – September 2013), along with the SA and Habitats Regulations Assessment and changes will be undertaken should the consultation process suggest that this is necessary.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.</li> </ul>	<p>N/A.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 1 of this report details the evolution of the draft Local Plan and Section 3 outlines some of the options considered in developing the preferred spatial option.</p>



# Appendix B

## Baseline



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p><b>1. Economy and Employment</b> To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.</p> <p>1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?</p> <p>1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?</p> <p>1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?</p> <p>1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?</p> <p>1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?</p> <p>1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?</p> <p>1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?</p> <p>1.8 Will it meet the employment needs of local people?</p> <p>1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?</p>	<p>Canterbury District is one of the largest economies in Kent and in 2013 it was worth over £2.7billion (Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Analysis &amp; Information Team, Kent County Council 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It includes 5665 companies (UK Business Survey ONS 2012). employing over 65,000 people (2011 Census Table KS608EW)</li> <li>○ 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 Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Annual Business Inquiry.</li> <li>○ Successive studies report that employees working in the Canterbury District have lower than average wage levels (source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) )</li> <li>○ The District has a prominent professional services sector (e.g. accountants, legal, finance) based within Canterbury City.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees in Canterbury District increased from 53,600 to 62,700 between 1998 and 2008 but then fell back to 58,966 by 2011.</li> <li>• As of 2012, the District retains 5,665 VAT or PAYE business units, with property and business services making up the largest sector (Source: Office of National Statistics, UK Business Survey 2012).</li> <li>• VAT Registered Business stock in the District increased from 3,515 businesses in 2001 to 4,175 in 2007 (Source: Nomis).</li> <li>• According to Canterbury City Council's AMR 2011/12 the number of gross completions in the town centres of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable was 725 for A2 [financial and professional services/businesses]. For 2011/12 there has been a slight increase this year in the completions for B1a, B1c and B8 with a decrease in B2 completions.</li> <li>• Of the 65,620 (aged 16 -74) employed in the District, 6,964 (10.6%) of these are 'managers, directors and senior officials', and 7,370 (10.6%) are classed as 'elementary' occupations (Kent County Council – Census 2011, Employment by Occupation Table KS608EW).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 for this factor.</li> <li>• In 2011, the number of fulltime students in Canterbury aged 16-74 was 21,622 of which 5,627 were economically active.. In 2011, the number of individuals who were economically active by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district economy has a relatively low-value, low-skilled, low-income industrial structure, focused on retail, tourism, personal services and the public sector (Local Economy and Tourism Strategy 2008-2012).</li> <li>• Occupier demand in the Kent office market had continued to be subdued in 2011/2012. Rental growth in the county remains negative at -5.7%, the lowest for 17 years, but is still above the south eastern average of -6.5%, released by Investment Property Databank (IPD) index. A flurry of investment deals in the south east has resulted in yields stabilising at 6%. However, within Kent the lack of quality supply has continued to result in a limited number of investment deals completing, with availability predominantly made up of secondary and tertiary stock. (Source: Canterbury CC AMR 2011/12). Canterbury District Tourism Strategy recognises sustainable development to play an important role in developing the tourism economy.</li> <li>• 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)).</li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>qualification level was 31,300 for NVQ 4+, of which 22,100 were employed. For NVQ 3, the number was approximately 8,300. The number of individuals who had no qualifications was about 14,000 (Source: Nomis: Qualifications Jan 2011-Dec 2011).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The knowledge-based element of the district's economy is weak and so far the district has failed to fully convert its strong knowledge economy inputs (R&amp;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 &amp; Tourism Strategy 2008-2012).</li> <li>• In 2012, the median gross weekly pay for full-time employees within the district was £465.20 compared to £536.60 in the South East and £507.60 nationally (Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis 2011).</li> <li>• Visitor spend in the district has continued to increase and now directly contributes £ 428,537,000 (2011) 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.</li> <li>• GVA increased from 14,394 per head in 2003 to 17,699 per head in 2010 (Source: ONS &amp; Kent County Council, Research &amp; Evaluation).</li> <li>• The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. Canterbury is (ranked out of 100 where 1 is the worst) 39th for median full time earnings, 49th for gross value added per head (£), and 50th for the stock of VAT registered businesses (Canterbury City Council (2008) medium term financial strategy 2008-2012).</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• The economic activity rate in Canterbury for period Oct 2011-Sep 2012 was 69.4%. Whilst the percentage of people of working age in employment was 63.6% in contrast to an average of 70.5% in the UK as a whole (Source: Office of National Statistics).</li> <li>• 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 CensusTable KS601EW).</li> <li>• The local employment structure is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade, construction, education and health sectors. It also retains a comparatively low volume of financial and business services jobs and a low concentration of employment in knowledge-based and manufacturing based industries.</li> <li>• The total number of hectares available for A1/B2 use in Canterbury is 40.9, 2.43 for B2 and 4.28 for B8 (Source: Canterbury City Council AMR [April 2011-March 2012]).</li> </ul>	

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 (Source: Office of National Statistics).</li> <li>The population of Canterbury district was 151,145 in 2011 (Source: 2011 Census).</li> <li>In 2010, Canterbury District was ranked 163<sup>rd</sup> in terms of deprivation with 1st being most deprived and 354th being least deprived. It was ranked 125th based on income scale and 141st based on employment scale. (Source: Office of National Statistics).</li> <li>As of May 2012, 11.4% of people claiming work-related benefits were recorded to have been claiming work-related benefits for more than 12 months. This is compared to 23% in September 1999 (Source: Office of National Statistics).</li> <li>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 63.6% during period from Oct 2011- Sept 2012 compared with an average for Great Britain of 70.5%. There has been a steady decline in unemployment since 1993. (Source: Office of National Statistics).</li> <li>The overall median full-time weekly earnings for full time employees in Canterbury District in 2012 was £465.20. Whilst the overall median full-time weekly earnings in residence was £545.60 (Source: Canterbury Economic Profile).</li> <li>The percentage of employees working in the knowledge economy in Canterbury increased from 16.5% in 2003 to 20.8% in 2008 (Source: Canterbury Economic Profile).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Rural and Coastal Communities</b> 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"> <li>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).</li> <li>In the rural areas 32.5% of people aged 16 to 74 are economically inactive and 47.5% of people are retired. (DEFRA Rural Statistics Unit, 2004).</li> <li>According to the Office for National Statistics, in 2012 there were 1175 business in rural areas of Canterbury district, a rise of 285 on 2007 levels (DEFRA Rural Statistics Unit, 2012).</li> <li>According to LocalFoods.org.uk, there were no FARMA certified local farmers' markets in Canterbury District in 2013 (Source: localfoods.org.uk). 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"> <li>Green Hills Farm shop, Barham</li> <li>Wingham Country Market, Wingham</li> <li>Perry Court Farm Shop, Ashford</li> <li>White Mill Farm Shop, Weddington</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Canterbury Enterprise Hub and Business Innovation Centre initiatives, through helping to create new knowledge based businesses, will make important contributions to providing new, better paid and higher skilled job opportunities for local people.</li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Green Acres Farm, Norton Lane</b></li> <li>• There were seven rural employment gains in 2007/2008. This included 3019 sqm B1, 6801 sqm B2 and 212sqm B8 (Source Commercial Information Audit 2008).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3. Water Quality</b> 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"> <li>• In 2006 over 95% of the river length in the Canterbury district has been assessed as having good biological quality. Over 78% of river length was assessed as having good chemical quality (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>).</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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 (<a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/main.cfm?objectid=7235">http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/main.cfm?objectid=7235</a>). Canterbury district is covered by two Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). These are the North Kent and Swale CAMS area and the Stour CAMS (<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>).</li> <li>• 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 CMSA 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 (<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>).</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>covers much of inland Canterbury district. The Stour is fed by aquifers so changes in groundwater level affect the flow rates. This has been demonstrated in recent years where extreme low flow and flood events have been recorded. Water abstraction within the CAMS area is predominantly for public water supply (licensed to take 84%) with agricultural licences accounting for 10% of the annual abstractions (Environment Agency (2003) The Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy). The general biological of the Great Stour river ranges from 'very good' to 'good' with two exceptions where the quality is 'fair' (Environment Agency (2003) The Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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 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 (for example grey water recycling systems, 6/4L Dual Flush WCs, aerating taps and maximum capacity volume white goods etc) (<a href="http://www.southernwater.co.uk">www.southernwater.co.uk</a>). The Government's 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.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4. Transport</b> 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"> <li>• The amount 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%. 31% of households have access to two or more cars or vans. This compares with a national average of 25.7%. (Source: Office of National Statistics, March 2011).</li> <li>• 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 [2011/12] is 942,467 trips, however this figure can be variable (Source: 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 (Source: Canterbury City Council Transportation Team).</li> <li>• In 2011, the off-street parking demand in Canterbury on a Saturday (outside the Christmas peak) was 4168 and the total parking capacity was 4505. On-street demand in the controlled parking zone was 1574 and capacity was 2193. There are 3663 private non-residential parking places in the CT1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 problems (Source: Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004).</li> <li>• 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:</li> <li>• A Safer and Healthier County by reducing the</li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>postcode area. (Source: Canterbury Parking Strategy 2006 to 2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District's Local Transport Action Plan lists the five key aims for addressing transport issues as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Reducing traffic congestion : By identifying affordable road building solutions and improving traffic management to relieve transport 'hot spots'</li> <li>• Improving road safety : By identifying schemes which target casualty reduction and reducing inappropriate traffic speeds</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Improving travel awareness : By developing the Canterbury Travelwise branding and encouraging travel plans and partnership working with stakeholders and transport providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In the South East, people travel further on average than in any other region, at over 8,300 miles per person per year (Canterbury Local Transport Plan 2011-16).</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Over 13 million people have used Canterbury District's Park and Ride services in the last 17 years representing a saving of 7 million car journeys into and out of the city centre (Source: Canterbury City Council Parking Services)</li> <li>• 120 million tonnes of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere each year as a result of fuel combustion by road vehicles (Source: Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004).</li> <li>• Twice as many school children are driven to school now compared with 20 years ago. Most school journeys are less than 2 miles – in the morning peak, one in five cars are on 'the school run' (Source: Unlocking the Gridlock: Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004). Approximately 34% of school children in Kent are travelling to school by car (including care sharing).</li> <li>• In 2011, there was a total of 4,213 crashes on Kent roads, including the motorways and trunk roads but excluding roads in Medway. These crashes resulted in injuries to 5,706 people of which led to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 43 deaths</li> <li>○ 476 road users being seriously injured.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).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Tackling climate change by reducing traffic levels, improving carbon efficiency from current forms of transport and reducing the need to travel and mimimising the distance of journeys taken.</li> <li>• Enjoying Life in Kent by improving access to learning, culture, sporting events, social networks and the countryside; improving the journey experience of transport users; 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 interaction.</li> <li>• Growth Without Gridlock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• To improve access to jobs and services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting regeneration and the delivery of housing</li> <li>Maintaining a resilient transport network</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Countryside and Historic Environment</b> To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic).</p> <p>5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?</p> <p>5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?</p> <p>5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?</p> <p>5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?</p> <p>5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?</p> <p>5.6 Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Open Space Strategy 2009-2014 for the Canterbury District (<a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/openspacestrategy">http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/openspacestrategy</a>) has audited open space (against PPG17<sup>25</sup> Typology), applied nationally recognised thresholds and calculated the percentage of population within the thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of Canterbury's urban households are within 2,000m of parks and gardens in line with CABE guidance;</li> <li>86% (62,281 households) are within 300m of green corridors (BRANCH study thresholds);</li> <li>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);</li> <li>12% (8,618 households) were within 400m (Based on FIT guidance and consultation results focused on local provision) of LAPs<sup>26</sup> Facilities targeted at 0 to 5 year olds;</li> <li>20% (14,637 households) were within 400m/up to 15 minutes walk of LEAPS<sup>27</sup> Facilities targeted at 5 to 12 year olds (threshold also based on FIT guidance);</li> <li>82% (59,604 households) were within 1,000 metres/up to 30 minutes walk of NEAPS<sup>28</sup> Facilities targeted at 12 to 18 year olds (threshold also based on FIT guidance);</li> <li>78% (56,610 households) within 1,000m of semi natural and natural open space (based on ANGST guidance); and</li> <li>64% (46,689 households) within 1,000m of outdoor sport pitches (based on FIT guidance).</li> </ul> </li> <li>There are several significant gaps in open space provision identified in the district's Open Space Strategy:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a general lack of reliable data on the total recreational land resource. However, the NPFA have indicated that the almost 45% of England's sports pitches have been lost since 1992 (National Playing Fields Association, 2005) and recent audits are reported in the Council's <i>Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Strategy and Play Strategy</i>.</li> <li>The proposed growth of 10,200 dwellings by 2026 is likely to put pressure on the current open space provision (Open Space Strategy 2009-2014 for the Canterbury District).</li> </ul>

<sup>25</sup> Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17)

<sup>26</sup> Local Area of play space (LAP) - no equipment

<sup>27</sup> Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)

<sup>28</sup> Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Amenity green spaces</b> – Southern section of Wincheap ward and Barton ward (Canterbury) plus coastal wards (Reculver, Heron, West Bay, Swalecliff, Tankerton, Harbour and Seasalter) as beaches do fulfil all the requirements of amenity open space.</li> <li>○ <b>Green corridors</b> – Chartham to Canterbury, Herne Bay to Canterbury, Faversham to Canterbury (Via Blean) and Bridge to Canterbury</li> <li>○ <b>Fixed play areas</b> – Chislet, Bossingham, Tankerton, Reculver and Lower Hardres</li> <li>○ <b>Outdoor sports pitches</b> – Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable</li> <li>• There are a wide range of sports provisions in the District, which includes which includes national standard facilities Kent County Cricket Club and Canterbury Hockey Club. Across the District there are 73 senior football pitches; 83 junior/mini football pitches; 37 cricket pitches; 30 adult and junior rugby pitches and 21 hockey pitches (<a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk">www.canterbury.gov.uk</a>). In 2011/12, the net expenditure of Council spending on sports and recreation was £9,799,000 (Canterbury City Council <a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf">http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf</a>).</li> <li>• Landscape protection designations, including the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Special Landscape Areas (SLA) and the Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV) cover 69% of the rural area of the District (i.e. the area outside the urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable). In the period 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2009 a total of 755 houses were built in the rural area representing 13.64% of the total number of new dwellings built in the district during the same period.</li> <li>• A large proportion of the Canterbury district is covered by national and local landscape designations (LLDs) including the Kent Downs and North Down Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), 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 <a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk">www.canterbury.gov.uk</a>).</li> <li>• The 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 <a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk">www.naturalengland.org.uk</a>).</li> <li>• In 2013, there were 2,876 statutory listed buildings (69 grade 1, 117 grade II* listed buildings and 2711 grade II Listed Buildings), 790 locally important buildings, 96 conservation areas, 52 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and 2 grade II historic parks and gardens in the Canterbury district. One Grade II* listed building, four scheduled monuments, ten grade II listed buildings and two locally important/listed buildings (2012 Heritage at Risk Register).</li> <li>• Much of Canterbury is designated as an Area of Archaeological Importance- one of only five in England.</li> <li>• The district has one of 28 UK World Heritage Sites, comprising of three parts; the Cathedral, St</li> </ul>	

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2011, Canterbury Cathedral was the 11th most visited paid attraction in the UK, with 1,033,463 visitors (Visit England, Visitor Attractions Survey 2011).</li> <li>• In 2011/12, the net expenditure of Council spending on culture and heritage was £6,484,000 (Canterbury City Council <a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf">http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf</a>). During 2011 the City Council continued to operate the Conservation Grants Scheme targeted towards essential repairs and restoration with an annual budget of £20,000.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>6. Biodiversity and Geological Diversity</b> 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"> <li>• Canterbury District has a rich array of biodiversity resources. The district can be roughly split into four natural areas. These regions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coastal region, roughly 20km of coastline, the biodiversity value of much of this is recognised by international and national designations;</li> <li>• The Blean 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;</li> <li>• The floodplain of the River Stour 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.</li> <li>• The Downs lie to the south of Canterbury (some of the southern parts of the Canterbury district lie within this area, this area is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) characterised by rolling countryside with chalk grasslands and areas of ancient woodland.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 for Conservation (SAC) (Blean and Stodmarsh). Blean Woods and Stodmarsh are further designated as National Nature</li> </ul>	<p>The Canterbury City Council Planning Policy Annual Monitoring Report April 2011 - March 2012 shows the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Six SSSIs have small areas in unfavourable (no change or declining) condition (West Blean and Thornden Woods, Ileden and Oxenden Woods, Thanet Coast, Lynsore Bottom, The Swale). Chequers Wood and Old Park is now in a favourable or unfavourable recovering condition, which shows an improvement since 2009.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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	<p>Reserves. Fifteen Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a number of regional and local wildlife reserves fall within the 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 (Canterbury City Council Planning Policy Annual Monitoring Report April 2011 - March 2012). The location of the SSSI's is illustrated on the Strategic Habitat Network Map in Appendix E.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost 15% of Kent's ancient woodland is located in Canterbury. This is habitat to many animals, birds, insects and plants of conservation concern (Canterbury City Council Planning Policy Annual Monitoring Report April 2011 - March 2012)</li> <li>• BAP priority habitats and species are particularly important for nature conservation. There are 65 BAP priority habitats across the UK (<a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk</a>). Kent is home to 24 priority habitats which are grouped into 19 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs).</li> <li>• 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 (Canterbury City Council Planning Policy Annual Monitoring Report April 2011 - March 2012).</li> <li>• Of the 1149 BAP priority species for conservation, 433 species have been recorded in Kent. Since 1990 175 BAP priority species have been recorded in Canterbury (Canterbury City Council Planning Policy Annual Monitoring Report April 2011 - March 2012).</li> </ul>	<p>of 253 sites or 58% of sites were shown to be under positive conservation management. The National Indicator has now ceased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>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 <a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk">www.canterbury.gov.uk</a>).</p>
<p><b>7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality.</b> To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change? 7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? 7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality? 7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy? 7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy? 7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 (<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk">www.hm-treasury.gov.uk</a>). 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 (<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>). Climate change effects have already been demonstrated in the Canterbury District, most notably the drought conditions in 2004-06 (<a href="http://www.southeastwater.co.uk">www.southeastwater.co.uk</a>).</li> <li>• In 2009 10,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> were emitted in Kent which is a reduction by 19,78% from the previous five years (7.4 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per capita). The emissions came from the domestic (2,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>),</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 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 (<a href="http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/">http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/</a>).</li> </ul>



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	<p>industrial and commercial (4.000 t CO<sub>2</sub>) and the road transport sector (3.000 t CO<sub>2</sub>). CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in all sectors were reduce in the last year (<a href="http://www.kent.gov.uk">www.kent.gov.uk</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2009, Canterbury District emitted 832,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, giving a per capita release of 5.6 tonnes which is considerably lower than the tonnes per capita emissions from Kent County and the UK as a whole (in both 7.4 t CO<sub>2</sub> per capita) (<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk">http://www.decc.gov.uk</a>). Further greenhouse gases which need to be reduced are methane and nitrous oxides. The emissions came from the domestic (297.62 Kt CO<sub>2</sub>), industrial and commercial (294.43 Kt CO<sub>2</sub>) and the road transport sector (306.35 Kt CO<sub>2</sub>). CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in all sectors were reduce in the last year (<a href="http://www.kent.gov.uk">www.kent.gov.uk</a>). The Canterbury District has reduced its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 8.01% since 2005.</li> <li>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. 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. (source: <a href="http://www.vattenfall.co.uk/en/kentish-flats.htm">www.vattenfall.co.uk/en/kentish-flats.htm</a>).</li> <li>In 2009, Canterbury consumed 585.1 GWh of electricity and an average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. (<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/regional.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/regional.aspx</a>).</li> <li>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 (NO<sub>2</sub>) air quality objective (AQO) of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 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 NO<sub>2</sub>. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. AQMA 1 has therefore been revoked (<a href="http://www.kentair.org.uk">www.kentair.org.uk</a>).</li> <li>The 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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government has set targets to reduce national CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by at least 80% by 2050 and at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline (<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx</a>). By 2030 Kent's 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) <a href="http://www.kent.gov.uk">http://www.kent.gov.uk</a>).</li> <li>Kent has the following targets for the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34% by 2020</li> <li>50% by 2025</li> <li>50% by 2030</li> <li>80% by 2050</li> </ul>                     (compared to 1990s baseline)                 </li> </ul> <p>These targets are to be achieved through replacement of fossil fuels with a sustainable mix using renewable energy.</p>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2010 Update and Screening Assessment (USA) reported that air pollutant concentrations have generally remained stable in the City of Canterbury. There have been exceedences and increases in the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at a number of locations mainly within the existing AQMA (<a href="http://www.kentair.org.uk">www.kentair.org.uk</a>).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion</b> 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"> <li>The Canterbury City Council and the Environment Agency (in parts) manage the part of the north Kent coastline within the 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 (<a href="http://www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk">www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk</a>). 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 (<a href="http://www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk">www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk</a>). 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 (<a href="http://www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk">www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk</a>). Between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended for the next 20-50 years (<a href="http://www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk">www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk</a>). 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.</li> <li>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 (<a href="http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk">http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk</a>). The 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.</li> <li>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 (<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps">www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps</a>). 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 (<a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=148">http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=148</a>).</li> <li>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 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 (<a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk</a>).</li> <li>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 (<a href="http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/">http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/</a>).</li> </ul>



SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>further action to maintain the current degree of flood risk to villages along the Nailbourne and Little Stour (<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Canterbury City Council's expenditure on coastal flood defences in the year 2010/2011 was £475,000. 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.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>9. Access to Services</b> 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"> <li>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. (Source: Office for National Statistics).</li> <li>There are 36 primary schools within Canterbury District, ten secondary schools(including one academy), three pupil referral units and two special schools (<a href="http://www.kent.gov.uk">www.kent.gov.uk</a>).</li> <li>As of January 2013, 0.5% of people aged 16-64 claiming work-related benefits were recorded to have been claiming work-related benefits for more than 12 months. This is compared to 12% in December 2007 (Source: Office for National Statistics).</li> <li>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 68.9% during 2009/10 (July to June), compared with an average for England of 70.5%. There has been an increase in unemployment of 1.8% between 2008-2011 (Source: Office for National Statistics).</li> <li>The overall median weekly earnings for people in Canterbury District in 2012 was £405.70. This is compared to £407.50 for Great Britain(Source: Annual Survey of Hours &amp; Earnings, Kent County Council).</li> <li>According to Kent Savers, there were about 1022 savers with the organisation following it's merger with Canterbury Credit Union in September 2011 , totalling about £23,319out on loan (Source: Kent Savers).</li> <li>In September 10-August 11, 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 &amp; 58.2% in England (Source: Office for National Statistics).</li> <li>Within Canterbury District 31.9% of the population have NVQ level 4 or above. This is slightly lower than for the South East (36.2%) and Great Britain as a whole (32.9%). The percentage of the population with no qualifications at all is 14.2% of the working age population which is the same as the South East and lower than Great Britain as a whole (10.6%) (ONS, figures for Jan 2011 - Dec 2011).</li> <li>Home students who enroll on higher education courses from Canterbury District stand at 22% (Source: National Statistics 2001).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no trends identified for this objective.</li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 (Source: National Statistics 2011).</li> <li>78% of pupils achieved level 5+ in English in Canterbury in 2006/07, by comparison to 76% in the South East and 74% in England (Source: National Statistics 2007).</li> <li>Department for Education and Skills (DfES) finds 2008 class sizes in LA primary schools average 28.8 pupils compared with 29.1 for the South East and 28.7 for England. Similarly, class size for LA</li> <li>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)..</li> </ul>	
<p><b>10. Sustainable Living</b> 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"> <li>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).</li> <li>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 but neither providing Accident and Emergency services. The closest A&amp;E services are in Margate and Ashford (Source: 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.</li> </ul> <p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population within the Canterbury District has increased since 2001. This trend is reflected in all Kent local authority districts (2011 Census).</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Sustainable Design</b> 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"> <li>In 2005, there were 7 Council-owned buildings that use solar and thermal technology (Source: Canterbury City Council).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no trends identified for this objective.</li> </ul>
<p><b>12. Housing</b> To make suitable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average Canterbury house price in 2012 was 3.1% higher than the average one year earlier</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current population is projected to increase by</li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<p>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>	<p>(Source: \.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average household size between 2001 and 2006 was 2.33 and 2.32 respectively (South East Kent SHMA 2009).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The housing market assessment key recommendations for Canterbury district include the prioritisation of family homes and a mix of 70% of affordable housing socially rented and 30% intermediate tenures (SHMA 2009).</li> </ul>	<p>approximately by 7.7% by 2026 (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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)</li> <li>The number of homelessness in the District is expected to decrease from 738 in 2010/11 to around 570 in 2011/12 (Canterbury Housing Strategy 2012-2016).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>East Kent &amp; Ashford to provide a total net dwelling completions of 56,700 homes between 2006 and 2026 (The South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East, 2009).</li> </ul>
<p><b>13. Quality of Life</b> 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2012/2013 the 'recorded crime' figure for the Canterbury District was 8144, which compared favourably to year 2011/12, when the total was 8502. In 2012/13 there were 5042 reports of anti-social behaviour, which again compares favourably with the previous year where there were 5900 report. The reasons for these reductions, however, is not clear (Kent Police Analyst Team).</li> <li>In March 2011, the percentage of population whose health is "bad" or "very bad" was 5.2%. This is compared with 4.4% for South East Region and 5.4% for England and Wales (Source: Office for National Statistics).</li> <li>As of 2007-2009, in Canterbury District, life expectancy rates for male and female are 78.5 and 82.4 respectively. This is compared to a South East average of 79.4 and 83.3 respectively and a national</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 (<a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=2308">http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=2308</a> and <a href="http://www.police.uk">www.police.uk</a>).</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)																
<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>	<p>average of 78.3 and 82.3 (Source: Office for National Statistics).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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) (Source: ONS).</li> <li>Crime levels in Canterbury district are marginally lower than for the whole of Kent where there were 52.26 crimes per 1,000 population in Canterbury in the year to September 2012 compared to 57.66 in Kent as a whole for the same timescale (Source: www.police.uk).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>In 2012, the percentage of adults that smoke in Canterbury District is 21.3%.. (Source: Canterbury Health Profile 2012, www.healthprofiles.info).</li> <li>23.4% of adults in 2012 are obese (Source: Canterbury Health Profile 2012, www.healthprofiles.info).The English average in 2010 was 26% (Statistics on obesity, physical activity and diet: England, 2012)</li> </ul>	<p>(http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/buildpage.php?id=2308 and www.police.uk).</p>																
<p><b>14. Use of Land</b> 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 &amp; 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"> <li>In March 2011, the total number of dwellings in the District was 63,975 (Source:Houing Strategy Statistical Appendix)</li> <li>As of March 2008, 2.6% of dwellings were 'long-term vacant' (Source: Office for National Statistics).</li> <li>In Canterbury for the 2011-2012 monitoring year there were 670 (gross) 624 (net) completions (Annual Monitoring Report April 2011-March 2012).</li> </ul> <p>Since 2001 the amount of new housing development built on previously developed land (PDL) in Canterbury District has been monitored for the purposes of Best Value Performance Indicator 106 (BVPI 106) connected with the national objective of achieving 60% of new housing completions on previously developed land by 2008. Performance in the Canterbury District has generally been in excess of the national target:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>2001/02</td><td>65%</td></tr> <tr><td>2002/03</td><td>68%</td></tr> <tr><td>2003/04</td><td>68%</td></tr> <tr><td>2004/05</td><td>66%</td></tr> <tr><td>2005/06</td><td>57%</td></tr> <tr><td>2006/07</td><td>62%</td></tr> <tr><td>2007/08</td><td>81%</td></tr> <tr><td>2008/09</td><td>95%</td></tr> </table>	2001/02	65%	2002/03	68%	2003/04	68%	2004/05	66%	2005/06	57%	2006/07	62%	2007/08	81%	2008/09	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no trends identified for this objective.</li> </ul>
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SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
	<p>2009/10 88% 2010/11 84% 2011/12 79% (Source: Canterbury Annual Monitoring Report 2007 - 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing Densities - In the year 2007/08 the number of dwellings completed in the three density bands was as follows: Less than 30 dph 169 (12.95%) 30 to 50 dph 204 (15.63%) More than 50 dph 932 (71.42%) (Source: Canterbury Annual Monitoring Report 2007 - 2008).</li> <li>The 2011 population density in Canterbury was 4.89 persons per hectare (Source: Canterbury Annual Monitoring Report 2011 - 2012).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>15. Natural Resources</b> 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? 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?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>South East Water entails a reduction in the individual consumption of water. In light of the new 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, December 2010)</li> <li>Over 70% of the water in the South East Water area comes from groundwater supplies, with the reminding supplies originating from rivers and reservoirs (South East Water, Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Increases in population and business are likely to place additional demand on resources, even if they are built to high levels of environmental and resource efficiency standards.</li> <li>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 (<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>).</li> </ul>
<p><b>16. Waste</b> 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 to take to recycle with residents able to recycle paper and cardboard, plastic bottles, cans, aluminium foil and garden waste. The Council is introducing a new waste collection system (likely June 2013) allowing glass and food waste to be recycled. The food waste collection will be on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

SA Objective/Detailed Questions	Key Baseline Data and Evidence	Future Trends (business as usual scenario)
<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>	<p>a weekly basis (<a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk">www.canterbury.gov.uk</a>). Kent County Council operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre (<a href="http://www.kent.gov.uk">www.kent.gov.uk</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2011/12 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 52,731 tonnes of household waste. Over the same period, residents produced 466kg of household waste per household, 43% of which was recycled, reused or composted, which compares favourable to the Kent County Council average of 616kg of household waste per household and a recycling rate of 41% (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>). (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/</a>).</li> <li>• 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) (<a href="http://www.kent.gov.uk">http://www.kent.gov.uk</a>). The South East plan recognises the significant amount of waste generated by construction and seeks to continue to reduce waste generated by construction and demolition waste through the adoption of Policy W2.</li> <li>• 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 (<a href="http://www.kentenviropower.co.uk">www.kentenviropower.co.uk</a>).</li> <li>• The net spenditure on waste by CCC in 2009/10 was £3162,000 (<a href="http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf">http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/authority/assets/finance/summaryofaccounts1112.pdf</a>).</li> </ul>	<p>for new housing and a decrease in average household occupancy rates.</p>

# Appendix C

## 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)
<b>International Commitments and Directives</b>		
<b>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)</b>		
<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"> <li>• Greater resource efficiency;</li> <li>• Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>• Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and</li> <li>• Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement.</li> </ul> <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New technology development</li> <li>• Push on energy efficiency</li> <li>• Low-carbon programmes</li> <li>• Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> <li>• The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> <li>• The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> </ul>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC &amp; 2002/3/EC)</b>		
<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"> <li>Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets or indicators.</li> <li>Includes thresholds for pollutants.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p>SA Framework provides for improving air quality through Objective 7.</p>
<b>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
<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"> <li>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;</li> <li>Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and</li> <li>Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction.</p> <p>SA objective 3 considers effects upon water quality and resource.</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of water courses can be can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b>		
This Directive has the objective of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and</li> <li>preventing further such pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC</b>		
sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters;</li> <li>the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and</li> <li>the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standards are legally binding.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b>		
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standards are legally binding.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</b>		
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.	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.
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)</b>		
Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.  Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.	Target Actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of protected areas;</li> <li>Upkeep and management; and</li> <li>Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</li> </ul>	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.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) &amp; Subsequent Amendments</b>		
<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"> <li>• simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>• provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS);</li> <li>• toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK;</li> <li>• ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance.</p> <p>SA Framework Objectives 5 &amp; 6 includes priorities for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.</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)
<b>EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)</b>		
<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"> <li>• 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 glass<sup>5</sup>.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use.</p> <p>SA Objective 16 includes priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.</p>
<b>Council Directive 91/271/EEC for urban waste-water treatment</b>		
<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> <p>Domestic waste water Mixture of waste water Waste water from certain industrial sectors</p>	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds</li> <li>• Secondary treatment standards</li> <li>• A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater</li> </ul> <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>	<p>SA Objective 3 includes priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.</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)
<b>EU Directive on the landfill of waste (99/31/EC)</b>		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	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.	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.
<b>EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)</b>		
The aim of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008) is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.	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.	
<b>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)</b>		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<p>Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management.</p> <p>These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Local Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.</p>
<b>Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)</b>		
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	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and</p>	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)
<p>seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change and clean energy;</li> <li>• Sustainable transport;</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources;</li> <li>• Public health;</li> <li>• Social inclusion, demography and migration; and</li> <li>• Global poverty.</li> </ul>	<p>promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
<b>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</li> <li>○ Conserving and restoring nature;</li> <li>○ Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services;</li> <li>○ Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries;</li> <li>○ Combating invasive alien species;</li> <li>○ Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<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"> <li>1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity</li> <li>2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure</li> <li>3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry</li> <li>4. Better management of fish stocks</li> <li>5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species</li> <li>6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. This is highlighted in SA Objective 6.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings</b>		
<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>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security. It is assessed under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.</p>
<b>UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC</b>		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)</b>		
<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"> <li>• to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated affect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)</b>		
<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Directive contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.</p>

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<b>European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them;</li> <li>promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses;</li> <li>the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders;</li> <li>setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and</li> <li>the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.</li> </ul>	<p>SA objective 5 (Countryside and Historic Environment) must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the Local Plan and associated documents.</p>
<b>Relevant National Policy Documents</b>		
<b>Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</b>		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living within environmental limits</li> <li>Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>Promoting good governance</li> <li>Using sound science responsibly</li> <li>and 4 strategic priorities:</li> <li>sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</li> <li>sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP)</li> <li>Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted</li> <li>Local environmental quality</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p>Rewording of SA objectives to ensure all relevant sustainability objectives are covered.</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)
<b>“Working with the grain of nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England” (Defra, 2002)</b>		
<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"> <li>• The population of wild birds;</li> <li>• The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;</li> <li>• Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans;</li> <li>• Area of land under agri-environment agreement;</li> <li>• Biological quality of rivers;</li> <li>• Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits;</li> <li>• Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; and</li> </ul> <p>Public attitudes to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators.</p> <p>Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.</p>
<b>Natural Environment White Paper; The natural choice: securing the value of nature (Defra 2011)</b>		
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) protecting and improving our natural environment;</li> <li>(ii) growing a green economy;</li> <li>(iii) reconnecting people and nature; and</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</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)
<b>Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011)</b>		
<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"> <li>Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020</li> <li>Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition</li> <li>Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes</li> <li>Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them</li> </ul>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>
<b>Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004)</b>		
<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas.</li> <li>• Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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>Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</li> </ol>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.</p> <p>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 &amp; 1 respectively.</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)
<b>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)</b>		
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.	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.
<b>Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)</b>		
<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>to maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and</li> <li>to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>	Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.	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.
<b>Energy White Paper - Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)</b>		
<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"> <li>To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020;</li> <li>To maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and</li> <li>To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>	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.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales</b>		
<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"> <li>• enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change;</li> <li>• allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate;</li> <li>• reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use;</li> <li>• encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty;</li> <li>• better protect vital water supply infrastructure;</li> <li>• reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and</li> <li>• improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>	<p>Local Plan &amp; associated documents should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources as set out in SA Objective 15.</p>
<b>Draft Water Bill (HM Government, 2012)</b>		
<p>The provisions in the Bill will 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 Bill 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>		<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 3 to protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.</p>
<b>Water White Paper, Water for Life (Defra &amp; HM Government, 2011)</b>		
<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>	<p>Local Plan should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources. Incorporated in Objective 3.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood Protection and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England (DEFRA, 2005)</b>		
The objectives of this strategy are to reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	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.
<b>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</b>		
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>Those related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
<b>HM Government (2004) Housing Act</b>		
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to be established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. This is assessed under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.
<b>HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act</b>		
The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	The act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. This is assessed under SA Objective 7, relating to climate change and energy use.



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>The Future of Air Transport - White Paper and the Civil Aviation Bill (2003)</b>		
<p>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>	<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>	<p>The Local Plan and associated documents should take account of potential airport extensions in the Region.</p>
<b>Defra (2007) Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</b>		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues;</li> <li>• sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved;</li> <li>• introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and</li> <li>• identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</li> </ul>	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>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>

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

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>DCLG (2006) Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice</b>		
<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"> <li>• energy/CO2</li> <li>• pollution</li> <li>• water</li> <li>• health and well-being</li> <li>• materials</li> <li>• management</li> <li>• surface water run-off</li> <li>• ecology</li> <li>• waste</li> </ul>	<p>The code details the need and benefits for sustainable buildings. It details a strategy to improve the sustainability of buildings. The SPD should therefore build upon and compliment the code to encourage the adoption of sustainable construction methods. It has direct relevance to a number of SA objectives, including Objective 10 (Sustainable Living), 11 (Sustainable Design), 12 (Housing), 13 (Quality of Life) and 16 (Waste).</p>
<b>Review of Heritage Protection: The Way Forward (2004)</b>		
<p>The objective of the review were to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• an historic environment legislative framework that provided for the management and enabling of change rather than its prevention.</li> </ul>	<p>There are currently a number of short term packages which have been immediately implemented and a number of longer term packages which require legislative support.</p>	<p>Attention should be paid to the changing of legislation in line with the Review of Heritage Protection, and should feed back into the Local Plan documents. This is covered in particular within SA Objective 5.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper</b>		
<p>The Consultation Paper has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</li> </ul>	<p>No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.</p>	<p>White Paper's principles should be taken into account with respect to SA Objective 5.</p>
<b>The Planning Act 2008</b>		
<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>The 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).</p>
<b>The Localism Act (CLG, 2011)</b>		
<p>The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community rights</li> <li>• Neighbourhood planning</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• General power of competence</li> <li>• Empowering cities and other local areas</li> </ul>	<p>No key targets or indicators</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Incorporated in SA Objective</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)
<b>The Climate Change Act 2008</b>		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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%.</li> </ul> <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The 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>
<b>The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS, 2001)</b>		
<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised;</li> <li>the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage;</li> <li>the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and</li> <li>the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.</li> </ul>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>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.</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)
<b>Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs) (DEFRA 2007)</b>		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to secure trees and woodlands for future generations;</li> <li>to ensure resilience to climate change;</li> <li>to protect and enhance natural resources;</li> <li>to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life;</li> <li>and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products.</li> </ul> <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<p>Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.</p> <p>SA objectives 5, 6 &amp; 7 are to cover the Strategy's aims.</p>
<b>Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service(Forestry Commission, 2005)</b>		
<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>		<p>SA Objectives 9 &amp; 13 is to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.</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)
<b>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (Department for Energy and Climate Change, July 2009)</b>		
<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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK;</li> </ul> <p>Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy;</li> <li>• Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives;</li> <li>• Support for anaerobic digestion;</li> <li>• Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and</li> <li>• Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal;</li> <li>• We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and</li> <li>• The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste.</p> <p>Local Plan &amp; associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.</p>
<b>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009)</b>		
<p>Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020;</li> <li>• Drive delivery and clear away barriers;</li> <li>• Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and</li> <li>• Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables;</li> <li>• 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and</li> <li>• 10% of transport energy from renewables.</li> </ul>	<p>SA objective 7 and 15 is to provide support for renewable energy.</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)
<b>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (HM Government, 2010)</b>		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	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.	Incorporated in SA Objective 6.
<b>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)</b>		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities;</li> <li>• makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads;</li> <li>• amends the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>• makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and</li> <li>• provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</li> </ul>	Act contains no formal targets.	SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.



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<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</b>		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot;</li> <li>creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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</li> <li>protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks.</li> </ul>	<p>Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.</p>	<p>SA objective 5 seeks to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.</p>
<b>Play Strategy for England (DCMS, 2008)</b>		
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge;</li> <li>Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play;</li> </ul>	<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>	<p>SA Objective 9 relates to this with regard to this Strategy promoting sport and physical activity and promoting healthy lifestyles.</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"> <li>• Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people;</li> <li>• Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used;</li> <li>• Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours;</li> <li>• Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property;</li> <li>• Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>		
<b>Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper (DCMS, 2007)</b>		
<p>White Paper for England &amp; Wales with some UK-wide elements. It has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</li> </ul>	Paper contains no formal targets.	SA objective 5 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>		
CLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	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." 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.	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)
NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Soil	<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"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <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>	SA Objective 6 seeks to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.

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NPPF – Landscape	<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"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <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>	SA Objective 5 seeks to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.

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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>	<p>SA Objective 5 seeks to maintain vulnerable assets including built and historic.</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)
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"> <li>• applying the Sequential Test;</li> <li>• if necessary, applying the Exception Test;</li> <li>• safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management;</li> <li>• using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objectives 3 and 8 to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding.</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)
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.	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	This Directive aims to improve air quality throughout Europe by controlling the level of certain pollutants and monitoring their concentrations. In particular the Directive aims to establish levels for different air pollutants; draw up common methods for assessing air quality; methods to improve air quality; and make sure that information on air quality is easily accessible to Member States and the public.	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.	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"> <li>• Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>• Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;</li> <li>• Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and</li> </ul> <p>Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</p>	<p>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.</p>
NPPF – Housing	<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>	<p>SA Objective 12 encourages the availability, availability and affordability of housing to everyone.</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"> <li>• Affordable and meeting needs of the market, identifying accessible sites for 5, 6-10 and 11-15 years worth of housing/growth.</li> <li>• Illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory and set out a strategy.</li> <li>• Deliver high quality housing, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable inclusive and mixed communities.</li> <li>• Making allowance for windfall sites on the basis that such sites are consistently available.</li> <li>• Resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens.</li> <li>• Avoid isolated country homes unless they were truly outstanding or innovative in design or enhance the surroundings.</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable development in rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;</li> <li>• Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and</li> </ul> <p>Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.</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)
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>	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"> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport; Support sustainable transport development including infrastructure, large scale facilities, rail freight, roadside facilities, ports and airports.</li> </ul> <p>Protecting and exploiting opportunities for sustainable transport modes, including designing and locating developments to maximise sustainable modes and minimise day to day journey lengths.</p>	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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: Safe and accessible environments and developments.</li> <li>• Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet.</li> <li>• Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space.</li> <li>• Guard against loss of facilities.</li> <li>• Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way</li> <li>• Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>SA Objective 13 seeks to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the district.</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)
<b>PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM 2005)</b>		
<p>States that all planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</li> </ul>	<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>	<p>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.</p> <p>SA Framework should consider objective to re-use, recycle and reduce, as set out in SA Objective 16.</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)
<b>Kent County</b>		
<b>Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-16 (Kent County Council, 2011)</b>		
<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"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ Growth Without Gridlock</li> <li>○ A Safer and Healthier County</li> <li>○ Supporting Independence</li> <li>○ Tackling a Changing Climate</li> <li>○ Enjoying Life in Kent</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>This plan does not include any relevant targets.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>The transport plans key objectives are contained within SA Objective 4.</p>
<b>Growth without Gridlock: A transport delivery plan for Kent (Kent County Council, 2010)</b>		
<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>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take into consideration schemes that are brought forward through investment and impact this will have on the district.</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)
<b>Kent Environmental Strategy (Kent County Council 2003) – under review</b>		
<p>This strategy identifies 6 key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change;</li> <li>• The changing rural economy;</li> <li>• Global markets;</li> <li>• Transport and traffic;</li> <li>• Development pressures; and</li> <li>• Environmental pollution.</li> </ul> <p>Focus areas include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the local environment;</li> <li>• Air quality;</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity;</li> <li>• Coasts and seas;</li> <li>• A working countryside;</li> <li>• Energy;</li> <li>• Protecting and promoting the historic environment;</li> <li>• Creating sustainable cities and towns;</li> <li>• Sustainable travel;</li> <li>• Reducing waste; and</li> <li>• Water and flooding.</li> </ul>	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 mw of energy from renewable sources by 2010;</li> <li>• Maximise the use of recycled land and buildings for new developments - target 80% by 2008;</li> <li>• 40% of schools with travel plans by 2006; and</li> <li>• 35% household recycling by 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan should seek to address key challenges identified within this strategy.</p> <p>SA objectives consider ways to address these key challenges through identifying relevant issues.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Growing the Garden of England: A strategy for environment and economy in Kent (Kent Forum, 2011)</b>		
<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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 11 which seeks for high quality design of development.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Environment Report: 'Our progress reducing Kent County Council's environmental footprint (Kent County Council, 2009)</b>		
<p>Sets out Kent County Council's progress towards green targets. The Council aim at protecting and enhancing its environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employing enthusiasm by engaging staff</li> <li>• Cutting its carbon footprint</li> <li>• Provide travel alternatives</li> <li>• To increase the number of things bought by the council for the benefit of the environment or employment</li> <li>• To create well-designed community facilities and schools with features that reduce the amount of energy needed to run them</li> </ul>	No targets set	Incorporated in SA Objective 7.
<b>Kent County Council Environment Policy (2012)</b>		
<p>sets out KCC's priority commitments as they provide services to the public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to stabilise and progressively reduce environmental footprint</li> <li>• progressively reduce carbon dioxide emissions</li> <li>• make sure services are adapted to the future impacts and opportunities of climate change</li> <li>• contribute positively to Kent's character, local environmental quality and natural environment.</li> </ul>	Contains no indicators or targets	Incorporated in SA Objective 7.
<b>Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (1997)</b>		
<p>The Kent BAP seeks to be proactive in setting out what needs to be achieved in order to safeguard a future for biodiversity. This includes broad habitats, priority habitats and priority species.</p>	No specific targets other than the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that biodiversity conservation is considered within the selection of options and policies.</p> <p>SA objective 6 and indirectly Objective 5, give consideration to the conservation of biodiversity.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Vision for Kent – Kent Community Strategy (Kent County Council 2006)</b>		
<p>Produced by the Local Strategic Partnership for Kent – sets the direction of travel for all the key players who are working to improve the quality of life for everybody in Kent. There are eight key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic success – opportunities for all</li> <li>Learning for everyone</li> <li>Improved health, care and well-being</li> <li>Environmental excellence</li> <li>Stronger and safer communities</li> <li>Enjoying life</li> <li>Keeping Kent moving</li> <li>High quality homes</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators – monitoring is to be done through existing mechanisms (e.g. the district Local Strategic Partnerships).</p>	<p>The Vision for Kent should be reflected in the aims of the Local Plan and the key themes should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>
<b>Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (ongoing)</b>		
<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>	<p>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.</p> <p>The SA objectives should encompass sustainable waste management and resource efficiency.</p>
<b>Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2007)</b>		
<p>The principal objectives in managing municipal waste management in Kent are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deliver high quality services to the people of Kent, including an emphasis on waste reduction, recycling and diversion from landfill;</li> <li>• meet the statutory targets set for Kent, and exceed them in areas where this is a locally agreed priority; and</li> <li>• support, where possible, other related policy aims of the Kent authorities (e.g. regeneration).</li> </ul>	<p>Pooled recycling and composting target of 40% for Kent for 2012/13.</p> <p>Further the Strategy is to conform to national and regional policy targets developed post its adoption.</p>	<p>The authorities responsible for the 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.</p> <p>The SA objectives should encompass sustainable waste management and resource efficiency, as seen in SA Objective 16.</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)
<b>Kent Minerals and Waste Development Framework Statement of Community Involvement (Kent County Council, 2011)</b>		
Sets out how and when communities in Kent can be involved in the development planning and development management activities for which Kent County Council has responsibility relating primarily to preparation of the Kent Minerals and Waste Development Framework and the determination of planning applications for minerals working, waste management and development undertaken by the county council in association with its statutory services.	Contains no indicators or targets	Incorporated in SA Objectives 15 and 16.
<b>Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook (Kent Downs AONB Unit 2005)</b>		
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.	There are no specific targets in this document. However, guidelines relevant to the Petham Local Character Area include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and manage characteristic mixed woodlands</li> <li>• Conserve and manage hedgerows and shaws</li> <li>• Conserve and replant beech avenues on cross contour roads</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance species rich grassland</li> <li>• Conserve the small scale isolated settlement pattern</li> <li>• Seek the use of sympathetic local materials - brick, tile and flint.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>A Management Plan for the Kent Downs (2009 – 2014)</b>		
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the rich diversity of landscape character and qualities distinctive to the Kent Downs are protected, enhanced and managed;</li> <li>• the Kent Downs AONB is recognised and valued;</li> <li>• the rich tapestry of distinctive wildlife habitats are in favourable, resilient condition and individual species flourish;</li> <li>• the Kent Downs AONB is a place where</li> </ul>	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.	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>agriculture is appreciated for its pivotal role in the conservation of natural beauty and landscape character;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the network of ancient and new woodland is conserved and enhanced for its landscape, wildlife and historic value and its extent is intact;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>great care is taken by farmers, landowners and managers to conserve and manage the natural resources of the environment particularly soil, ground and river water;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
<b>Bold Steps for Kent: The Medium Term Plan to 2014/15 (Kent County Council, 2010)</b>		
<p>Running throughout Bold Steps for Kent are three clear aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To help the Kent economy grow</li> <li>To put the citizen in control</li> <li>To tackle disadvantage</li> </ul>	No indicators set	Incorporated in SA Objective 1.
<b>Kent Design Guide (2005) Kent Design Initiative</b>		
<p>Aims to promote good design practice which will add economic, environmental, social and cultural value and help contribute towards a high quality of life for residents of the region. It contains a detailed sustainable construction technical appendix.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators are set although it does provide a comparison of different schemes for assessing sustainable construction and a general commentary on the benefits of such techniques.</p>	<p>LDDs should promote sustainability in design that fits with the distinctiveness of the area. SA Objective 11 encourages good, sustainable design, strengthen the provision of services and facilities for communities and promote health and safety.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>North Kent Shoreline Management Plan (1996)</b>		
<p>The Plan provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address the risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. Currently under review.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators – the Plan does contain recommended coastal defence strategies – currently under review.</p>	<p>Authorities responsible for the 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.</p>
<b>Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan Review (2010)</b>		
<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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• To identify the preferred policies for managing those risks;</li> <li>• To identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies;</li> <li>• To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• To comply with international and national nature conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations; and</li> <li>• To highlight areas where knowledge gaps exist.</li> </ul>	<p>There are key recommendations relating to the district, including policy for managed realignment at Seasalter (in the epoch 50 – 100 years time) and Reculver (in the epoch 20 – 50 years time).</p>	<p>SA objective 8 provides aims with regard to reducing Canterbury's vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion. The Plans policies are crucial to the Local Plan along the coast.</p>
<b>The Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2003)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the Environment Agencies policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources in parts of the catchment where abstraction is unsuitable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of the Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should take account of the Stour CAMS as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments.</li> </ul>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>The North Kent and Swale Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Final Strategy April 2004</b>		
<p>The aim of the North Kent &amp; 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"> <li>• make information available to the public</li> <li>• provide the opportunity for greater public involvement</li> <li>• provide a structured national approach</li> <li>• provide a framework for time limited licences</li> <li>• facilitate water rights trading</li> </ul> <p>Some of the issues that the North Kent: Swale CAMS will include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Reviewing the water requirements of the low-lying areas with different management regimes.</li> <li>• Developing a greater understanding of the water requirements and water dependency of environments such as the North Kent Marshes.</li> <li>• Providing a greater opportunity for public involvement in the process of managing water abstraction.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not provide indicators or targets, but does provide a 'summary of actions', which include 'Encourage Local Councils and KCC to incorporate water efficiency policies into their local plans'.</p>	<p>Should incorporate water efficiency policies into the Local Plan.</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)
<b>Stour Catchment Flood Management Plan (2007)</b>		
<p>Sets out the flood risk in the Stour Catchment and the EAs preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 years.</p>	<p>Social (people, society and communities) objectives:</p> <p>Provide sustainable flood risk management options to manage the risk of fluvial flooding to the built environment, taking account of future climate, sea level and landuse changes. This includes Ashford, Canterbury, Sandwich, Dover, Folkestone, Whitstable, Herne Bay and other towns, villages and isolated communities, as well as scheduled ancient monuments and designated historic sites.</p> <p>Make sure new developments do not have a negative effect on flood risk in the catchment, but give planning authorities enough scope to identify and allocate land for development or redevelopment.</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <p>Conserve, restore and enhance environmentally designated sites and promote opportunities to create freshwater habitat to provide environmental and amenity benefits, whilst contributing to sustainable flood risk management.</p> <p>Protect and enhance the character of the landscape, recognising its value for agriculture, recreation and tourism, whilst contributing to sustainable flood risk management, particularly within 'Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty'.</p> <p>Economic (property, assets and infrastructure) objectives:</p> <p>Avoid increasing the current fluvial flood risk to all transport links and reduce flood risk to key road and rail routes including road and rail network and routes used for emergency access to areas prone to flooding.</p> <p>Minimise the flood risk to key infrastructure, including the Sellindge Converter, Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) and the M20.</p>	<p>The objectives and baseline information in the CMP will be crucial in policy formation and also in sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan. This is particularly true of SA Objective 7.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)</b>		
<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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the objectives of the CFMP.</p>
<b>Canterbury District Council Documents</b>		
<b>Canterbury District Local Plan (2006)</b>		
<p>The plan sets out the spatial strategy for the District to 2011 and beyond. Aims to promote sustainability in developments to achieve the objectives. Specifically policies BE1 and BE3 relate to high quality design and design briefs that promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>Monitoring is carried out through the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>The plan promotes the creation of sustainable communities when addressing the development needs, particularly with regards to housing provisions. This is assessed under SA Objectives including 14 and 15.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Corporate Plan 2011-2016 (Canterbury City Council)</b>		
<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"> <li>• To support growth</li> <li>• To keep the district a safe place to live</li> <li>• To build the right type and number of homes in the right place to create sustainable communities in the future</li> <li>• To tackle traffic congestion</li> <li>• To make the district greener and cleaner and lead by example on environmental issues</li> <li>• To support facilities and activities for children and young people</li> <li>• To support excellent and diverse cultural facilities for both residents and visitors</li> <li>• To tackle disadvantage within the district</li> <li>• To encourage local involvement for younger people</li> <li>• To support a broad range of sporting and fitness facilities and activities</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Objectives should include the aims of the Corporate Plan. These are captured by a number of the SA Objectives.</p>



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

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Local Economy and Tourism Strategy 2008-2012 (Canterbury City Council, 2008)</b>		
<p>Strategy provides the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting and providing progressive, sensible environmental leadership – through a sustainable Canterbury Standard;</li> <li>• strengthening and diversifying the economy – supporting the growth of the Knowledge economy encouraging innovation, enterprise and creativity, nurturing and attracting a skilled workforce;</li> <li>• enhancing Canterbury’s reputation as an international tourism destination – improving visitor experience through the quality and range of attractions, festivals, events and accommodation;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• regenerating city and towns – through the improvement of infrastructure, particularly transport and the quality of the experience of those who live, work and visit.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy does not include any specific targets, but does include a number of strategic priorities.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should seeks to address the aims including providing a strong and diversified economy, provide for the employment needs of local people and contribute towards improving quality of life within communities. These should be captured by Objective 1, 2 &amp; 13.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Play Strategy (2009-2012)</b>		
<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"> <li>• Children and young people will be actively involved in the development of play facilities and activities;</li> <li>• Play activities and facilities will be safe, accessible and inclusive;</li> <li>• The value of children and young people's play will be widely recognised;</li> <li>• Information about play opportunities will be readily available to children, young people, parents, carers and partners;</li> <li>• Investment in play will be allocated according to greatest need;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• New and refurbished play facilities will be sustainable, design-led and implemented in accordance with acknowledged best practice;</li> <li>• Play facilities will be maintained to a high standard of repair and cleanliness;</li> <li>• children and young people will have access to high quality, supervised play activities; and</li> <li>• Children and young people will be encouraged to use public urban and green space for casual outdoor play.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy sets a number of sub-targets as a way of achieving the following vision:</p> <p>Through focussed and environmentally sustainable growth, by 2030 the Canterbury district will be defined by a dynamic, strong economy and a distinctive cultural and visitor experience from which our communities will prosper.'</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance facilities for children's play. SA objectives 5 &amp; 13 cover the importance of open space, play areas and safe neighbourhoods.</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)
<b>Canterbury Cultural Strategy 2011-2016 (2011)</b>		
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.	The strategy does not include any targets or indicators, but does include a number of actions.	Ensure the Local Cultural Strategy aims are compatible with those of the SA. This is covered by SA objective 10 & 13.
<b>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001 &amp; revised July 2010)</b>		
<p>The Councils priorities for dealing with contaminated land are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect human health</li> <li>• Protect controlled waters</li> <li>• Protect designated ecosystems</li> <li>• Prevent damage to property</li> <li>• Prevent any further contamination of land</li> <li>• Encourage voluntary remediation</li> <li>• Encourage re-use of brownfield land</li> </ul>	This strategy does not include any targets or indicators	Ensure the SA objectives include the priorities for dealing with contaminated land. These are included with a number of Objectives including 14 and 15.
<b>Canterbury District Strategy (2009)</b>		
<p>Strategy sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting and providing progressive, sensible environmental leadership;</li> <li>• Strengthening and diversifying our economy;</li> <li>• Enhancing Canterbury's reputation as an international tourism destination;</li> <li>• Improving our cultural offer;</li> <li>• Understanding and responding to the needs of our communities; and</li> <li>• Regenerating our city and towns.</li> </ul>	<p>Canterbury district will achieve the vision set out in the Strategy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting and providing progressive, sensible environmental leadership;</li> <li>• Strengthening and diversifying our economy;</li> <li>• Enhancing Canterbury's reputation as an international tourism destination;</li> <li>• Improving our cultural offer;</li> <li>• Understanding and responding to the needs of our communities; and</li> <li>• Regenerating our city and towns.</li> </ul>	The SA objectives address these objectives throughout. Covering community, regeneration, cultural offer, tourism, economic strength and environmental themes.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>The Safer Canterbury District Partnership Plan (2012)</b>		
<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"> <li>• Alcohol related crime</li> <li>• Anti-social Behaviour</li> <li>• Criminal Damage</li> <li>• Physical Environment</li> <li>• Prevent Extremism</li> <li>• Public Confidence and Reassurance</li> <li>• Substance Misuse</li> <li>• Violent Crime</li> <li>• Young People.</li> </ul>	<p>SA objective 13 covers reducing the levels of crime in Canterbury and providing a sense of place in the district.</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)
<b>Local Air Quality Management –Air Quality Action Plan Broad Street/Military Road Air Quality Management Area (Canterbury City Council, 2009)</b>		
<p>Draft Plan considers both the AQMA and the wider district with respect to improving air quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• CCC will continue to develop and implement the Council Travel Plan;</li> <li>• CCC will continue to work with KCC and other partners to deliver improvements in emissions standards, where practicable;</li> <li>• CCC will continue to work with partners to actively support and promote the Kent-wide car share scheme, to encourage greater uptake;</li> <li>• CCC will explore, with KCC and other partners, the potential for operation of Car Club Schemes in Canterbury;</li> <li>• CCC will work in partnership with KCC to implement improvements to the Canterbury local cycle network;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• CCC will develop through the Kent &amp; Medway Air Quality Partnership a planning guidance document to assist with air quality assessments of development proposals; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>In 2010, the maximum NOX reduction required within the Broad Street/Military Road AQMA at the façade is 70µg/m3 (equivalent to a 44% improvement in NOX) and NO2 reduction is 19.0µg/m3 (equivalent to a 32% improvement in NO2).</p> <p>Across the district the annual mean Air Quality Objective for NO2 of 40ug/m3</p>	<p>SA Objective 7 provides for the importance of maintaining and improving local air quality.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Other Supplementary Planning Documents</b>		
Design statements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor Lighting SPD (2006)</li> <li>• Reculver Masterplan SPD;</li> <li>• Heritage, Archaeology and Conservation SPD (2007);</li> <li>• Development Contributions SPD (2007);</li> <li>• Sustainable Construction SPD (2007);</li> <li>• Central Development Area Herne Bay Development Principles SPD (2010)</li> <li>• Bus Depot Herne Bay Development Principles SPD (2010)</li> </ul> Beach Street Herne Bay Development Principles SPD (2010)	Provide detail on specific elements of the planning process.	The Local Plan must work in conjunction with these other documents to generate more positive outcomes.
<b>Other Supplementary Guidance</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shopfront Design SPG;</li> <li>• Riverside Strategy SPG (2003);</li> <li>• Trees and Development SPG (2003)</li> <li>• Crime Prevention Through Design SPG (2003)</li> <li>• University of Kent Canterbury Innovation Park SPD (2004)</li> <li>• Thanington Village Design Statement;</li> <li>• Chartham Parish Design Statement;</li> <li>• Littlebourne Village Design Statement;</li> <li>• Barham Parish Plan;</li> <li>• Blean Parish Plan;</li> <li>• Chestfield Parish Plan;</li> <li>• Hackington Parish Plan;</li> <li>• Herne &amp; Broomfield Parish Plan;</li> <li>• Hoath Parish Plan;</li> <li>• Sturry Parish Plan;</li> <li>• Thanington Parish Plan; and</li> <li>• Upper Hardres Parish Plan.</li> </ul>	Provide guidance on site specific and district wide planning issues.	The DPDs should seek to work in conjunction with these existing documents.

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Conservation Area Appraisals</b>		
<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"> <li>• Broomfield</li> <li>• Chartham</li> <li>• Chestfield</li> <li>• Eddington</li> <li>• Harbledown</li> <li>• Herne Bay</li> <li>• Highland Court</li> <li>• Hoath, Rushbourne and Tile Lodge</li> <li>• Littlebourne</li> <li>• Whitstable Town; and</li> <li>• The Canterbury &amp; Whitstable Railway (five interlinked areas)</li> </ul>	<p>To provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Draft East Kent Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013</b>		
<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"> <li>• Maximise housing options and choice for customers;</li> <li>• Prevent rough sleeping;</li> <li>• Promote sustainable private sector accommodation;</li> <li>• Help homeless households to secure and retain good quality accommodation;</li> <li>• Reduce the use of temporary accommodation;</li> <li>• Tackle youth homelessness; and</li> <li>• Monitor performance and develop best practice in homelessness.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy is predominantly guidance however there is a Government target for local authorities to halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information when considering SA Objective 12.</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)
<b>Herne Bay Area Action Plan (2010)</b>		
<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"> <li>To deliver the redevelopment of Key Opportunity Sites as catalysts for the regeneration of Herne Bay;</li> <li>To create a thriving and commercially successful town centre for the benefit of the town's residents and visitors;</li> </ul> <p>To provide improved recreational, leisure and community facilities in the town centre for residents and visitors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance Herne Bay's Conservation Area and streetscapes through design and comprehensive high-quality public realm improvements;</li> <li>To create an attractive sense of place with clear pedestrian and cycle routes linking the seafront shopping streets and park;</li> <li>To complete the national cycle route that runs along the town's seafront and an extension to the High School;</li> <li>To revive the town's Memorial Park with an attractive range of facilities and high-quality landscaping;</li> <li>To protect current overall levels of weekday parking facilities, to investigate increasing parking availability of Saturdays and to improve vehicular movement through the town;</li> <li>To improve the vibrancy and attractiveness of Herne Bay as a seaside tourist destination; and</li> <li>To protect the integrity of nearby European designated offshore marine sites.</li> </ul>	<p>Contains measures to provide for a strong economy in Herne Bay, maintain an attractive and sustainable environment and provides for a number of transport improvements.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach particularly when covering the Herne Bay area.</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)
<b>Canterbury City Council (2009) Herne Bay an Economic Assessment</b>		
<p>Assessment focuses on the northeast Kent coastal town of Herne Bay. It seeks to help inform the emerging Herne Bay Area Action Plan by providing baseline data and information on its recent and current economic performance.</p>	<p>Current economic downturn may see the town face a number of further economic challenges such as increased local unemployment.</p> <p>Herne Bay has a growing but ageing population.</p> <p>The town contains some acute deprivation and retains the first and third most multiply deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the district.</p>	<p>The 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.</p>
<b>Canterbury District Allotment Strategy 2010-2014</b>		
<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"> <li>• To support the needs of existing plot owners</li> <li>• To protect allotments within the planning process and system</li> <li>• To aim that allotments are included in new development or regeneration projects</li> <li>• To feed the strategy in to the planning system</li> <li>• To undertake a programme of allotment infrastructure improvements</li> <li>• To identify spatial gaps and strive to fill them</li> <li>• To address deficiencies in provision, where reasonably practicable.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify land for an additional 153 full size plots in housing growth areas</li> <li>• To identify and secure external funding and assess rents to achieve a revenue neutral budget by 2011.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to identify and protect land for allotment usage. SA Objective 5 promotes access to open space</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)
<b>Canterbury District Transport Action Plan (2004)</b>		
<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"> <li>To work in partnership with bus and train Operators;</li> <li>To continue improving the network of safer walking and cycling routes;</li> <li>To offer more 'Safer Routes to School' and walking buses;</li> <li>To introduce more road safety initiatives;</li> <li>To continue to monitor air quality;</li> <li>To extend Travel Wise initiatives; and</li> <li>To continue implementing the Freight Quality Partnership Action plan.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan contains a number of targets which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement a safer network of walking and cycling routes by 2011.</li> <li>Introduce at least one walking bus per year.</li> </ul> <p>Produce Canterbury district lorry map and review every three years.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Canterbury District Walking and Cycling Strategy (2003)</b>		
<p>Objectives and priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement an identified network of safer walking and cycling routes</li> <li>Increase accessibility for mobility impaired pedestrians</li> <li>Increase walking and cycling to schools</li> <li>Reduce conflict between cyclists, pedestrians and other traffic</li> <li>Provide additional cycle parking facilities</li> <li>Increase accessibility for pedestrian and cyclist visitors</li> <li>Increase walking and cycling for health</li> <li>Increase value for money of footway maintenance and small improvement schemes</li> <li>Increase walking and cycling by commuters</li> <li>Increase walking and cycling for recreational purposes</li> <li>Ensure that new developments are cycle and pedestrian friendly</li> <li>Raise awareness of walking and cycling</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains many relevant actions and targets e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To triple the number of cycling trips by 2010 compared to a 2000 base.</li> <li>Increase the number of pupils walking or cycling to school (involved with Safer Routes to School) by 50% in the next 10 years.</li> <li>Ensure that developer contributions are sought for identified pedestrian and cycle improvements, including the development dependent cycle schemes.</li> </ul>	<p>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>

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<b>Canterbury District Housing Strategy 2012-2016</b>		
<p>Strategy sets out the following priorities with respect to the District's housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that the new Local Plan allocates enough land for the right number and type of homes in the right places.</li> <li>• Increasing the number of new homes that families on the average local wage can afford to buy or rent.</li> <li>• Encouraging the building of more family-sized homes.</li> <li>• Improving the choice of homes to tempt "empty nesters" to downsize from family-sized homes.</li> <li>• Reducing the number of excess winter deaths by improving the quality and condition of existing private homes.</li> <li>• Managing the impact on the housing market of high numbers of young people studying and living in our district.</li> </ul>	<p>No key targets but a number of priorities.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure they conform to SA Objective 12 with regard to housing.</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)
<b>The Canterbury Bus Strategy (2004)</b>		
<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"> <li>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-Thamet corridor. Phase 2: Improve the Canterbury city minibus network, including city-wide flat fares</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. More bus priority routes and improved traffic management are proposed to improve reliability of services.</li> <li>4. Improved roadside infrastructure and interchange facilities including real time information boards.</li> <li>5. Better integration with trains, park and rides, walking and cycling.</li> </ol>	<p>The County's Local Transport Plan aims to increase bus use in Quality Bus Partnership areas by 3% pa.</p>

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<b>Canterbury Parking Strategy 2006 – 2016</b>		
<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"> <li>• To provide a Park and Ride site that intercepts vehicles from the north-western approach into the city.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• To investigate and plan for parking demand changes resulting from the CTRL fast-link service from Canterbury West railway station.</li> <li>• To produce a residential parking standard matrix for the Canterbury District in line with PPS3 that considers the availability of alternative modes of transport.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets were identified for this Strategy.</p>

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

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
<b>Draft Canterbury Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal (2012)</b>		
<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"> <li>• Identify and describe the local landscape character areas</li> <li>• Assess the condition and sensitivity of these landscape character areas</li> <li>• Identify existing priority wildlife habitats and strategic biodiversity networks</li> </ul>	<p>The study identifies 48 local landscape character areas and the landscape and biodiversity features of each are described in detail. In addition the conservation value and sensitivity of the landscape. Guidelines for each of the 48 areas are proposed.</p>	<p>The document relates directly to the Biodiversity, Landscape and Geological Diversity issue and the Geology and Biodiversity, Countryside and Historic Environment Objectives. The information within the Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal document will be useful in accurately appraising the effects of proposals against these objectives. Particularly where there is a clear spatial element to the proposal.</p>
<b>Neighbouring District Council Documents</b>		
<b>Dover District Council Adopted Core Strategy (2010)</b>		
<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 strategy has a high focus on economic and population growth (some 14,000 new homes within strategic allocations).</p>	<p>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.</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)
<b>Thanet District Council Core Strategy (2010)</b>		
<p>The Core Strategy provides the "big picture" as to how Thanet and its parts will change and develop over the period to 2026. The Thanet Local Development Framework replaces much of the Thanet Local Plan which was adopted in 2006.</p> <p>The goal of the Strategy is to secure for Thanet the type and quality of economic and housing growth and supporting infrastructure needed to support a more mixed, settled, healthy, better educated, fulfilled and confident community.</p> <p>The Strategy also has an essential role in protecting and improving our quality of life and ensuring necessary change and development is sustainable and takes account of flood risk and climate change. Change must be accommodated in ways that respect and enhance the rich heritage and environmental quality of Thanet, which make the area an attractive place.</p>	<p>There is a focus on economic and housing growth.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this strategy and Canterbury Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<b>Swale Borough Council Core Strategy 2006-2031 (currently being updated and consulted on)</b>		
<p>The Core Strategy covers the period 2006-2031. However, the council have produced an updated version (Swale Borough Draft Core Strategy: Bearing Fruits) which is currently undergoing consultation. Following this consultation period the Council moves to complete the plan and submit it to the Secretary of State for Examination in Public.</p> <p>There is a focus on coastal rejuvenation at the Isle of Sheppey and Faversham and for a thriving rural community.</p>	<p>The strategy is employment led with an overall housing target of 13,500 dwellings.</p>	<p>There is 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.</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)
<b>Ashford Borough Council Core Strategy 2006-2021</b>		
<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 <u>Local Plan to 2030</u>. 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 and Canterbury Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<b>South East Water Company</b>		
<b>South East Water Resources Management Plan (2010-2035)</b>		
<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> <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>

Key objectives relevant to Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporate the documents requirements)
Community Groups		
Canterbury City Football Club - Ridlands Farm Draft Masterplan Proposals December 2012		
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	The overall objective is to secure development of a new stadium	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 D

## Significance Thresholds



## Definitions of Significance

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
<b>1. Economy and Employment</b> 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?			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?	0	Neutral	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?			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?			The proposed policy would support existing sustainable tourism which contributes to the local economy.
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would have negative effects on businesses, the local economy, local employment and skills.
	1.8 Will it meet the employment needs of local people?	--	Significant Negative	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.
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
<b>2. Rural/Coastal Communities</b> To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities.	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would have significantly positive effects on rural/coastal economy/businesses, e.g. would include significant employment site(s)
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	+	Positive	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.
	2.3 Will it retain village/coastal			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.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	services and local trading schemes? 2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	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 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.
<b>3. Water Quality</b> 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. <b>Transport</b> 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?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would reduce need for travel.
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion.
		~	No Relationship	The proposed policy would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, substantially increasing road traffic and congestion.
		?	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.
5. <b>Countryside and Historic Environment</b> 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 would enhance public access to the countryside and increase open space provision.
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would protect and enhance nationally designated landscapes.
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	++	Significant 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).
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	+	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.
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would enhance public access to open spaces and the countryside
	5.6 Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that	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.
		--	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).
		~	No Relationship	The proposed policy would permanently restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		?	Uncertain	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible. 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.
<b>6. Geology and Biodiversity</b> 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.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would have negative effects on regional or local designated sites, habitats or species e.g. short term 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.
		--	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. <b>Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality</b> 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.
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?			The proposed policy would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used.
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	+	Positive	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.
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?			The proposed policy would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support existing carbon targets.
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?			The proposed policy would increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects.
7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used. The proposed policy would improve air quality.	
		-	Negative	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. 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.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
		--	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.
		?	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.
<b>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion</b> 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.
<b>9. Access to Services</b> 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			The proposed policy would significantly improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	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.)?	+	Positive	The proposed policy would enhance existing opportunities, services and facilities and would ensure equal access to these throughout the community. The proposed policy would create employment opportunities or improve access to training and skills. Some of this would benefit local communities. The proposed policy would improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas.
		0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	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.
		--	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.
<b>10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation</b> 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?	+	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.
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	+	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.
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	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.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
		--	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. <b>High Quality Design and Sustainability</b> To encourage sustainable design and practice.	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	++	Significant Positive	The proposed policy would encourage developments with high standards of sustainability or significantly increase sustainability of existing developments through modifications.
		+	Positive	The proposed policy would increase sustainability of existing developments through modification.
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	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.
	11.3 Will it minimise light and noise pollution?	--	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. <b>Housing</b> To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	++	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.
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?			The proposed policy would make use of existing buildings or unfit, empty homes putting these up to standard to support housing in the community.
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?			The proposed policy would tackle homelessness in the district through provision of long-term help.
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	+	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.
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would provide temporary help to homeless people in the district.
				The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

Objective	Key Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	empty homes?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available.
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	--	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.
13. <b>Quality of Life</b> 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?			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 not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			--	Significant Negative
		~	No Relationship	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)
				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.	
14. <b>Use of Land</b> 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.	
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use	
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would result in development of significant size on greenfield land, e.g. for sites if > 100 units. The proposed policy would result in land contamination.	
			~	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.
15. <b>Natural Resources</b> 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?	++	Significant Positive	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. The proposed policy would increase the demand for local resources.	
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	0	Neutral	The proposed policy would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	-	Negative	The proposed policy would result in an increased need for water.	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	--	Significant Negative	The proposed policy would result in a significantly increased need for water increasing the risk of water shortage in the relevant water resource zone.	
	15.7 Will it encourage farming	~	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
	practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	?	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.
16. <b>Waste</b> 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	The proposed policy would reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use.
	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.
		--	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 E**

## **Appraisal of the draft Local Plan Policies**



Table E1 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 their 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> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</p>
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	++	++	++	++	?	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 main focus areas 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> <p>The policies of this chapter would have a significant positive effect on the objective as they</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>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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Investment in the district would have benefits throughout the district (Policies SP1 and SP2).</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated.</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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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'. It is assumed that water quality would be included within the definition of sustainable development; however, it is unclear what constitutes the sustainable development strategy. Whilst an Environmental Strategy is noted and described, there is no explicit reference to such a strategy. The preamble to the policy identifies the key elements of a local definition of sustainable development (water quality is not identified) SD.</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 LB16 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 management. Consequently the effects resulting from Policy SP6 are likely to be positive, however, it's significance is uncertain.</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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Inclusion of explicit text that describes what constitutes the sustainable development strategy.</p> <p>Any effects on water environment would be minimised by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC12 and LB16 for example). There is also potential also to consider reference to the 2007 sustainable construction SPD and use of considerate construction scheme.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>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> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</p>
4. Transport	Short Term	~	~	++	++	?	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Focusing development in the urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable would have significant positive effects on the objective as these are areas where services and facilities are more</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>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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy SP3 indicates the requirements for development on the strategic development sites, including the protection/provision of open space which is likely to have beneficial effects on the objective. However, negative effects are also possible resulting from the scale of the required developments. The effect has been assessed to be 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 SP6 has positive effects on the objective by protecting landscapes and enhancing public access to open space. It is noted that policy SP6 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>The policies are likely to have a positive effect on the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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 (LB1, LB2, LB3, HE 1, HE2 and HE3 for example).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</p>
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	~	~	-	-/+	?	++	~	-/+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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. Some development on greenfield sites will be inevitable and some may have local biodiversity value. However, any adverse effects on international, national and locally significant sites for conservation of species, habitats and geology will be avoided or minimised through the application of 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 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>

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>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 SP6 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> <p>When considered in their summary the policies are likely to have a mixed effect on the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p>
	Long Term	~	~	-/+	-/+	?	++	~	-/+	<p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP3 and SP4 would be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy 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 carbon emissions. However, in following 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 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>The cumulative effect of the policies on the objective is not likely to be significant. The only policy which has a relationship to the objective refers to new developments and albeit maximising efficiency and minimising carbon emissions and is not likely to significantly contribute to meeting the districts carbon targets so that the cumulative effect on the objective has been assessed as both positive and negative as there will still be an increase in carbon emissions in the district as a result of the development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies SP3 would be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (CC2 and DB3 for example).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 SP6 is not likely to have a direct effect on the achievement of the objective.</p> <p>The 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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	~	++	0	?	++	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 SP6 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Policy SP4 - 'other uses' includes services such as sport, culture, health, education, open space, etc.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>SP3 contains requirements that development briefs will be completed for each of the identified sites which includes 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>There 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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 not 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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>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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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. Some development on greenfield sites will be inevitable. 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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></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><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy 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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>It is assumed that there will be progressive improvements in building design in line with the application of the increasingly stringent Code for Sustainable Homes in 2016, 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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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		
16. Waste	Short Term	~	-	-	~	?	~	~	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy 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 construction and operational waste created (particularly construction materials, municipal waste and commercial waste). .</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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>
	Medium Term	~	-/+	-/+	~	?	~	~	-/+	<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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy SP5 - To be assessed when local plan policy measures have been updated</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	~	-/+	-/+	~	?	~	~	-/+	



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		
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>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 Whitstables 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.</p> <p>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 Countryside and Historic Environment as well as High Quality Design and Sustainability objectives.</p> <p>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 bears potential for adverse effects on local biodiversity value. Negative effects from the use of green field land are also reflected on the Use of Land objective.</p> <p>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 minor negative effect is anticipated in the short and medium term. However, there is potential for positive effects through application of other policies in the draft Local Plan (policy DBE3 for example) so that the long terms effects are anticipated to be mixed. Similarly, SP3 is predicated to have mixed effects on the Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality objective as the overall development is considered to be of significant scale to result in increased absolute energy consumption and emissions. The effects are anticipated to be significant in the medium and long term.</p> <p>Resulting from inherent conflicts between growth and environmental impacts mixed effects are likely on the Geology and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality objectives.</p> <p>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. 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 uncertain.</p>									

Table E2 Effects of Housing Policies

SA Objective		Housing 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 has been outlined and provides a clear evidence base as to the level of housing 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 in the medium and long term 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>
	Medium Term	++	++	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	++	

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		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	++	++	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	++	<p>Positive effects, albeit minor in scale, would also occur as a result of policies HD3, HD4 and 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> 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><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy HD1 and HD2 will ensure that land will be allocated for housing development in the Here 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>

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		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 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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. It is also assumed that standard construction best practices would reduce the risk of pollutants escaping from construction sites. The additional housing proposed under these policies would also increase the demand on water resources in the District. This additional demand is likely to be met by the forthcoming Water Resource Management Plan. However the Canterbury District is an area where groundwater resources are either over-abstracted or over-licensed and therefore negative effects would be expected on the water quality objective.</p>
	Medium Term	-	~	-	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	-	<p><b>Mitigation</b></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. 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). 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>

SA Objective	Housing 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><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
4. Transport	Short Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	~	~	--	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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> <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 is therefore expected</p>

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		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Medium Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	~	~	--	<p>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> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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.</p>

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	HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10			
	Long Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	~	~	-	<p><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>



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		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	-	~	-	-	0	~	~	~	~	?	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></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>

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	HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10			
	Long Term	-	~	-	-	0	~	~	~	~	?	-	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	?	~	?	?	?	~	~	~	~	?	?	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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. <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 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 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy HD1, HD3, HD4, HD5 and HD7 would result in the construction of 15,600 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). 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>Significant effects are expected against Policy HD1 due to the scale of development it will provide for (~15,000 dwellings).</p>
	Medium Term	--	~	-	-	-	~	-	~	~	~	--	<p><b>Mitigation</b></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> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p>

SA Objective		Housing 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
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	-/?	~	?	?	~	~	?	~	~	?	?	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>There is uncertainty as to the location of the sites under Policies HD3, HD4, HD7 and HD10.</p>
	Long Term	-/?	~	?	?	~	~	?	~	~	?	?	

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		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Housing 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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>



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		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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> 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><b>Uncertainties</b> Although community facilities have been identified for delivery under Policy SP3 (and therefore Policy HD1), exact proposals are currently unknown.</p>
	Long Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	+	~	+	~	-	

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		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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. Therefore, it is not expected that negative effects should occur and that development would generally be of a high quality.</p> <p>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 HD2, HD4, HD6, HD9 and HD10.</p> <p>Overall, there would be a minor positive effect on the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policies HD3, HD4, HD5, HD7 and HD8 could be redrafted to promote the use of sustainable design and materials.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p>
	Medium Term	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	

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		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	None
12. Housing	Short Term	++	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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>

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		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><b>Mitigation</b></p>
	Long Term	++	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	++	<p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Housing 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>There is no clear relationship between the policies and this objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Uncertainties</b></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>

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		HD1	HD2	HD3	HD4	HD5	HD6	HD7	HD8	HD9	HD10		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
14. Use of Land	Short Term	-	~	-	?	+	~	?	+	+	?	-/?	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The development on sites identified under Policy HD1 would result in large scale development on greenfield land. This would result in significant negative effects on the objective. It 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</p>

SA Objective		Housing 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>existing buildings. This may also encourage urban renaissance.</p> <p>Overall, there would be an uncertain/ negative effect on the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Mitigation measures are not possible against Policy HD1 as the sites have been identified. 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> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	-	~	-	?	+	~	?	+	+	?	-/?	<p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>It is not known which land which sites are contaminated in the District.</p>

SA Objective	Housing 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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.</p> <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><b>Mitigation</b></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). Greater support for low development which is energy efficient or promotes the efficient use of water could be included.</p>
	Medium Term	--	~	-	-	~	~	-	-	-	~	--	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties.</b></p> <p>None</p>



SA Objective		Housing 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	-	~	-	-	~	~	-	-	-	~	-	
16. Waste	Short Term	-	~	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p>

SA Objective		Housing 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>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><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p>

SA Objective	Housing 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		
<b>Summary</b>												
<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 uncertain 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 E3 Effects of Economic Development and Employment

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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy EMP1 identifies almost 25ha 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 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</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>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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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, EMP8 and EMP10 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, 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 WTD 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 Policy would not result in an increase in waste water or</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>surface water run-off.</p> <p>Overall, there would be an uncertain/negative effect against this objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7, EMP8, EMP10, 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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy EMP1 would have significant negative effects on the transport objective as several of the sites (Highland Court, Altira Park, Wraik Hill) 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>
	Medium Term	--	-	+	?	+/++	~	?	?	?	?	?	~	-	-	-	--	<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 the relevant 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</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	--	-	+	?	+/++	~	?	?	?	?	?	~	-	-	-	--	<p>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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	-/?	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 SLA/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</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	?	0	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	
	Long Term	-/?	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+

expansion of existing employment sites if the expansion would have significant impacts on the landscapes

The land identified in Policy EMP7 at the University of Kent campus may have detrimental effects on the SLA/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.

Negative effects would be expected against Policy EMP10 as Langton Lane is in the SLA/AHLV designation.

Policy EMP14 would ensure protected landscapes and historic buildings remain protected when converting rural buildings and constructing new buildings for business purposes.

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.

**Mitigation**

Policy EMP12 seeks to protect the best and most versatile farmland which would help protect existing landscape character.

Policy EMP13 would ensure that proposals for agricultural development are aware of its surroundings thus ensure that nationally designated sites and species, landscape and historic buildings are maintained and conserved.

The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies EMP1 and EMP10 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably LB1, LB2 and LB3).

**Assumptions**

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

**Uncertainties**

None

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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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.</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> <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</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>overall effects of these policies against this objective are assessed as uncertain.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None in addition to those already recorded in the assessment.</p>
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	+	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	-/?	-/?	0	-/?	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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,</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	-/?	<p>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><b>Mitigation</b></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 be required to meet such standards, although Policy CC2 may already address this matter.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>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>
	Long 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		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	?	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>There is no clear relationship between several of the policies in this chapter and the flood risk/coastal erosion objective.</p> <p>There would however be an uncertain effect against the policies where the location of the development sites is unknown (Policies EMP2, EMP13, and EMP14).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Overall, there is an uncertain effect against this objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None-mitigation for flooding is captured in Policy CC4. The use of SuDS is promoted through policy CC11.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>It is assumed that existing development and infrastructure relevant to Policies EMP3, EMP4 and EMP5 is not at risk from flooding.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>See comments above regarding uncertainty to location of developments supported under policies EMP2, EMP13 and EMP14.</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	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	?	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	++	++	~	+	~	+	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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</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>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 schools which are supported under Policy EMP9 and EMP10.</p> <p>The development of Whitstable Harbour as supported 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> It is assumed that the provision of additional education facilities in the Universities would benefit local communities or residents of the District.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</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		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	+	0	~	?	0	+	+	?	?	?	~	~	?	0	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>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 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 centre living through the provision of student accommodation and sports facilities.</p> <p>There is an uncertain effect against Policies EMP9, EMP10 as it is uncertain whether the additional supply of schools would encourage town centre living.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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	+	None	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	0	~	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	~	+	+	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy EMP13 would encourage agricultural developments to be of a high standard through use of design, materials and external colours.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Policy EMP15 encourages horse-related development to be to a high standard of design with light pollution kept to a</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	0	0	0	0	~	0	~	+	+	+	+	<p>minimum.</p> <p>There would be a cumulative minor positive effect on the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy EM5 encourages the protection of the design of dwellings used as a workplace through limiting advertisements.</p> <p>Policy EMP7 takes the design, siting and access of proposed development within University of Kent's campus into consideration.</p> <p>Policy EMP11 supports development within the Whitstable Harbour area subject to (amongst other planning factors) appropriate design and access considerations.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	0	~	0	~	0	0	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			
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	0	0	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>There is no relationship between the majority of policies in this chapter and the housing objective.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy EMP13 discourages development of agricultural land unless it is demonstrated that is necessary to meet housing needs and is of a suitable site where poorer quality land cannot be identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></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>	
	Medium Term	~	~	~	0	0	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	
	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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> 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	+	<b>Uncertainties</b> None
14. Use of Land	Short Term	-/+	-/?	+	?	~	~	-	+	?	-	?	0	-/?	+	0	?	<b>Likely Significant Effects</b> 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 EMP3 and EMP14 as both seek to promote the use of existing buildings and



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>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 business needs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy EMP13 discourages development of agricultural land unless it is demonstrated that is necessary to meet housing needs and is of a suitable site where poorer quality land cannot be identified. 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 (5).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>It is assumed that Policy EMP12 would protect the best and most versatile farmland from development.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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>
	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		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	-	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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, EMP10, 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</p> <p>There would be a cumulative significant negative effect on this objective.</p>
	Medium Term	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	-	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	<p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>The effects of the proposed development outlined in policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP7, EMP8, EMP9, EMP10, EMP11 could be mitigated by the application of other Local Plan policies (notably DBE1, DBE6 and CC12).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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	
	Long Term	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	
16. Waste	Short Term	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b> 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><b>Assumptions</b> 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><b>Uncertainties</b> 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><b>Summary</b></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 &amp; 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, EMP10), there is a cumulative uncertain effect on the use of land objective.</p>																	

Table E4 Effects of Town Centre Policy

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		
Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	+	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	+	++	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	+	++	
Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	+	0	+	~	-	+	~	++	+	+	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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 communities at Herne Bay and Whitstable as it identifies five sites where mixed use development is supported.</p> <p>There would be a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None.</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	0	+	~	-	+	~	++	+	+	++	
Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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</p>

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				
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>demand that the operational use of such development on water resources in the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <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><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	



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			
Transport	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	~	~	++	+	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 forms of transport such as walking or cycling.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Overall, the cumulative effect of the draft policies would be significantly positive.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	~	~	++	+	~	++	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	~	~	++	+	~	++	

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			
Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	~	+	0	0	0	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 cumulative effect of neutral on the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></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> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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 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				
																It is uncertain whether development supported in these policies would affect buildings of historic or cultural
Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	~	~	~	0	0	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy TCL6 could be redrafted to include a criteria which seeks to avoid significant adverse effects to wildlife or biodiversity. However, it would also be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan (such as LB 5, LB6 and LB7).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>The location of development promoted under Policy TCL6 is unknown.</p>	
	Medium Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	~	~	~	0	0	0		
	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	~	~	~	0	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			
Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	?	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-/?	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>There is an uncertain effect against the majority of policies in this chapter as it is uncertain whether they would result in an increase in the consumption of energy or additional GHG emissions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	?	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-/?	
	Long Term	?	0	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			
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	0	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As a result, there is a cumulative negative effect against the flood risk objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>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 surfaces).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	0	?	0	?	-	~	~	-	?	~	-	
	Long Term	0	0	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			
Access to Services	Short Term	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The protection of existing primary/mixed shopping areas/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.</p> <p>Significant positive effects would be expected against Policies TCL10 and TCL11 as they support development that would increase services available in the District.</p> <p>There would be a cumulative significant positive effect on the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	++	
	Long Term	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	++	
Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	?	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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</p>

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			
	Medium Term	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	?	++	<p>enhance existing town/rural centres whilst also promoting measures that would encourage more people to live in town centres and urban areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Long Term	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	?	++	
High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	~	++	+/?	0	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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>
	Medium Term	+	0	+	+	0	-	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			
	Long Term	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	~	++	+/?	0	~	+	<p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 would result in the provision of new housing in mixed use developments.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>



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				
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Quality of Life	Short Term	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	~	+	+	++	+	++	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>There is a neutral effect against many of the policies on this chapter and the quality of life objective.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	~	+	+	++	+	++	++	
	Long Term	0	0	0	+	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			
Use of Land	Short Term	?	~	~	+	?	?	+	~	+	?	?	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The development proposed under policies TCL4, TCL7 and TCL9 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> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> It is not known whether the sites proposed would require any remediation (as previously developed land) but is assumed that all remediation would be completed consistent with the policies QL11 and QL12.</p>
	Medium Term	?	~	~	+	?	?	+	~	+	?	?	~	+	
	Long Term	?	~	~	+	?	?	+	~	+	?	?	~	+	

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		
Natural Resources	Short Term	?	~	~	?	~	?	?	~	?	?	?	~	?	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties.</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	?	~	~	?	~	?	?	~	?	?	?	~	?	
	Long Term	?	~	~	?	~	?	?	~	?	?	?	~	?	
Waste	Short Term	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	~	~	-	-	~	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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>

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			
	Medium Term	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	~	~	-	-	~	-	<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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> 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><b>Uncertainties</b> It is uncertain that exact % of household and domestic waste from the Canterbury District that goes to landfill. In Kent overall, 21% of all waste collected goes to landfill and it is expected that this figure would also be reflective for Canterbury.</p>
	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		
<b>Summary</b>														
<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 &amp; historic environment and geology &amp; 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 E5 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	T18		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	++	~	+	+	0	+	0	+		0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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, T8 and T9 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 T10 and T11 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	T18		
	Long Term	++	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+-	++	++	+	+	++	0	0	++	<p>parking negatively impacting on the character and accessibility of the city centre and support sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Policies T12, T13 and T16 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	0	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 locations such as Herne Bay and Whitstable will benefit.</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	T18		
	Medium Term	+	~	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	++	+	0	0	0	+	<p>The provision of additional parking spaces at the Sturry Road Park and Ride centre under policy T7 should enhance transport links between new rural development sites and the city centre.</p> <p>Policy T12 would help to maintain the rural economy and businesses within the district through enhanced transport links.</p> <p>Policy T14 would have significant positive effects on the rural/coastal economy of Herne Bay through enhanced traffic links and reducing congestion.</p> <p>Policy T15 would support the growth of Sturry and other rural businesses located along the A28 corridor by providing enhanced crossing.</p>
	Long Term	+	~	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	++	+	0	0	0	+	<p>Policy T10 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume that policies T12, T13, T14, T15 and T16 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume that policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b></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	T18		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	- /?	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policies which require development of new infrastructure (i.e. – new roads and interchanges in T12, T13, T14, T15 and T16 and park and ride facilities at new sites in T8 and T9) 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><b>Mitigation</b></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	T18			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	- /?	- /?	~	~	- /?	- /?~	- /?	- /?	- /?	~	~	- /?	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume that policies T12, T13, T14, T15 and T16 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p>Assume that policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b></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>	
4. Transport	Short Term	++	++	++	++	0	+	+	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 T6 and T7 would encourage the use of sustainable transport by safeguarding for the expansion of existing Park and Ride sites at Wincheap and Sturry. Policies T5 and T9 are also likely to have a similar impact within Harbledown and Whitstable in the medium to long term.</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	T18		
	Medium Term	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	0	++	++	<p>Policy T10 would create incentives and more opportunities for use of sustainable transport through additional facilities at new residential developments particularly for cyclists. Policy T11 would significantly reduce road traffic and congestion at peak times. Policy T12 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 T13 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</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	T18		
Long Term	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	0	++	++	<p>traffic, congestion whilst creating incentives for the use of sustainable travel.</p> <p>Policy T14 would reduce road traffic and congestion between Herne Bay and Canterbury.</p> <p>Policy T15 would reduce road traffic and congestion along the A28 corridor through the implementation of an enhanced crossing at Sturry.</p> <p>Policy T16 will help to protect against damage to rural lanes</p> <p>Policy T18 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them. Assume the policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b> 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	T18		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 T9 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 T11 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.</p> <p>Policies T5, T6, T7 and T8 help to support this policy by offering alternatives to parking within the city centre through providing extra capacity in park and ride centres.</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	T18		
Long Term	+	+	+	0~	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	++	<p>Policy T15 could provide the opportunity to improve historic core of Sturry.</p> <p>Policy T17 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> 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 T9 would have no adverse effect on the site.</p> <p>Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 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 policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b> 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	T18				
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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>The additional park and ride land identified for additional capacity of park and ride within Policy T5 would provide a less environmentally damaging alternative to the private car. The proposed policy would therefore have a positive effect on this Objective as Blean Complex (SAC) located 1.5km north of Faulkner's Lane and Harbledown in close proximity to Canterbury City Centre.</p>
	Medium Term	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	-/?	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	++	0	+	<p>Policy T9 ensures that any negative effects on biodiversity as a result of Park and Ride scheme at Whit Chapel are mitigated against or adequately compensated.</p> <p>Policies T12, T13, T14 and T16 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 aims to prevent against high congestion along the A28 corridor and therefore improve air quality and noise levels. Given the close proximity of Sturry to several wildlife sites this should have a minor positive</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	T18		
Long Term	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	-/?	-/?	-/?	+	-/?	++	0	+	<p>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> <p>Policy T17 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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 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 policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b></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	T18		
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, T8 and T9 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 T10 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 T11 and would encourage commuters to use sustainable modes of transport by implementing parking restrictions which would significantly reduce energy consumption and improve air quality standards.</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	T18		
Long Term	++	++	+/?	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	++	++	<p>Policies T12, T13, T14, T15 and T16 would mitigate the congestion effects of new development through providing new roads and should alleviate against increasing 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 T13 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.</p> <p>Policy T18 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.</p> <p>Overall there would be a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None</p> <p>Assumptions Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them. Assume the policies T5 and T9 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 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> <p>Uncertainties None</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	T18		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> There is no clear relationship between transport policies and the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> There are no negative effects to mitigate against.</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> 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	T18			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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	T18		
	Medium Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	++	++	++	0	~	0	++	<p>Policies T5, T6, T7, T8 and T9 will improve access to the city centre through the provision of additional capacity at Park and Ride sites.</p> <p>Policies T6, T7 and T8 would safeguard access requirements essential services from the local community.</p> <p>Policy T10 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	T18		
	Long Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	++	++	++	0	~	0	++	<p>Policy T11 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 T12, T13, T14 and T15 would significantly enhance access to training and skills.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>The negative impact of policy T11 is mostly mitigated through increasing the capacity of park and ride sites in policies T5, T6, T7 and T8. T9 should mitigate against the same effect in Whitstable, depending on whether implementation goes ahead.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 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 policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b></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	T18		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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, T12, T13 and T16 would enhance physical access to services from town and rural centres.</p> <p>Policies T5, T6, T7, T8 and T9 would promote more sustainable tourism through increased provision of park and ride scheme.</p>
	Medium Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	~	~	++	<p>Policies T14 and 15 will provide provision of new transport infrastructure that should mitigate against increasing congestion and pollution making Herne Bay 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><b>Mitigation</b></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	T18		
	Long Term	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	~	~	++	<p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 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 policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b></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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 T9 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	T18		
	Medium Term	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume the policies T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b></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>
	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	T18			
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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	T18			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Many of the transport policies are not related to the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Policies T1, T2 and T10 should promote healthy lifestyles through increased provision and routes for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>The requirement under policy T18 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	T18		
	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. <b>Mitigation</b> None <b>Assumptions</b> None <b>Uncertainties</b> 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	T18		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policies T3, T4, T10, T11 and T18 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 T12, T13, T14 and T15 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 T16 would implement a local distributor road which would use greenfield land as part of the development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Provision of natural habitat to replace greenfield removed under T16.</p>
	Medium Term	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	T18		
	Long Term	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	?	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	0	~	-/?	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 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 policies T5 and T9 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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>The nature of land which would need to be developed in order a park and ride at Whitstable under policy T9 is not yet known.</p>
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The majority of transport policies are not related to the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Policies T12, T13, T14, T15 and T16 will require some construction materials (principally aggregates) during the construction phase of the network improvements.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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</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	T18		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	~	-/?	<p>construction SPD may also provide guidance as well advice from the Kent County Council.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> 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.</p>
	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	T18		
16. Waste	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The majority of transport policies are not related to the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>The implementation of Policies T12, T13, T14, T15 and T16 will generate some construction wastes during the construction phase of the network improvements.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Assume that policies T12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 will not be implemented until the medium or long term given the time likely required to develop and construct them.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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	T18		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	~	-/?	

**Summary**

Modelling suggests that an increasing population will lead to a rise in traffic within the district, however, measures proposed in the plan should reduce congestion through improvements to the transport network in key locations and the promotion of alternative modes of transport. Policies T1-T4 will have a significantly positive impact through promoting sustainable transport and offering alternatives to the car. Policies T10 and T11 will have a significantly positive impact through controlling car parking strategy. Policies T4-T9 will contribute towards both offering more sustainable options for travel and controlling parking through increasing capacity in park and ride sites. Policies T12 and T16 provide infrastructure to help manage the network and mitigate against increased congestion expected from increased population in developments. T18 also looks at providing infrastructure when required and measures to reduce demand for travel.

The impact of policies T1-T9 on promoting more sustainable travel and T10 and T11 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 T12-T16 which aim to reduce congestion.

The provision of transport infrastructure under policies T12-T16 is expected to have a significantly positive 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. These 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 T17 and T11 drive the significantly positive cumulative effect of transport policies on countryside and historic environment through protecting rural 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 E6 Effects of Tourism Policies

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainty</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainty</b></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 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>It is assumed that employment opportunities created in rural or coastal</p>
	Medium Term	?	-	~	+	~	+	++	++	++	

SA Objective		Tourism 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>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><b>Uncertainties</b></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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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&amp;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 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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policies TV7 could be redrafted in order to reduce the dependency of new rural based tourism developments on car transport.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	?	~	+	0	+	+	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None.</p>



SA Objective		Tourism 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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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 effects 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).</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> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></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>
	Medium Term	0	?	~	?	0	?	?	?	?	

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>It is assumed sites which may be considered under Policy TV1 would be of low biodiversity value.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	-	-	~	~	-	~	?	-	-	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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>development this policy seeks to support is unknown.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The overall effect on this objective would be minor negative</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>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).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p>
	Long Term	-	-	~	~	-	~	?	-	-	<p>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.</p> <p>It is assumed that development at Reculver (Policy TV6) would not be energy intensive.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>The exact type of development that is supported under Policy TV7 is unknown.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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>
	Medium Term	?	?	~	?	-	~	?	?	?	<p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Sites which may be developed under policies TV1, TV2, TV4 and TV8 are currently unknown.</p>

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p><b><u>None</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>Policy TV4 would have negligible effects against this objective.</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></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 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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	-	-	+	

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	+	+	~	0	+	+	?	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p>	



SA Objective		Tourism 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 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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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 staying 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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></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><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> It is assumed that additional visits would occur to Touring sites, the Marina and Reculver if the facilities as proposed under policies TV4, TV, TV6 and TV7 were to be developed.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	+	

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policies TV1, TV2 and TV8 could be redrafted to promote development on brownfield sites 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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	?	?	+	0	~	~	~	?	?	

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	-	-	~	~	~	?	?	-	-	

SA Objective		Tourism 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></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 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><b>Summary</b></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 E7 Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change

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	
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	0/+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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>
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	0/+	<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 meet future demand and not restrict growth.</p> <p>All other policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Policy CC2 will come into place in 2016 as per Buildings Regulations Part L.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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>

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			
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	0/+	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The development of renewable energy as encouraged through Policy CC1 will have economic benefits for rural and coastal communities. 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 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		
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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>
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Uncertainties</b></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>

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			
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	+	+	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy CC11 reduces the amount of surface water run-off through inclusion of SuDS in developments.</p> <p>Policy CC12 ensures that no adverse effects on water quality result from new developments (including construction and lifetime). The Council commits to 'seek to ensure that every opportunity is taken to enhance existing aquatic environments and ecosystems.'</p> <p>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 CC11 and CC13.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy CC12 - Considering adding reference to WFD to make policy stronger.</p>
	Medium 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		
4. Transport	Long Term	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	?	~	+	+	+	+	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Policy CC11: The policy will significantly reduce surface water run-off in the long-term once sufficient SuDS have been installed.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Impacts associated with the managed coastal retreat on water quality are uncertain (Policy CC9).</p> <p>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.</p>
	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>

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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	?	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy CC1 considers proposals for the use of potential renewable energy sources in the District under consideration of landscape character and historic environment.</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 (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>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	?	~	~	0	<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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy CC11 - Include that SuDS need to take the character of the surrounding area into consideration.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Policy CC10: The Coastal Protection Zone forms part of the undeveloped coast referred to in Policies CC9 and LB3 (Biodiversity Chapter).</p>



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		
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	?	~	~	0	<p><b>Uncertainties</b></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>
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy CC1 considers proposals for the use of potential renewable energy sources in the District under consideration of environmental benefits and 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 coast 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). 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	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	+	<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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy CC11 - Consider adding 'SuDS will incorporate and enhance</p>

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		
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	+	<p>features of biodiversity where appropriate'.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>The effect of this policy on the objective could be uncertain as benefits on biodiversity are dependent on measures and locations chosen.</p> <p>The effect of Policy CC13 is uncertain as it can have positive effects through improvement of water quality and improvement of fish migration. However, provision of new infrastructure can also have negative effects on the environment.</p>
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	~	0	+	~	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy CC1 encourages the development of renewable energy which would reduce green house gas emission and consequently improve air quality.</p>
	Medium Term	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	~	0	+	~	+	+	<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 CCC7 restricts development within the overtopping</p>

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		
	Long Term	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	~	0	+	~	+	+	<p>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> <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>Policies CC9 and CC12 have 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policies CC5 and CC7 should include on what basis 'exceptional justification' will be given (Sequential Test, Exceptions Test as outlined in the NPPF). 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 as is suggested by the context. By what legislation are exceptions defined?</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Development within flood zones, overtopping zone and Coastal Protection Zone is already restricted.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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 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		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 (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> <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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Mitigation measures mentioned under 'Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality' are also applicable here.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Development within flood zones, overtopping zone and Coastal Protection Zone is already restricted.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>The significance of effects resulting from Policy CC11 are uncertain as the scale is unknown.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	~	~	+	
	Long Term	~	~	~	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	~	~	+	

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		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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 contribute to the objective is unknown (see below).</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>Employment and particularly training opportunities resulting from the use of renewable resources in the area would be accessible to residents of the district.</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>The amount of employment and training opportunities created through Policies CC1 and CC2 are not known.</p>

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		
	Long Term	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p>

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			
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	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		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	0	++	++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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 significant 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</p>
	Medium Term	0	++	++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	+	



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		
	Long Term	0	++	++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	+	<p>design in new buildings.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> The timescale on which significant positive effects resulting from Policies CC2, CC3 and CC11 become evident is unclear. The significance of effects resulting from Policy CC11 is uncertain as the scale is unknown.</p>
12. Housing	Short Term	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b> 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. 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. The retreat of the coastline will lead to the loss of some</p>

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		
	Medium Term	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	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. <u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	

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		
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>

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				
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	
14. Use of Land	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>In their summary the policies would not have a notable effect on the objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p>

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		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<u>Assumptions</u> None  <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

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		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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.</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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy CC13 should include measures for maximising efficiency (reduction of leakage) and reducing water demand. These are mentioned in the context (including Code for Sustainable Homes) but would make the policy stronger if</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	+	+	

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		
	Long Term	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	+	+	<p>included.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Renewable energy would be available within the District.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> 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>
16. Waste	Short Term	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b> There is no clear relationship between the policies of this chapter and the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policy CC1 could have positive effects on the amount of</p>

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			
	Medium Term	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	waste going to landfill. The magnitude of this effect is dependent on the energy source (i.e. biomass).
	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		
<b>Summary</b>															
<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.</p> <p>In their summary 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 E8 Effects of Design and the Built Environment Policies

SA Objective		Design and 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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></p> <p>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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	
	Long Term	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		Design and 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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> The policies of this chapter have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		Design and 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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>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 ensure that a statement will be required for all sites identified in policy SP3.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Potential consideration should be given to providing clarity on whether a sustainability statement will be required for all sites identified in policy SP3</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		Design and 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy DBE3 – Please consider changing ‘buildings and places’ to ‘facilities and services’ (point k)</p>
	Medium Term	++	~	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	

SA Objective		Design and 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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Policy DBE7 – Residents are more likely to cycle if they have the opportunity to store bicycles away safely.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>Policy DBE3 - Does 'highest standards of access' mean that buildings and places are accessible via sustainable transport?</p>
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	++	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	++	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>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> <p>Policy DBE2 protects landscape from adverse visual effects resulting from renewable or micro-generation developments</p>

SA Objective		Design and 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>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 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>
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	++	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	++	++	<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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>



SA Objective		Design and 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	++	0	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 not as such encourage it. The policy does therefore not have direct effects on the achievement of the objective.</p>

SA Objective		Design and 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>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 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> <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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Potential consideration should be given to providing clarity on whether a sustainability and energy statement will be required for all sites identified in policy SP3. It would also be beneficial to provide clarity on the contents of the statement as table D1 contains open ended description.</p>

SA Objective		Design and 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	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	++	<u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	0 <u>Likely Significant Effects</u> 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). Policy DBE11 minimises the risk of flooding from surface water run-off by requiring public realm

SA Objective		Design and 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>associated with new developments to incorporate permeable surfaces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	0	<p>associated with new developments to incorporate permeable surfaces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>

SA Objective		Design and 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+		+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b> 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 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy DBE3 – Please consider changing 'buildings and places' to 'facilities and services' to give this policy a relationship to the objective.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	



SA Objective		Design and 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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>
	Medium Term	++	0	++	++	++	++	+	+	~	+	+	~	0	++	

SA Objective		Design and 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>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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policy DBE1 – Does this policy (particularly part b) come into place with the local plan or when the zero carbon homes legislation comes into place in 2016. Policy DBE1 – How has the checklist D1 been compiled?</p>
12. Housing	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b> 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>

SA Objective		Design and 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	Medium Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SA Objective		Design and 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		
	Short Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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 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 groups encouraging</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	~	++	

SA Objective		Design and 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	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	~	++	inclusive communities. Consideration has been given to public safety in new public realm. <b>Mitigation</b> 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. <b>Assumptions</b> None <b>Uncertainties</b> None
14. Use of Land	Short Term	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	0	+	~	~	+	<b>Likely Significant Effects</b> 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). 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.

SA Objective		Design and 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>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 (Government's Definition).</p>
	Long Term	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	0	+	~	~	+	<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><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>

SA Objective		Design and 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		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	++	0	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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). 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 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 DBE1 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy DBE2 – Consider changing the wording to show that the Council encourages investments and would approve proposals</p>
	Medium Term	++	0	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	

SA Objective		Design and 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>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><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
16. Waste	Short Term	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy DBE 1 minimises the amount of waste going to landfill 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</p>



SA Objective		Design and 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>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> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy DEB1 – Chapter 'Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality' refers to the potential to use biomass as an energy resource. Does the Council encourage this (in terms of using composting waste for biomass heating)? This could be very beneficial and would make the policy stronger in terms of climate change mitigation. If the infrastructure for energy from biomass is given in the district please consider making a new policy.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the extension of provisions in policy DBE6 which focuses on housing development for waste and recycling to all development (through a modified DBE1).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Long Term	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective	Design and 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		
<b>Summary</b>															
<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 E9 Effects of Heritage Policies

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		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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><b>Uncertainties</b></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		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		
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></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</p>
	Medium 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		
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	?	?	+	~	+	++	<p>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><b>Uncertainties</b></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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p>

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			
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None  <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	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		
4. Transport	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	0	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></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		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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	0	~	~	~	~	0	
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	?	++	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policies HE1, HE4 and HE8 would have significant positive effects on the objective as it encourages 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. 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,</p>



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		
	Medium Term	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	?	++	++	<p>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 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</p>

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			
	Long Term	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	?	++	++	<p>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 Ancient 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policies HE1, HE2, HE1/HE4, HE8, and HE10 contain appropriate protection and enhancement measures.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>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 – Please clarify.</p>

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			
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p>
	Medium 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			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	None
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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		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		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> None</p>
	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		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> None</p>
	Medium 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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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		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
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	<p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> None</p>
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	



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		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b></p>
	Medium Term	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	

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		
	Long Term	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	<p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>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><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p>

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	
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None</p>

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		
12. Housing	Short Term	0	0	0	~	~	0	~	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p>
	Medium Term	0	0	0	~	~	0	~	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	

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		
	Long Term	0	0	0	~	~	0	~	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	<u>Uncertainties</u> None
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> 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. 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-

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		
	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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> 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><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	

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			
14. Use of Land	Short Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>Policy HE1/HE4 contains appropriate protection and enhancement measures.</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>Some of the existing buildings would be allocated to uses that would otherwise require development elsewhere (Policies HE1 and HE4).</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>The degree to which the re-use of redundant buildings will</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

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			
	Long Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	eliminate the need for development on greenfield is unknown.
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p>



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	
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None</p>

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			
16. Waste	Short Term	?	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></p> <p>Because 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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></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		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			
	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		
<b>Summary</b>															
<p>Tourism largely 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 E10 Landscape Biodiversity

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16			
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 LB12 and LB14 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</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Long Term	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	<p>noted that an intact countryside and environment is beneficial for tourism.</p> <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 LB12 and LB14 have been assessed under the assumption that commercial interest for</p>
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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,</p>

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Medium Term	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	<p>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 LB15 concerns the restoration and enhancement of Seasalter marshes SSSI, which are also important for local recreation and amenity (and so may make an indirect</p>

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Long Term	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	<p>contribution to local tourism on the coast.</p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB14 promote, encourage and support the sustainable use of woodlands for economic purposes. This poses opportunities for economic 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>The effects of policies LB12 and LB14 have been assessed under the assumption that commercial interest for wood fuel exists.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>The timescale on which sustainable wood fuel would be beneficial to the wider local economy (policies LB12 and LB14) is uncertain.</p>



SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 LB16 have positive effects on the objective as they seek to protect and enhance river corridors and other water bodies.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy LB16 aims to protect and improve the environment within river corridors and river catchments. Consider referencing the WFD and</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	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. <b>Assumptions</b> None <b>Uncertainties</b> None
4. Transport	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<b>Likely Significant Effects</b> The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective. <b>Mitigation</b> None <b>Assumptions</b> None

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
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 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 LB10 protects species and does not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB13 acknowledge the value of woodland and hedgerows to the landscape and seek to maintain/enhance their value.</p>
	Medium Term	++	+	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	++	

SA Objective	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	LB14	LB15	LB16			
	Long Term	++	+	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	++	<p>The Council seeks to support projects beneficial to the landscape of the Blean Complex (Policy LB14)</p> <p>Policy LB16 aims to conserve and enhance landscapes within river corridors and river catchments.</p> <p>Although Policies LB5, LB6, LB7, LB8, LB9, LB11 and LB15 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> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Policy LB4 refers to national, regional and local designated landscape. Sites designated for their value for the environment contribute to characteristic landscapes of the area.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None</p>

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	

**Likely Significant Effects**

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.

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).

Under Policy LB4 only developments which maintain, enhance or restore biodiversity will be permitted. This is in accordance with Policies LB8 and LB9 which protect ecological features and not otherwise protected wildlife priority habitats respectively. The policies recognise the value of habitats within a wider ecological network and have positive effects on habitat connectivity. Policies LB12 and LB13 contribute to network connectivity through retention and enhancement of trees, woodlands and hedgerows.

Policy LB5 assigns highest priority to international designated sites so that proposals which would have adverse effects on their integrity would be refused.

SA Objective	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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
Long Term	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
<p>Policies LB6, LB7, LB14 and LB15 protect national and local designated sites. Although Policy LB7 aims at local designations it is likely that some priority habitats and species would be protected along with the policy.</p> <p>Habitats and species, particularly those identified in national or Kent Biodiversity Action Plans are supported by policies LB10 and LB11. Policy LB10 further refers to the protection of geological interest when considering permissions for developments.</p> <p>Policy LB16 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Should potentially harmful development be permitted adequate mitigation/compensation would ensure that the overall integrity is not compromised.</p> <p>The effect of Policy LB13 has been assessed as positive under the assumption that the scale of the proposed measures would not significantly influence habitat connectivity.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> It is uncertain whether Policy LB5 excludes any circumstances where permission could be granted or whether there exceptions (arising from overriding public interest).</p>																		

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16				
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB14 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 LB15 and LB16 improve the state of marshes and river catchments. This is expected to reduce vulnerability to climate change, particularly risk associated with flooding due to increased precipitation.</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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy LB13 emphasizes the positive</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	



SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16				
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	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.  <b>Assumptions</b> The effects of Policies LB12 and LB14 have been assessed under the assumption that commercial interest for wood fuel exists.  <b>Uncertainties</b> The timescale and the amount of wood fuel that would need to substitute conventional energy to reach notable effects on carbon targets are uncertain.
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	0	<b>Likely Significant Effects</b> Policies LB15 and LB16 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.  Overall the described policies would not have a notable cumulative effect on the objective.

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	0	<u>Mitigation</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	0	

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
9. Access to Services	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 LB12 and LB14 promote the commercial sustainable use of woodland. This could create employment and training opportunities which would have a positive effect on the objective.</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> It is uncertain how many employment and</p>

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	training opportunities would emerge from the commercial use of woodland (Policies LB12 and LB14).
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p>

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16				
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None	
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Uncertainties</u>
																					None

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16			
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	?	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB14 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>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	?	~	~	0

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16				
	Long Term	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	?	~	~	0		
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p>

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16			
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	



SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Long Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<u>Uncertainties</u> None
14. Use of Land	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	++	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> 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 broad range of protection offered

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	++	<p>through these policies the cumulative effect is anticipated to be significantly positive.</p> <p>There is no clear relationship between Policies LB12, LB14 and the objective as these policies refer to the commercial use of woodland and are not specific to developments.</p> <p>Policies LB15 and LB 16 have no clear relationship to the objective as they refer to the protection and enhancement of marshes and river corridors/catchments.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	++

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>There is no clear relationship between most of the policies of this chapter and the objective.</p> <p>Policies LB12 and LB14 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> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>The effects of Policies LB12 and LB14 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>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>The timescale on which sustainable wood fuel would be available for sale and consumption (policies LB12 and LB14) 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><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></p> <p>The proposed policies have no clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p>

SA Objective		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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

SA Objective	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	LB14	LB15	LB16		
<b>Summary</b>																		
<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. However, only Policy LB10 refers to the protections of sites with geological interest. Several policies have direct significant positive effects through the protection of international (LB5) and national designations (LB6, LB14, LB15) or priority habitats and species (LB10, LB11). Policies LB8, LB9 and LB12 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 E11 Effects of 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		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></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		
	Long Term	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	None  <b>Uncertainties</b> Policy OS1 – Please define 'overriding need (point b). Does this include economic needs?
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	~	+	+	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<b>Likely Significant Effects</b> Through Policies OS2 and OS3 land is allocated for playing fields and junior football pitches in Herne Bay and Swalecliff respectively.  Policy OS6 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.
	Medium Term	~	+	+	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<b>Mitigation</b> None  <b>Assumptions</b> None  <b>Uncertainties</b>

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		
	Long Term	~	+	+	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	None
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The majority of the policies has 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>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		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	0	<p>rivers when describing the Riverside Strategy to eliminate uncertainties associated with the effects of Policy OS12.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policy OS12 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.</p>
	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		
4. Transport	Short Term	0	+	+	?	~	~	~	0	~	+	++	++	+	0	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy OS1 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. Open spaces and play areas on residential estates as well as allotment land and community gardens are protected by Policies OS8 and OS14 respectively. However, the policies would not result in a change from the baseline as it refers to already existing facilities.</p> <p>Through Policies OS2 and OS3 land is allocated for playing fields and junior football pitches in Herne Bay and Swale Cliff respectively. Furthermore Policy OS13 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 OS8 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 OS10 has positive effects on the objective as it reduces the potential of additional traffic resulting from new</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		
	Long Term	0	+	+	?	~	~	~	0	~	+	++	++	+	0	++	<p>residents.</p> <p>Policy OS11 encourages developers to enhance green space networks to be used by foot and bicycle, preferably connecting settlements and the open countryside. Policy</p> <p>OS12 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policy OS4 allocated land for the Canterbury City Football Club within Canterbury. The effects on travel that this will have are uncertain as it is likely that residents outside of the city will travel to the club and the chosen methods of transport from various locations are unknown.</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		
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	Short Term	0	++	++	++	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	++	0	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy OS1 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 OS2, OS3 and OS4 safeguard land for the provision of public playing fields, junior football pitches and a new football club creating new open spaces and having significantly positive effects on the objective. Furthermore Policy OS13 allocated land for the provision of future allotments/community garden sites.</p>
	Medium Term	0	++	++	++	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	++	0	++	<p>Policy OS5 protects the open character of Green Spaces and therefore is anticipated to have beneficial to the landscape</p> <p>Character of the countryside.</p> <p>Policy OS6 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 (Policy OS7). Given the range of assets protect and the fact that</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		
	Long Term	0	++	++	++	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	++	0	++	<p>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 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 OS10 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 OS11 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy OS5 – The policy context mentions national objectives relating to green gaps. It would be nice to briefly outline these (and relevant legislation?).</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>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		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	++	~	~	~	++	?	?	0	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policies OS5 and OS6 protect Green Spaces which contribute to the local diversity and network connectivity.</p> <p>Policy OS7 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 OS11 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> 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			
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	+	+	++	~	~	~	++	?	?	0	+	<p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>As outlined under 'Water Quality' the impact of Policy OS12 on water quality and consequently on biodiversity, particularly aquatic diversity, are uncertain.</p> <p>The effect of Policy OS13 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>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			
	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		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></p> <p>Policy OS12, 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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	None  <u>Uncertainties</u> None
9. Access to Services	Short Term	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policy OS1 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. Policies OS2, OS3 and OS4 safeguard land for the provision of public playing fields, junior football pitches and a new football club improving access to services and consequently having positive effects on the objective. Similarly Policy OS13 contributes to the objective by allocating land for the provision of allotments/community gardens.

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		
	Medium Term	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	++	<p>Green spaces are protected by Policies OS5 and OS6. 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 OS11 is anticipated to significantly increase access to the open countryside by extending green space networks and linkages.</p> <p>Land along the River Stour is protected from development in order to ensure that the Riverside Strategy can be applied (OS12). The strategy offers a wide range of new recreational activities related to the use of the river and the riverside corridor. Consequently the policy is likely to have significantly positive effects on the objective.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the policies is anticipated to be significantly positive as access to services will be significantly increased.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Long Term	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		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></p> <p>Policies OS11 and OS12 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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></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								
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>The policies of this chapter do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p>However, it is noted that the provision of open and accessible open space generally plays a key role in good design and contributes to sustaining the local character within the district.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	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		
12. Housing	Short Term	0	~	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> 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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> None</p>
	Medium Term	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		
	Long Term	0	~	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	0	+	++	++	+	0	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></p> <p>Policy OS1 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 OS8 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.</p> <p>Policies OS2, OS3 and OS4 safeguard land for 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		
	Medium Term	0	+	+	+	~	~	~	0	0	+	++	++	+	0	++	<p>provision of public playing fields, junior football pitches and a new football club, encouraging healthy life styles, particularly of children and young people.</p> <p>Policy OS10 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 OS11 and OS12 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.</p> <p>Policy OS13 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.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Policy OS12 – The appraisal assumes that the Riverside Strategy will be in place to provide beneficial effects in the short term.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Long Term	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		
14. Use of Land	Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	<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.  <u>Mitigation</u> None  <u>Assumptions</u> None  <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	Medium Term	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		
	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b> The policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></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		
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	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		
16. Waste	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> 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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
<p><b>Summary</b></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 E12 Effects of Quality of Life and Access to Facilities Policies

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		
1. Economy and Employment	Short Term	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> The economy of the rural and coastal area/communities contributes to the economy of the district.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	

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		
2. Rural/Coastal Communities	Short Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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 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	
	Long Term	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	~	~	++	<p>accessible provision of services across the district including coastal and rural communities according to local needs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>	
3. Water Quality	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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	
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	<p>achievement of the objective in their sum.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
	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		
4. Transport	Short Term	+	+	0	+	++	0	++	+	?	+	0	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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> <p>In their summary the policies are expected to significantly reduce the</p>
	Medium Term	+	+	0	+	++	0	++	+	?	+	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		
	Long Term	+	+	0	+	++	0	++	+	?	+	0	~	~	++	<p>need for travel significantly across the district as they are aimed at providing accessible services and facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Policy QL1: 'Appropriate location' means that facilities would be accessible via sustainable transport.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policy QL9 safeguards land at the Kent &amp; 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><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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		
	Medium Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p>relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Developments, buildings and facilities will be in line with requirements set out in the Landscape and Biodiversity Chapter as well as the Historic Environment Chapter.</p>
	Long Term	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	<p><b>Uncertainties</b> Policies QL1 and QL2 - These policies protect the character of the countryside in general, however, the level of significance can vary dependant on the whether the landscape is protected by local, regional or national designation.</p>

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		
6. Geology and Biodiversity	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	0	<p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>Developments, buildings and facilities will be in line with requirements set out in the Landscape and Biodiversity Chapter.</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p>



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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	0	None
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality	Short Term	+	+	~	+	+	~	+	+	?	+	0	0	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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		
	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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy QL12 - see comment on 'Water Quality'</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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 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	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b> The policies do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b> None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b> Developments, buildings and facilities will be in line with requirements set out in the Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change Chapter.</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b> None</p>
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
9. Access to Services	Short Term	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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		
	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 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>
	Long Term	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Policy QL1: 'Appropriately located' includes considerations regarding physical access.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>

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		
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation	Short Term	++	+	0	+	++	0	++	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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 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		
	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><b>Mitigation</b> None</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b> Policy QL1: 'Appropriately located' includes considerations regarding physical access.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> None</p>
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability	Short Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b> 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><b>Mitigation</b></p>

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	
	Medium Term	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	0	None  <u>Assumptions</u> None  <u>Uncertainties</u> None
	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		
12. Housing	Short Term	~	~	~	~	0	0	?	0	~	~	0	0	~	0	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></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 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		
	Long Term	~	~	~	~	0	0	?	0	~	~	0	0	~	0	
13. Quality of Life	Short Term	?	+	0	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	~	+	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 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			
	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</p>
	Long Term	?	+	0	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	+	<p>QL12.</p> <p>In their 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><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>Policy QL11 - see comment on Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></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 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	
14. Use of Land	Short Term	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 their summary the policies of this chapter do not have a clear relationship with the objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation</b></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><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>None</p>
	Medium 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	
	Long Term	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	<p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>None</p>
15. Natural Resources	Short Term	~	?	0	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><b>Likely Significant Effects</b></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 their summary the policies do not have clear</p>

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	
	Medium Term	~	?	0	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	relationship to the objective.  <b>Mitigation</b> None  <b>Assumptions</b> None
	Long Term	~	?	0	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<b>Uncertainties</b> 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.

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	
16. Waste	Short Term	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	<p><b><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></b></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>The summaries do not have a clear relationship with the objective in their summary.</p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Assumptions</u></b></p> <p>None</p> <p><b><u>Uncertainties</u></b></p> <p>By encouraging the re-use and extension of buildings Policy QL2 has potential to minimise construction waste</p>
	Medium 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
	Long Term	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	which would arise from new buildings.



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		
<b>Summary</b>															
<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>															

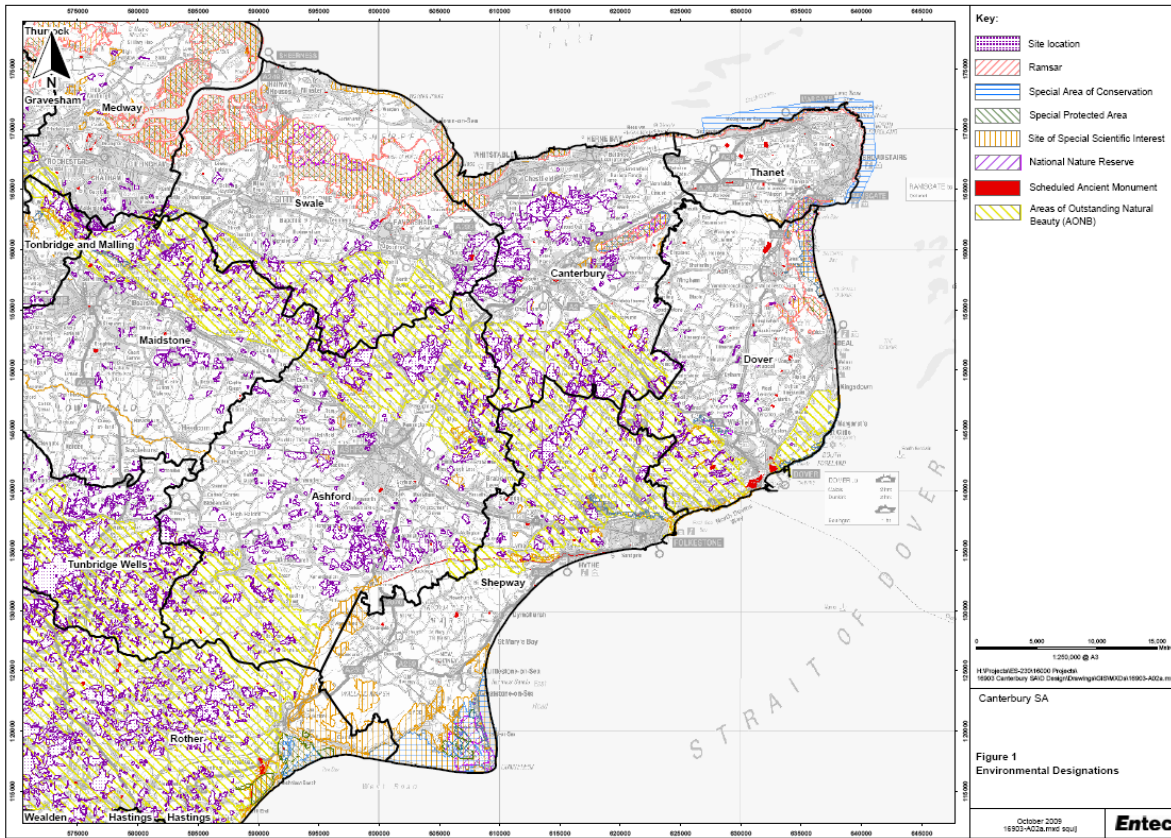


# Appendix F

## Designated sites



Figure 1 below shows the location of Ramsar, SAC, SPA, SSSI Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Canterbury and the surrounding districts.





# **Appendix G**

## **Possible indicators for monitoring**





SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
<b>Sustainable innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment</b>		
<p><b>1. Economy and Employment</b> 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"> <li>• CLG Core Indicator BD1 (Amount of Developed Land for employment by type)</li> <li>• CLG Core Indicator BD3 (Employment Land Supply by type)</li> <li>• The number of businesses satisfied with the local area as a business location</li> <li>• The total number of VAT-registered businesses</li> <li>• Business start up and failure rate</li> <li>• Percentage of VAT registered businesses by sector</li> <li>• The percentage of working-age people with qualifications at, or equivalent to, NVQ level 2.</li> <li>• The percentage of working-age people with no qualifications.</li> <li>• Number of people getting five or more GCSEs at grade C or above.</li> <li>• The percentage of employed people working in each sector.</li> <li>• The average weekly earnings in the district.</li> <li>• The proportion of working-age people who are in work.</li> <li>• Average distance travelled to place of work</li> </ul>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Canterbury City Council Annual Canterbury District Business Survey</p> <p>Office of National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry</p> <p>Office of National Statistics (Labour Force Survey)</p> <p>Office of National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry &amp; Annual Survey of Hours and earnings</p> <p>Office of National Statistics</p>
<p><b>2. Rural/Coastal Communities</b> 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of rural buildings brought back into business use.</li> <li>• % of households over a certain distance away from certain services and facilities (e.g. post office, doctors' surgeries and job centres).</li> <li>• Affordable housing completions in rural areas</li> </ul>	<p>Canterbury City Council</p> <p>Countryside Agency (Rural Services Survey)</p> <p>Unknown/Unidentified</p>

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local trading schemes? <b>2.4</b> Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills deficits in rural areas</li> </ul>	Office of National Statistics
<b>Protect and enhance the physical and natural environment</b>		
<b>3. Water Quality</b> To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters. <b>3.1</b> Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality? <b>3.2</b> Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters? <b>3.3</b> Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of river stretches with good/very good biological water quality.</li> <li>% of river stretches with good/very good chemical water quality.</li> </ul>	Environment Agency.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal bathing water quality –compliance with European water quality objectives.</li> </ul>	Bathing water quality at designated sites is monitored by the Environment Agency.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Shellfish Harvesting Area Classification.</li> </ul>	Food Standards Agency
<b>4. Transport</b> Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport. <b>4.1</b> Will it reduce travel demand? <b>4.2</b> Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means? <b>4.3</b> Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport? <b>4.4</b> Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety? <b>4.5</b> Will it reduce the need to travel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Car ownership - % of households owning one or more car/van.</li> </ul>	Office for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travel to work by different modes (e.g. bus, train, car)</li> </ul>	Office for National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of schools with a School Travel Plan.</li> </ul>	School Travel Planners (Graham Tanner) at KCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of children travelling to primary school and secondary school by different transport methods.</li> </ul>	School Travel Planners (Graham Tanner) at KCC. Note: only those schools covered by travel plans are monitored.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents</li> </ul>	Jacobs Babtie hold the personal injury crash data for KCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of car free developments (i.e. developments where car ownership is neither provided for, nor allowed)</li> </ul>	District Council may collect data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of traffic</li> </ul>	KCC Commission traffic and cycle counts each year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Levels of air pollutants – whether National Air Quality Objectives are met (covers benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, sulphur dioxide, particles and nitrogen dioxide).</li> </ul>	District 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"> <li>CO2 emissions</li> </ul>	Department of Trade and Industry

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The % of population who travel to work by public transport, cycle or foot</li> </ul>	Audit Commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average journey to work times/Travel to work time</li> </ul>	National Statistics
<p><b>5. Countryside and Historic Environment</b> To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)</p> <p><b>5.1</b> Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?</p> <p><b>5.2</b> Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?</p> <p><b>5.3</b> Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?</p> <p><b>5.4</b> Will it improve access to urban open space?</p> <p><b>5.5</b> Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?</p> <p><b>5.6</b> 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><b>5.7</b> Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard.</li> </ul>	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of planning applications refused on the grounds of potential damage to protected landscape.</li> </ul>	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new protective designations (or extensions of existing designations) created to safeguard the landscape.</li> </ul>	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of landscapes managed following guidance from an agreed management plan e.g. Dane John; Reculver Country Park; Wraik Hill; Duncan Down.</li> </ul>	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new access agreements implemented to extend public access within the District.</li> </ul>	Kent County Council Public Rights of Way section.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of key historic landscapes restored and revitalised using external funding awards e.g. Whitstable Castle, Herne bay Memorial Park.</li> </ul>	District Council may collect data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	District Council.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of listed buildings and number of listed buildings at risk</li> </ul>	English Heritage and Canterbury City Council

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, individual records on the Sites and Monuments Register and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> </ul>	English Heritage and Kent County Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant archaeological sites recorded and lost due to development</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of land area covered by Conservation Areas</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of visits to/usage's of museums per 1,000 population</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Blue Flag beaches</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
<p><b>6. Geology and Biodiversity</b> To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity.</p> <p><b>6.1</b> Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?</p> <p><b>6.2</b> Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p> <p><b>6.3</b> Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?</p> <p><b>6.4</b> Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?</p> <p><b>6.5</b> Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Annual Monitoring Report. English Nature The Nature Conservancy Council Kent Wildlife Trust
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in favourable condition.</li> </ul>	English Nature
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of land managed by Woodland Grant Scheme</li> </ul>	Forestry Commission

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important sites?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning applications which incorporate habitat creation or restoration</li> <li>• Area designated as SNCI or LNR</li> <li>• Achievement of Kent BAP Targets</li> <li>• Area of UK BAP priority habitat</li> <li>• Area of ancient woodland</li> <li>• Number of planning application that lead to a net loss/adverse impact on any designated sites.</li> <li>• Changes in populations of selected characteristic and rare species.</li> <li>• Areas of land actively managed for nature conservation.</li> <li>• Areas of Farmland under agri-environmental designations/agri-environment schemes.</li> <li>• Habitat Gain/Losses identified using the Kent Habitat Survey</li> </ul>	Note: This indicator would require more development.
<p><b>7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality</b> To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency.</p> <p><b>7.1</b> Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?</p> <p><b>7.2</b> Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p><b>7.3</b> Will it maintain and improve local air quality?</p> <p><b>7.4</b> Will it minimise the need for energy?</p> <p><b>7.5</b> Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?</p> <p><b>7.6</b> Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ODPM Core Output Indicator No 7 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.</li> <li>• Average SAP rating for Local Authority owned buildings</li> <li>• Total CO2 emission from gas and electricity usage</li> <li>• ODPM Core Output Indicator 9 – Renewable energy capacity installed by type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>District Council (Note: Not known whether this would be feasible)</p> <p>Department of Trade and Industry</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>District Council</p>
<p><b>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion</b> To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with Defra High Level Targets for flood and coastal erosion.</li> </ul>	CCC Annual Report to Defra.

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<p>erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment.</p> <p><b>8.1</b> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?</p> <p><b>8.2</b> Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?</p> <p><b>8.3</b> Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?</p> <p><b>8.4</b> Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of developed land on floodplain</li> </ul>	<p>Environment Agency</p>
<b>Just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing</b>		
<p><b>9. Access to Services</b> Share access to services and benefits to prosperity fairly.</p> <p><b>9.1</b> Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?</p> <p><b>9.2</b> Will it increase economic activity?</p> <p><b>9.3</b> Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?</p> <p><b>9.4</b> 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"> <li>The percentage of households with access to the internet.</li> <li>Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 25% of wards in the country.</li> <li>Ranking in the Index of Multiple Deprivation</li> <li>Employment rates in most deprived wards</li> <li>Number of income support claimants</li> <li>Percentage of population within 20 minutes travel time of a sports centre.</li> <li>% of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all areas are suitable for accessible to disabled people (BV156).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Distance to work or sporting facilities and methods of travel used.</li> </ul>	<p>Note: Internet Service Providers may be able to provide this information</p> <p>DETR</p> <p>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</p> <p>Unknown/Unidentified</p> <p>Office for National Statistics</p> <p>Canterbury City Council</p> <p>BV156 District Council</p> <p>Audit Commission Office of National Statistics</p>

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<p><b>10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation</b> To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living.</p> <p><b>10.1</b> Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?</p> <p><b>10.2</b> Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?</p> <p><b>10.3</b> Will it improve provision of shops or services within town centre?</p> <p><b>10.4</b> Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?</p> <p><b>10.5</b> 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"> <li>• CLG Core Output Indicator BD4 – Total amount of floorspace for town centre uses</li> <li>• The number of pedestrians in town centres.</li> <li>• Number of mixed use development schemes</li> </ul>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Canterbury District Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008</p> <p>Canterbury City Council may collect data</p>
<p><b>11. High Quality Design and Sustainability</b> To encourage sustainable design and practice.</p> <p><b>11.1</b> Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?</p> <p><b>11.2</b> Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?</p> <p><b>11.3</b> Will it minimise light and noise pollution?</p>	<p>None as yet</p>	<p>Note: The City Council are planning on generating indicators as part of the preparation of its sustainability checklist SPD.</p>
<p><b>12. Housing</b> To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone.</p> <p><b>12.1</b> Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?</p> <p><b>12.2</b> Will it encourage access to decent housing?</p> <p><b>12.3</b> Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?</p> <p><b>12.4</b> Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?</p> <p><b>12.5</b> Will it reduce the number of empty homes?</p> <p><b>12.6</b> Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLG Core Output Indicator H5 – Gross Affordable housing completions</li> <li>• CLG Core Output Indicator H2(a) – net additional dwellings – previous years;</li> <li>• CLG Core Output Indicator H2(b) – net additional dwellings - for the reporting year;</li> <li>• CLG Core Output Indicator H2(b) - Net additional dwellings – in future years</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p>

SA Objective and Key questions	Possible Indicators	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLG Core Output Indicator H2(d) – Managed Delivery target;</li> </ul>	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLG Core Output Indicator H6: Housing Quality</li> </ul>	building for Life Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLG Core Output Indicators H4 Net additional pitched Gypsy and Traveller</li> </ul>	Annual Monitoring Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average property price compared to the average household income</li> </ul>	Canterbury District Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of applicants on the Housing Register</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual shortfall in affordable housing</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable housing as a % of new development</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of homes meeting the Decent Homes Standard</li> </ul>	English Housing Condition Survey
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of housing by tenure (i.e. owner-occupied, Local Authority tenancies, housing association tenancies and private sector rental)</li> </ul>	Office of National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of housing by type (i.e. detached, semi-detached, terraced, flats)</li> </ul>	Office of National Statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of unfit homes and % of unfit homes made fit or demolished as a result of LA Action</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council (BVPI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of houses with no central heating or without sole use of a bath/shower and toilet</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of properties empty for more than 6 months</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of private sector vacant dwellings returned into occupation or demolished as a result of action by the Council</li> </ul>	Canterbury City Council
<b>13. Quality of Life</b> To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average number of business-related crimes reported.</li> </ul>	Canterbury District Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008



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<p><b>13.1</b> Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</p> <p><b>13.2</b> Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p><b>13.3</b> Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?</p> <p><b>13.4</b> Will it promote healthy lifestyles?</p> <p><b>13.5</b> Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?</p> <p><b>13.6</b> Will it promote sport and physical activity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes committed for:</li> <li>• Domestic burglaries (for 1,000 households)</li> <li>• Violent offences (for 1,000 people)</li> <li>• Vehicle crimes (for 1,000 people)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Cancer in the under 75s</li> <li>• Circulatory diseases in the under 75s</li> <li>• Suicide and undetermined injury - all ages</li> <li>• All accidents - all ages</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of cigarette smokers, overweight people and people who drink above 'sensible' weekly limits.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The % of population who live within 20 minutes of 3 different sports facility types.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The % of population participating in sport and physical activity</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to green space</li> </ul>	<p>Office for National Statistics</p> <p>Community Strategy Primary Care Trust</p> <p>Primary Care Trust</p> <p>Sport England (<a href="http://www.sportengland.org/active_people_results_with_counties-4.xls">www.sportengland.org/active_people_results_with_counties-4.xls</a>)</p> <p>Audit Commission</p> <p>Audit Commission</p> <p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards</p>
<b>Use resources and energy as efficiently as possible</b>		
<p><b>14. Use of Land</b> To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns.</p> <p><b>14.1</b> Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?</p> <p><b>14.2</b> Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded &amp; underused land?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLG Core Output Indicator H3 –New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report Community Strategy National Land Use Change Statistics</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report National Land Use Change Statistics</p>

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<p><b>14.3</b> Will it reduce land contamination?</p> <p><b>14.4</b> Will it promote the use of previously developed land?</p> <p><b>14.5</b> Will it encourage urban renaissance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of contaminated land remediated.</li> </ul>	<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><b>15. Natural Resources</b> 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"> <li>• Estimated water consumption (average household consumption (l/head/d) – South East and Southern water)</li> <li>• Total abstractions from non-tidal surface waters and ground waters</li> <li>• Number of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</li> <li>• Area of land covered by agro-environmental schemes</li> <li>• Essential to measure average water levels in bore holes and the average flow in the river stour.</li> <li>• Number of buildings with energy ratings from information collected as a result of Home Information Packs</li> </ul>	<p>OFWAT Note: See 'Security of Supply, Leakage and the Efficient Use of Water' (OFWAT, 2005)</p> <p>Environment Agency (data may not be available at district level)</p> <p>Council may collect data</p> <p>DEFRA</p> <p>Council may collect data</p>
<p><b>16. Waste</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Year on year reduction of waste to landfill</li> <li>• Number of green procurement plans that include procurement of recycled products</li> <li>• Number of new businesses dealing with recyclate within the district.</li> </ul>	<p>Community Strategy District Council</p> <p>Waste Dataflow Statistics - DEFRA/EA</p> <p>Waste Dataflow Statistics - DEFRA/EA</p> <p>National, Regional and Local Waste strategies.</p>