

Canterbury City Council

Sustainability Appraisal of SHLAA Sites

Herne Bay Worksheets

SHLAA	Reference	Company_Agent	Site Address	Street	Town
SHLAA	10	VLH Associates	Land at	Greenhill Road/Junction Road	Herne Bay
SHLAA	11	VLH Associates	Strode Farm	Lower Herne Road	Herne Bay
SHLAA	12	VLH Associates	Herne Bay golf driving range B	Bullockstone Road	Herne Bay
SHLAA	13	VLH Associates	Land west of	Bullockstone Rd	Herne Bay
SHLAA	16	Lakehurst Developments Ltd	Land North of The Links	Eddington	Herne Bay
SHLAA	20	DHA Planning	Herne Bay Police Station	Gordon Road	Herne Bay
SHLAA	23	Space Shuffle	Red House Farm	Molehill Rd	Herne Bay
SHLAA	30	N/A	Land at Roman Galley	Thanet Way	Herne Bay
SHLAA	32	N/A	Cedar House Blacksole Bridge	Margate Rd	Herne Bay
SHLAA	51	Howard Huton & Assoc.	Land at	Whitstable Rd Studd Hill	Herne Bay
SHLAA	63	Laurence Wilbraham	Herne Bay Court	Canterbury Rd	Herne Bay
SHLAA	66	Lee Evans Planning	Hillborough Business Park	Sweechbridge Rd	Herne Bay
SHLAA	68	Lee Evans Planning	Land at Beltinge		Herne Bay
SHLAA	69	Lee Evans Planning	Land at Underdown House	Underdown Lane	Herne Bay
SHLAA	71	Lee Evans Planning	Land at Greenhill	adjacent Thornden Close	Herne Bay
SHLAA	77	Lee Evans Planning		53 Sea View Road	Herne Bay

SHLAA	Reference	Company_Agent	Site Address	Street	Town
SHLAA	110	CCC	227	Sea Street	Herne Bay
SHLAA	114	CCC	Land at	Sea Street	Herne Bay
SHLAA	128	Angela Hirst	Land between 41 & 73	Ridgeway Rd Herne	Herne Bay
SHLAA	129	Kitewood Estates	Land North of the	Thanet Way	Herne Bay
SHLAA	131	Kitewood Estates	land south of	Richmond Drive	Herne Bay
SHLAA	132	Kitewood Estates	Land adjoining May Street & El	Hillborough	Herne Bay
SHLAA	134	Kitewood Estates	Altira Business Park & Adjoining		Herne Bay
SHLAA	166	CCC	land at	Thornden Wood Road	Herne Bay
SHLAA	175	Lee Evans Planning	Land bet Eddington & Old Than	Eddington lane	Herne Bay
SHLAA	176	Lee Evans Planning	Land adjoining Plenty Brook	Eddington Lane	Herne Bay
SHLAA	179	Country Life Homecare	48&50	Herne Street , Herne	Herne Bay
SHLAA	198	GVA Humberts Leisure	Keat Farm Caravan Park	Reculver Road	Herne Bay
SHLAA	199	VLH Associates	Adj to H bay Golf Driv Range	Bullockstone Road	Herne Bay
SHLAA	202	Hobbs Parker Property Consultants	Land off Bramley Gardens	Broomfield	Herne Bay
SHLAA	208	Goddard Planning Consultancy	Herne Bay Golf Club		Herne Bay

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA010: Land at Greenhill Road/ Junction Road, Greenhill, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Significant Positive Impact [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: There are no proposals for significant employment creation.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Uncertain [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is close to local services. Only the northern-most part of the site is well serviced by a frequent bus route. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Significant open space / recreation facilities proposed as part of development. Location and extent to be determined.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar located on the coast to the north.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Significant Positive Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Significant Positive Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located in Greenhill and Eddington Ward	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA011: Strode Farm, Lower Herne Road, Herne Bay

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1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Significant Positive Impact [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Significant Negative Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: There are some significant drains and the impact on Plenty Brook and associated lagoons will need to be considered.</p>	
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is large and access to services varies across the site. The eastern part of the site benefits from the frequent bus route. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Significant Positive Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar located on the coast to the north. The site is not particularly sensitive regarding biodiversity, but the size of the site raises some concerns in terms of its impact on biodiversity in the area.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	Significant Negative Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Significant Negative Impact [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: There is an historic issue relating to flooding at Plenty Brook and there is potential for surface water flooding in this area. Recently constructed attenuation lagoon may reduce flooding	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	associated with Plenty Brook.	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns

Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3	

15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources

Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA012: Herne Bay golf driving range: Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is currently used as a golf driving range	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Discussion and Assumptions:</p>		
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Western half site within 800m of a bus stop with a regular service. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar located on the coast to the north.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 		located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is in Greenhill and Eddington Ward	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Uncertain
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3, although not in agricultural use (golf course)	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	the character of the countryside?	
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA013: Land West of Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Minor Negative [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The south east of the site is close to Plenty Brook and associated ponds and drains</p>	
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is close to local services, but does not have easy access to a frequent bus route [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Significant Positive Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar located on the coast to the north. The site is adjacent to Thanet Way tree planting and treed plotlands to the west	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental	Significant Positive Impact

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	conditions in the most deprived areas?	[No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is in Greenhill and Eddington Ward	

10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Uncertain
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA016: Land North of The Links, Eddington, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Discussion and Assumptions:</p>		
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is close to a Quality Bus Partnership Route, providing a good bus service to Herne Bay/Whitstable/Canterbury [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Negative [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: It is highly likely the site will have protected species. A tree covered sloping site, currently designated as open space	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 		located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Uncertain
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
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	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Urban	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA020: Herne Bay Police Station, Gordon Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Although the site includes loss of the existing use, the service will be provided from another site in the district</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Positive [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Redevelopment could benefit the Conservation Area with careful design	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions:		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Significant Positive Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located within Heron Ward	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Urban	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA023: Red House Farm, Molehill Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Significant Negative Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: West Brook runs to the west of the site	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is remote from facilities [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Minor Negative [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located within the Herne Bay / Whitstable Green Gap. Red House Farm is Locally Listed.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions: Directly adjacent to Red House Farm LWS		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	Significant Negative Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions: A small part of the site is within the area at risk of flooding.	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Significant Negative Impact [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: A small part of the site is within the area at risk of flooding.	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 		[No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within Greenhill and Eddington Ward, but is some distance from the communities of concern	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Uncertain
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3, although farm yard and buildings	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	the character of the countryside?	
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA030: Land at Roman Galley, Thanet Way, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Drains on the site run to the Chislet Marshes</p>	
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is remote from facilities [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located within the Wantsum Channel AHLV.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: There is a wooded area on the site. There is potential for biodiversity interest on the site		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 1	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA032: Cedar House, Blacksole Bridge, Margate Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Significant Negative Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Ponds to the north of the site	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Services at Broomfield are a short distance further to the NE [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Uncertain [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: There are strong hedgerow features and boundary trees, particularly on the northern boundary. Additional open space is anticipated at Mill Lane housing development.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: There are ponds and signifiant hedgerows and trees on the site. As such there is potential for protected species		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
Discussion and Assumptions:		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA51: Land at Whitstable Road, Studd Hill, Whitstable

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Westbrook runs close to the south east corner of the site. Close to coastline.</p>	
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Walking and cycling route on coastal promenade. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Significant Positive Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located within the Herne Bay and Whitstable Green Gap. It is close to coastal open space. Studds Farmhouse is located beyond the site to the south.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	Significant/Minor Negative Impact [No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	Significant/Minor Negative Impact No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: The site is close to the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SSSSI, Ramsar and SPA.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

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Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
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	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural land classification: Grade 3	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA063: Herne Bay Court, Canterbury Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site was previously a christian retreat/conference centre. Much of it is vacant, but a few business / charities occupy some of the space. Much of it is vacant.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Just beyond 800m to Primary School at Kings Road. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Negative [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The impact on landscape, heritage and existing open space will depend on the nature of the development and the balance between redevelopment and conversion of existing building and proportion of new build on currently undeveloped open space.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	<p>6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	<p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</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>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: There potential for protected species to be present and all trees are covered by a TPO. Significant hedgerows and trees on the site may have biodiversity benefits.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. Inland sections of the district which are at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
itself.	associated with coastal erosion?	
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located in Greenhill and Eddington Ward.	
	10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The balance between redevelopment and conversion of existing building and proportion new build on currently undeveloped open space will be key here.	
Agricultural Land Classification - urban / non agricultural.		

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA066: Hillborough Business Park, Sweechbridge Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: This is a mixed use development, but will not retain all the existing employment floorspace</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Positive [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet and Sandwich Bay SSSI and SPA some distance to the north. There is potential for protected species on the site, mainly associated with the raised bund to the west of the site.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Although it is brownfield, it would represent the loss of valuable business units - see inspectors report. Agricultural land classification: non agricultural / urban	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA068: Land at Beltinge, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Significant Positive Impact [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Although the site is not proposing an element of employment land, it is close to the Altira Business Park. The adjacent site may also deliver employment.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: A number of drainage ditches cross and border the site.	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: GP and primary school not within 800m. However there is a doctors surgery on Reculver Road and Reculver Primary school serves the Beltinge area. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Minor Negative [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Open space may be provided on the site or as part of a larger proposal in association with adjacent sites. This area was an important focus for settlements due to its location at the mouth of the Wantsum Channel.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	<p>6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?</p>	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	<p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p>	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</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>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet and Sandwich Bay SSSI and SPA some distance to the north. There is potential for protected species on the site, which may be associated with substantial boundary hedgerows.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Minor Positive [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. Inland sections of the district which are at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
itself.	associated with coastal erosion?	
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA069: Land at Underdown House, Underdown Lane, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions: 9 dwelling aer proposed. This would not meet the 15 unit threshold for affordable housing.	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Minor Negative [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: This is an area with known surface water flooding issues. There is a pond close to the site and Plenty Brook is close to the site, although not with 25m.</p>	
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: . [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Minor Negative [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located within the Eddington Conservation Area and Tithe Barn, a Grade 2 listed building, is located to the east of the site, and Underdown House further to the east. Archaeological evaluation required - there is an iron age settlement of local / regional importance.</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: Potential for protected species to be present - an area of grassland and shrubland surrounded by trees.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located within Greenhill and Eddington Ward, but is some distance from communities of concern.	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: non-agricultural/urban.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	efficiency in water use?	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA071: Land at Greenhill, adjacent Thornden Close, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: There are drains on the site which feed West Brook which is close by.</p>	
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: There is a GP surgery on Poplar Drive, but beyond the 800m threshold. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Parts of the site within 400m of open space, but not all of this is easily accessible. Some landscaping / open space is proposed as part of the development. The site is within the Herne Bay/ Whitstable Green Gap and is within 1km of the SLA.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: Some trees and hedging on the periphery of the site may have some biodiversity interest.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
Discussion and Assumptions: .The site likes to the east of West Brook.		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions: Parts of the site are within 60m of the area at risk of flooding		

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Significant Positive Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located within Greenhill and Eddington Ward.	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA077: 53 Sea View Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Take account of existing uses and loss of employment	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The number of units proposed is less than the 15 unity threshold.	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	water quality?	
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Beltinge local centre is close by with a range of other services.</p> <p>[Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
	Discussion and Assumptions: There would be some loss of trees and hedges, which may have biodiversity benefits.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: However the site is close to a local centre with numerous services	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Urban/ Non-agricultural. Although the site is substantially PDL there is some garden land, which is greenfield. Positive score assumes majority of development is on existing footprint and the majority of the garden area (designated as greenfield land) is retained.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA110: 227 Sea Street, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: This site is allocated for housing development in the Canterbury District Local Plan 2006. It is currently in employment use.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions: This score assumes the site delivers 15 units. The development would result in loss of employment land.	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: West Brook is to the west of the site.	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Positive [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions:		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	Significant Negative Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is close to West Brook	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Significant Negative Impact [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is close to West Brook and in an area at risk of flooding.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Urban / non-agricultural. There are contamination issues relevant to the existing use of the site.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA114: Land at Sea Street, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Part of this site is allocated for housing development in the Canterbury District Local Plan 2006. The majority of it is currently in employment use.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The development of this site would result in the loss of employment land. The site would deliver a significant number of affordable units.</p>		
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Positive [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: There are allotment gardens nearby and parks just beyond the 400m threshold.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Pasture at Chestfield and Green LWS is located 160m to the SW.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: This proposal is for affordable housing only.	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Positive [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Urban / non-agricultural.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	efficiency in water use?	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA128: Land between 41 & 73 Ridgeway Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions: e		
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located on the edge of the Special Landscape Area	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Blean Complex SAC and East Blean Woods SSSI approximately 400m to the south of the site	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 		located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Uncertain
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA129: Land North of the Thanet Way, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Significant Positive Impact [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The proposal includes a large business park.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Significant Positive Impact [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Uncertain [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: A number of drainage ditches cross and border the site.	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: GP and primary school within 800m of a limited part of the site. This is a significant development, however, which could provide services on the site. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Minor Negative [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The proposal includes provision of parkland as part of the development. Potentially archaeologically significant. Due to the size of this site, landscape impacts are inevitable and need to be carefully considered.</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet and Sandwich Bay SSSI and SPA some distance to the north. There is potential for protected species on the site and there are trees and hedgerows bordering field margins. The significant size of the proposed development means that biodiversity impacts beyond the site need to be carefully considered.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Minor Positive [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. Inland sections of the district which are at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
itself.	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Significant Positive Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within town centre

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) • 64,070 units (April 2010) • Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Most of site Grade 2. The south-eastern corner Grade 3 .	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA131: Land south of Richmond Drive, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Take account of existing uses and loss of employment	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: There is a drain on the south of the site.	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The school at Reculver is just beyond 800m [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet and Sandwich Bay SSSI and SPA some distance to the north. There is potential for protected species on the site, associated with a strong hedgerow with trees on the southern boundary.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Adjacent land is Grade 2 .	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	efficiency in water use?	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA132: Land adjoining Maystreet, Hillborough, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: This is an employment land allocation. Currently used for parking and skip storage, servicing the remainder of the site.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]</p>
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]</p>
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]</p>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]</p>
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Uncertain [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Scrub and trees now grow on a substantial proportion of the site.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet and Sandwich Bay SSSI and SPA some distance to the north. There is potential for protected species, particularly reptiles, associated with the west of the site, although this is limited due to limited surrounding habitat.</p>		
<p>7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions:</p>	
<p>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions:</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Uncertain [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Uncertain [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Uncertain [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Uncertain [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Much of the site has regenerated with tree and scrub, however there is a lot of rubbish on the site and there is contamination associated with previous uses and fill. Agricultural Land Classification: non- agricultural	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	materials and promote recycling?	
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.

Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA134: Altira Business Park and adjoining, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The western part of this site was intended as a landscaped buffer zone for the business park to the west.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Uncertain [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: There are number of drainage ditches cross and border the site.	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Minor Negative [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Potentially archaeologically significant site - multi-period settlement, of local/regional importance.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet and Sandwich Bay SSSI and SPA some distance to the north. There are trees at the boundary of the site which may have biodiversity benefits.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: .	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions: Although the western part of the site is within the urban area, the business park consent indicates this site as a landscape buffer to the development site.		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	No Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Contaminated land issues at Blacksole Farm and possibly adjacent to railway line. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA166: Land at Thornden Wood Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Assuming a minimum of 5 units	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Discussion and Assumptions:</p>		
<p>4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]</p>
	<p>4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p><i>Uncertain</i></p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]</p>	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within 1km of the SLA to the south and the Whitstable/ Herne Bay Green Gap to the west. Community allocation to the east, to include playing fields and open space.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: A sensitive site for biodiversity with trees and hedgerow around the site boundaries and within the site.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 		located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located in Greenhill and Eddington Ward	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Uncertain
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural land classification: Grade 3	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA175: Land Between Eddington Lane and Old Thanet Way, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: This site allocated in the Canterbury District Local Plan for employment and within a wider employment cluster.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: A drain on the site likely to be associated with Plenty Brook	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: There numerous sites used as allotments in close proximity to this site.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: The site has been relatively undisturbed, and there may be protected species given proximity to plenty brook.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is in Greenhilland Eddington Ward	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: This site is Grade 3 agricultural land, but urban and not in agricultural use.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	efficiency in water use?	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA176: Land adjoining Plenty Brook, Eddington Lane, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: This site allocated in the Canterbury District Local Plan for employment and within a wider employment cluster.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Significant Negative Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Plenty Brook on the east of the site	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Negative [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Adjacent to Eddington Conservation Area	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: The site has been relatively undisturbed, and there may be protected species given proximity to plenty brook.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	Significant Negative Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
Discussion and Assumptions: Most of the site is in an area of flood risk		
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Significant Negative Impact [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions: Most of the site is an area of flood risk		

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Negative [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is in Greenhilland Eddington Ward	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	Minor Positive [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: This site is Grade 3 agricultural land, but urban and not in agricultural use.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	efficiency in water use?	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA179: 48 & 50 Herne Street, Herne, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road • Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Significant Positive Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within 1 km of the Special Landscape Area. It is also located within the Herne Conservation Area and is adjacent to listed buildings and St Martins Church.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	Minor Negative [No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	Minor Negative No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: This is a sensitive site with a heavily wooded area, including mature trees.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Non-agricultural	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	efficiency in water use?	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA198: Keat Farm Caravan Park, Reculver Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Loss of caravan park - mainly privately owned.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is outside the urban area and the affordable housing provision threshold of 5 units would apply.	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within 1km of the Wantsum Channel Area of High Landscape Value. There are paths close to the site which give access to the countryside.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions:		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2. Potential contamination due previous land use.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	efficiency in water use?	
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA199: Adjacent to Herne Bay Golf Driving Range
Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	Significant Negative Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: There is a pond on the site - man-made golf water hazard.Score assumes potential to reach ground water.	
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Minor Positive [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is just beyond 800m of public transport [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Minor Negative [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within 1km of the Special Landscape Area	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically	No Impact

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	important sites?	[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SSSI, SPA and Ramsar located on the coast to the north. There is a pond on the site (not natural) and boundary trees and hedging.		
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Minor Positive [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is in Greenhill and Eddington Ward	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Uncertain
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Minor Positive [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3, previously used as part of the golf course.	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	materials and promote recycling?	
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.

Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA202: Land off Bramley Gardens, Broomfield, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: loss of employment	Take account of existing uses and
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	Minor Positive [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	No Impact [All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: Just beyond 800m to a good bus service [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	No Impact [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	No Impact [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is adjacent to Broomfield Conservation Area and there are listed buildings to the south east of the site.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: There is a possibility of protected species on the periphery of the site.	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	No Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	No Impact [No impact unless proposed site

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 		located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]</p>
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	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>No Impact</p> <p>[Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]</p>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]</p>
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA208: Herne Bay Golf Club, Herne Bay

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) 	1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?	<i>uncertain</i>
	1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.]
	1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: This is the site of a former golf course, club house and an hotel allocation. The new proposal however includes significant new sports development and commercial land.</p> <p>Take account of existing uses and loss of employment</p>	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
N/A	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]</p>
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]</p>
	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	<p>Significant Positive Impact</p> <p>[All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]</p>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	<p>Significant Negative Impact</p> <p>[All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]</p>
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?	Significant Negative Impact [Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The proposal indicates additional services would be provided as part of the development including local convenience store, and doctors surgery. It is beyond 800m to a primary school. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements, such as bus links.]	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World Heritage site. In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?	Minor Negative [No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]
	5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]
	5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?	Minor Positive [Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]
	5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if evaluation requested]
	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?	Uncertain [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located to the north east of the Special Landscape area. Although there is not significant accessible open space nearby, the proposal includes open space as part of the development, together with numerous sports facilities. The Eddington Conservation Area lies to the north of the site. There are cycle and	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	pedestrian links to the countryside beyond the site and nearby facilities.	

6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit; and Chartham Hatch Pit • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites 	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	No Impact [No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change poses a threat both in terms of flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. 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. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	Significant Negative Impact [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
	Discussion and Assumptions: No development proposed in the areas at risk of flooding	
8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA. Inland sections of the district which are at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury 	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?	Significant Negative Impact [Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]
	8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?	<i>Not applicable</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
itself.	8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions: No development proposed in the area at risk of flooding	
9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 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 Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 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. Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. 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%). 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%). 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?	Significant Positive Impact [No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	Minor Positive [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	No Impact [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located in the Greenhill and Eddington Ward. Convenience store, doctors surgery, open space and sports facilities to be provided as part of development.	
10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?	Minor Negative [Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Negative

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		[Sites located within town centre will score significantly positive. Sites in the wider urban areas score minor positive. Sites on urban fringe, out of town or isolated greenfield to score negative. Significant when site > 400 units or when distance >5km from town centre]
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions: A small part of the site is within 800m to convenience store.		
11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice		
Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) 64,070 units (April 2010) Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	Significant Positive Impact [All sites of 15 units or over or ½ hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	Significant Positive Impact [Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]
	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	<i>Not applicable</i>
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	Discussion and Assumptions:	
14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns		
Soil, Material Assets, Landscape	14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
	14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Significant Negative Impact [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
	14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?	No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
	Discussion and Assumptions: Agricultural Land Classification: Non-agricultural (closest agricultural land Grade 3).	
15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources		
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	<i>Not applicable</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		
16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
Discussion and Assumptions:		

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions: