

Canterbury City Council

Sustainability Appraisal of SHLAA Sites

Rural (north) Worksheets

Blean, Broad Oak, Chislet, Dargate, Fordwich, Harbledown, Hersden, Highstead, Hoath, Rough Common, Sturry, Upper Harbledown, Upstreet, Westbere, Yorkletts

SHLAA	Reference	Company_Agent	Site Address	Street	Town
SHLAA	2		Land to rear and including 63	Island Road	Upstreet
SHLAA	3	Amicus Horizon Group Ltd	land to rear and including 63	Island Road	Upstreet
SHLAA	6	CSDP Ltd	Land adj to Port Farm	Island Road	Upstreet
SHLAA	7		Golden Hills Farm	Bushy Hill Road	Westbere
SHLAA	17	N/A	Tipper Cottage	Chitty Lane	Chislet
SHLAA	24		Kinderscout	Coombe Walk	Yorkletts
SHLAA	25		Kinderscout	Coombe Walk	Yorkletts
SHLAA	27		Land East of	Bredlands Lane	Westbere
SHLAA	29		Oastglen	Calcott Hill	Sturry
SHLAA	31	N/A	Maypole Village Farm	Maypole	Hoath
SHLAA	41	MHP Partnership	Former colliery land	south of A28, Island Road	Hersden
SHLAA	43		The Orklands	Coombe Walk	Yorkletts
SHLAA	45	Future Look of the Workspace Ltd	Land at Milborough	Herne Bay Rd	Broad Oak
SHLAA	49	George Webb Finn	Land Rear of Willowdene &Sedge	Herne Hill	Yorkletts

SHLAA	Reference	Company_Agent	Site Address	Street	Town
SHLAA	50	Howard Hutton & Assoc.	Land at	Staines Hill	Sturry
SHLAA	53	George Webb Finn	Yew Tree Farm	Blean Common	Blean
SHLAA	54	George Webb Finn	Land at	Chapel Lane	Broad Oak
SHLAA	55	George Webb Finn	Land at	Mayton Lane	Broad Oak
SHLAA	58	University of Kent	Site to the north of	Tyler Hill Rd	Blean
SHLAA	64	GDM Architects	Land at Adjacent Port Farm	Island Rd	Upstreet
SHLAA	72	Lee Evans Planning	Land at	Westbere Lane	Westbere
SHLAA	76	Lee Evans Planning	Land at	Bredlands Lane	Sturry
SHLAA	78	Lee Evans Planning	Land at 51	Rough Common Rd	Rough Common
SHLAA	81	Simon Beck Architects	Land at Westbere Lakes	Fordwich	Fordwich
SHLAA	82	Simon Beck Architects	Land west of	Shalloak Rd	Broad Oak
SHLAA	85	Simon Beck Architects	Hoades Wood and land at West	Babs Oak Hill	Sturry
SHLAA	88		8	Lovell Rd	Rough Common
SHLAA	96	DHA Planning	Spires Academy	Bredlands Lane	Sturry
SHLAA	97	Space Shuffle	The Stables Holly Cottage	Highstead Lane	Highstead
SHLAA	98	Space Shuffle	The Triangle	Highstead Lane	Highstead
SHLAA	99	Space Shuffle	Little Acre	Highstead Lane	Highstead
SHLAA	124	A Anderson & Son	East of A290 at	Pean Hill	Blean
SHLAA	127	Ian Barber & Associates Ltd	Land to rear of 75	Dargate Rd	Dargate
SHLAA	141	Hobbs Parker Property Consultants LLP	Land rear of 81-85	Sweechgate	Broad Oak

SHLAA	Reference	Company_Agent	Site Address	Street	Town
SHLAA	143	Hobbs Parker Property Consultants LLP		Sturry Hill Sweechgate	Broad Oak
SHLAA	146	Hobbs Parker Property Consultanta LLP	Site opposite Hoath Court	Church Rd	Hoath
SHLAA	148	Hillreed Developments	Land North of Hersden		Hersden
SHLAA	172		Land opposite Sweech Farm	Herne Bay Road	Broad Oak
SHLAA	173	Hobbs Parker	Land East of		Upper Harbledown
SHLAA	174	Hobbs Parker	Land adjoining Goose Farm	Shalloak Road	Broad Oak
SHLAA	177	BDB Design Partnership	land between	Sturry Hill A291 & Shalloak Road N of Railway	Sturry / Broad Oak
SHLAA	187	George Wilson Development Ltd	Hoplands Farm	Island Road	Hersden
SHLAA	188		30	Churchwood Close	Rough Common
SHLAA	200	BDB Design	Westbere Quarry	Island Road	Westbere
SHLAA	203	DHA Planning	Former Wyevale Garden Centre	London Road	Harbledown
SHLAA	204	Strutt & Parker	Land North of A28 at Upstreet		Upstreet
SHLAA	205	Strutt & Parker	Land at Grove Ferry Hill		Upstreet
SHLAA	207	Goddard Planning Consultancy	Land at Hoath Rd,		Sturry

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SHLAA002: Land to the rear and including 63 Island Road, Upstreet

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: There are drains on the edge 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 close to a good bus service, but there are few other services nearby [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?	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: Direct landscape impact limited by setting against village edge and height and design will be particularly important.	

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: Although site not particularly sensitive in terms of biodiversity, boundary planting will have biodiversity and screening 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?	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?	No 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>

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<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	
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

SHLAA003: Land to rear and including 63 Island Road, Upstreet

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: There are drains on the edge 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 close to a good bus service, but there are few other services nearby [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?	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: Direct landscape impact limited by setting against village edge and height and design will be particularly important.	

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?	Uncertain [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?	Uncertain 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: Although site not particularly sensitive in terms of biodiversity, boundary planting will have biodiversity and screening 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?	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?	No 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 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>

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
SHLAA006: Land adj. to Port Farm, Island Road, Upstreet

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 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 not close to local services. The site is on 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?	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: The Wantsum Channel AHLV is located less than 1km to the north and east. There are a group of listed buildings (port Farm, The Granary and The Barn) just beyond the site to the south east.	

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: Potential for protected species on the site. Stodmarsh SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site is located 270m to the south.	
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 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>

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
SHLAA007: Golden Hills Farm, Bushy Hill Road, Westbere

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: Assumed less than 100 dwellings.</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: The site is likely to have drains closely associated with Stodmarsh, an internationally important wetland site. Runoff from this site could potentially have a significant impact on this wetland.	
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 not close to local services. The site is on 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?	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: Although not a designated landscape, Stodmarsh is a prominent landscape feature. There is a conservation area immediately west of the site, indeed the westernmost part of the site is included in the 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 	<p>6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?</p>	<p>Significant 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'].</p>
	<p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p>	<p>Significant 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']</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 [Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p>
	<p>6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?</p>	<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: Stodmarsh SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar site is located to the south.		
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?	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

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	

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
SHLAA017: Tipper Cottage, Chitty Lane, Chislet

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?	No 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?	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?	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
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is on the edge of Chislet marshes and the associated local wildlife site designation	
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 local services [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: Site forms part of the setting of Tipplers House	

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: The site is adjacent to a Local Wildlife 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?	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:		

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]
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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)?	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 4	
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
SHLAA024: Kinderscout, Coombe Walk, Yorklets

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 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?	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: Special Landscape Areas are located within 1km of the site: The Seasalter Marshes to the NW and The Blean to the east.	

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>Significant/Minor Negative 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>Significant/Minor Negative 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: The site is close to Ellenden Wood SSSI. The Swale SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site is located 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.)?	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 Seasalter 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 4	
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

SHLAA025: Kinderscout, Coombe Walk, Yorkletts

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: e</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?	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: Special Landscape Areas are located within 1km of the site: The Seasalter Marshes to the NW and The Blean to the east.	

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>Significant/Minor Negative 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>Significant/Minor Negative 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: The site is close to Ellenden Wood SSSI. The Swale SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site is located 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.)?	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 Seasalter 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 4	
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
SHLAA027: Land East of Bredlands Lane, Westbere

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 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?	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: Locally listed building (barn at Bredlands Farm) on the adjacent site. Bredlands Farm (Grade 2 Listed) is located further to the south east.	

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: There is potential for protected species 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:	
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?	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 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 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
SHLAA029: Oastglen, Calcott Hill, Sturry

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
	Discussion and Assumptions: Loss of an employment site 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: loss of an employment site	
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: A stream runs to the south of the site, feeding ponds to the east and later the Wantsum Channell.	
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?	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 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>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: Although the site itself has not particular biodiversity interest, the Sarre Penn and associated trees are a significant biodiversity feature	
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	No 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 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: T		

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?	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 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>
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	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 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?	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 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
SHLAA031: Maypole Village Farm, Maypole, Hoath

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:</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: 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?	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?	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?	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 located to the east of the Special Landscape Area and is located within the Ford, Maypole and Oldtree 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 designated]</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: There are some hedgerows, trees, and other habitats on the site with potential for protected species, particularly in view of the proximity to Blean Woods.	
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	No Impact

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
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	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?	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]
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Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
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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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	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	<i>Uncertain</i>
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	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
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	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: This site has Grade 2 agricultural land.	
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
SHLAA041: Former Colliery Land, south of the A28, Island Road, Hersden

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 total proportion of commercial development has not yet been specified</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?	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: The site is likely to have drains closely associated with Stodmarsh, an internationally important wetland site. Runoff from this site could potentially have a significant impact on this wetland.	
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?	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?	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 has cultural significance as a former colliery site, but no significant visible features remain. Archaeology evaluation required - evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement	

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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	Significant Negative Impact [No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: The site is a LWS and RIGS site and is adjacent the Stodmarsh SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, and the development of the site would almost certainly require Appropriate Assessment under the Habitat Regulations.		

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?	Minor Negative [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 to the south-west of the site is in an area identified 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?	Minor Negative [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: A small part to the south-west of the site is in an area identified at risk of flooding. There are no records of flooding in this area, but surface water flooding may be a risk if culverts under the railway are not maintained.		
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.)?	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: Hersden has been historically been considered as an area of deprivation concern, but no longer in the worst performing wards	
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: Student housing	

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?	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?	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: Although previously industrialised land, the site now has a diverse vegetation, including nationally important lichen heath vegetation on the colliery waste. Previous Inspector considered the site to be previously-developed land – no formal decision by the council in relation to this point. Inspector recommended non-inclusion of site despite concluding that the site was PDL. Although development may provide an opportunity to remove any	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	contamination associated with the previous use, the presence of colliery waste benefits its LWS value. It is non-agricultural land in terms of the agricultural land-use classification.	
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
SHLAA043: The Orklands, Coombe Walk, Yorkletts

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 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?	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: Special Landscape Areas are located within 1km of the site: The Seasalter Marshes to the NW and The Blean immediately to the east.	

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 designated]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is adjacent to Ellenden Wood SSSI. The Swale SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site is located to the North. This is a heavily treed site, part of the Blean Complex.	
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	Minor Positive

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?	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 Seasalter 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:	
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
SHLAA045: Land at Milborough, Herne Bay Road, Broad Oak

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 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?	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?	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: This site forms part of the designated Green Gap between Broad Oak and Sturry. Archaeological evaluation and protection required - early medieval 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?	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: Potential for protected species. Copse of trees to the north east of the site. The site is within 400m of a pond known to have Great Crested Newts.		
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:		
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 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

SHLAA049: Land Rear of Willowdene and Sedge, Herne Hill, Yorkletts

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 Negative [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 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?	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 Special Landscape Area lies just beyond the site to the north	

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: Just beyond 250m to the north is The Swale and associated SSSI, Ramsar and SPA. The site itself is not particularly sensitive regarding biodiversity, but there is intermittent tree and hedgerow cover.	
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?	No Impact [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 within the Seasalter Ward, but is some distance from the urban area.	
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 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
SHLAA050: Land at Stains Hill, Sturry

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
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is likely to have drains closely associated with Stodmarsh, an internationally important wetland site. Runoff from this site could potentially have a significant impact on this wetland.</p>	
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) 	<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 school is just 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?	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?	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 in the Westbere - Sturry Green Gap. An archaeological evaluation is required - Roman cemetery of local regional importance. Westbere Conservation Area is located to the 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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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	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: Stodmarsh SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar is located 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?	No Impact [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 adjacent to 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?	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.)?	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: Minor positive at 100 units	
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
SHLAA053: Yew Tree Farm, Blean Common, Blean

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: Blean has a known surface water flooding issue</p>	
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) 	<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 primary school in the village, but more than 800m away. [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?	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 within 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?	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 within 250m of Church Woods SSSI. Potential for protected species 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.)?	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 3, although significant tree cover	
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
SHLAA054: Land at Chapel Lane, Broad Oak

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
<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Pond to the east of the site</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?	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 located within 1km of AHLV to the south and the Special Landscape Area to the north	

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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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 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 known to be Great Crested Newts in this area associated with the ponds to the east	
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 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
SHLAA055: Land at Mayton Lane, Broad Oak

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 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?	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?	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 1km of AHLV to the south and the Special Landscape Area to the north. There is a listed building to the east (No. 49 Shalloak Road).	

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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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 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 are large established trees on the site and a hedgerow to the west. There is known to be protected species (Great Crested Newts) however, in this area - within 200m of pond.	
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	No 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?	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 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, but tree cover and not currently 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 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
SHLAA058: Site to the North of Tyler Hill Road, Blean

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	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	water quality?	
	Discussion and Assumptions: There is a known surface water flooding issue in Blean	
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: [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?	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 within 1 km of the SLA. It is surrounded by Conservation Area with agricultural character.	

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</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: The site is not particularly sensitive regarding biodiversity, although there are numerous trees and hedgerows around the site 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?	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

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 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>

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
SHLAA064: Land adjacent Port Farm, Island Road, Upstreet

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 not close to local services. The site is on 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?	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: The Wantsum Channel AHLV is located less than 1km to the north and northeast. The Grade 2 Listed Port Farmhouse is located 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?	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: Potential for protected species on the site. Stodmarsh SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site is located to the south, just beyond the 250m threshold. The site is overgrown with trees along the western 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.)?	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 2, although 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
SHLAA072: Land at Westbere Lane, Westbere

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
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is likely to have drains closely associated with Stodmarsh, an internationally important wetland site. Runoff from this site could potentially have a significant impact on this wetland.</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: There is a school and convenience store in Sturry. The site is close to a Quality Bus Partnership route (600m) [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?	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?	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 located in the Sturry-Westbere Green Gap. The site is within the Westbere 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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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: Stodmarsh SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar is located to the south of the site. Potential for protected species 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: The land beyond the railway is 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?	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: The land beyond the railway is 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?	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 Negative [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?	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: Minor positive at 100 units	
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 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
SHLAA076: Land at Bredlands Lane, Sturry

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 is currently used for the storage and repair of buses</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 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 close to a Quality Bus Partnership 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?	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>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>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?	<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 trees and hedgerows at the site boundaries, closely associated with woodland 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:	

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.)?	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 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?	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: Agricultural Land Classification: Non-agricultural	

OVERALL COMMENTS.
Discussion and Assumptions:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SHLAA078: Land at 51 Rough Common, Rough Common

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?	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>
	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: A drain runs to 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 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?	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 within the Area of Landscape Value. The Special Landscape Area associated with The Blean is within 1km to the west.	

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?	Uncertain [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?	Uncertain 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 designated]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Potential for protected species to be present.	
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: A drain runs to the east of the site.	
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: Positive score assumes majority of development is on existing footprint and the majority of the garden area (designated as greenfield land) is retained.	
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
SHLAA081: Land at Westbere Lakes, Fordwich

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
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is currently in employment use. 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: Development of this site would include loss of an industrial site	
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	<i>Uncertain</i>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	water quality?	
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is located at Westbere Marshes.	
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 has poor access to the highway and the railway line acts as a barrier to Sturry Village. These services are available, however in the village. [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 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?	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: Although the site is considered PDL it has an important location within the Stodmarsh SPA. Potential for quayside 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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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: The site is located within the Stodmarsh SSSI. Part of the site is designated SPA, SAC and Ramsar, with these designations stretching to the east.		
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 in an area at risk of flooding, although the proposal includes raising ground level.	
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 located in an area at risk of	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	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?	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.)?	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

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 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?	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. The site is still in industrial 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	<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
SHLAA082: Land West of Shalloak Road, Broad Oak

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 pond 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: [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?	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: Sit is located within the AHLV and there is potential for Roman Road/buildings 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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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: Part of the site is designated as SSSI. The remainder of the site is adjacent to this designated 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?	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 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

SHLAA085: Hoades Wood and Land at Westbere Butts, Babs Oak Hill, Sturry

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 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 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
	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?	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	
	Discussion and Assumptions: There are significant ponds on 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 within 800 of a regular bus route, and the remaining services are available in the village, but just over 800m travelling distance. [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?	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: Archaeology potentially of national importance. The site is ancient woodland.	

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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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: Protected species highly likely, whole site covered by TPO and most of the site ancient and semi-natural woodland. RIGS sites - Coopers Pit.		
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?	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 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: Non-agricultural land	
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
SHLAA088: 8 Lovell Road, Rough Common

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: A drain runs along the entire western edge.	
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: School is withn 1km and there is a doctors surgery on Giles Lane . [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 within the AHLV and within 1km of 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?	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: There are some significant trees on the site, which may have biodiversity interest, particularly in view of the proximity to Church Woods.		
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:		
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 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 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 land	
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
SHLAA096: Spires Academy, Bredlands Lane, Sturry

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: The site is a secondary school, with a new site under construction near by and will therefore not have a significant impact on employment</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]
	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 drains close the site associated with a nearby pond.	
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: These services are available, however, in the village. There is 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 Positive 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?	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: Initial plans indicate open space to be retained.	

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</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: There is substantial areas of woodland on the adjacent land and associated ponds.		
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?	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 Positive 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 Positive 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?	Significant Positive Impact [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 Positive 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: The proposal indicates that playing fields will be excluded from development. 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>

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

SHLAA097: The Stables- Holly Cottage, Highstead Lane, Highstead

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 is a currently used as a riding school</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 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?	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?	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?	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 within 1km of the Wantsum Channel AHLV. Archaeological evaluation required to determine whether there are remains of settlement of local/regional importance. This site is located within the Highstead Conservation Area. Although the site is substantially greenfield it may be possible to concentrate development on the site of existing buildings.</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>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	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: Site not particularly sensitive as regards biodiversity, although there are some hedgerows around the site which will 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>

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?	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.)?	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

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 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?	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: A large proportion of the site is greenfield and these scores assumes development is restricted to the site of existing buildings. 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
SHLAA098: The Triangle, Highstead Lane, Highstead

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 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?	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?	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 within 1km of the Wantsum Channel AHLV. Archaeological evaluation required to determine whether there are remains of settlement of local/regional importance. This site is adjacent to the Highstead 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?	<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 is an area to the west of the site which may have 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:	
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 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>

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
SHLAA099: Little Acre, Highstead Lane, Highstead

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: There is a small pond on the site</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?	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?	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>
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within 1km of the Wantsum Channel AHLV. Archaeological evaluation required to determine whether there are remains of settlement of local/regional importance. This site is in Highstead 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>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: There are trees on the site and the boundary, together with a small pond 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?	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: 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
SHLAA124: East of A290, Pean Hill, Blean

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: A drain runs along the eastern boundary of the site.</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?	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 close to the Special Landscape Area associated with the Blean	

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

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: The site is close Ellenden Wood SSSI and Marley Wood SNCI.	
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: There is a drain which runs to the eastern edge of the site.	

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:		
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 4.	
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
SHLAA127: Land to rear of 75 Dargate Road, Dargate

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 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?	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: Special Landscape Areas are located within 1km of the site: The Seasalter Marshes to the NW and The Blean to the southeast.	

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>Significant/Minor Negative 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>Significant/Minor Negative 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: The site is adjacent to Ellenden Wood SSSI and Blean Complex SAC. The Swale SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site is located 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, 	9.1 Will it improve social and environmental	Minor Positive

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?	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 Seasalter 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	
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
SHLAA141: Land rear of 81-85 Sweechgate, Broad Oak

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
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Sensitive pond to the south-east of the site, just beyond 10m.</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?	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 located within 1km of AHLV to the south and the Special Landscape Area to the north. The site is used informally as 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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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</p>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: There is known to be Great Crested Newts in this area associated with the ponds to the south-east		
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:		
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 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
SHLAA143: Sturry Hill, Sweechgate, Broad Oak

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: Limited employment development proposed on this site and the adjoining site at this stage</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?	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 are ponds to the north of the site. The site is of sufficient size to allow development location to minimise impact.	
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 proposals include a local centre and farm shop. [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?	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 located adjacent to the AHLV to the south and the Special Landscape Area is less than 1km to the north. Part of the site is designated as Green Gap, separating the villages of Sturry and Broad Oak. Some open space to be provided on site. Grade 2 listed Mead Manor is located to the NW of the site. Grade 1 listed Broad Oak House is located to the NE 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 	<p>6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?</p>	<p>Significant 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']</p>
	<p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p>	<p>Significant 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']</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 [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 is known to be Great Crested Newts in this area associated with the ponds 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 	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.)?	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 proposals include a local centre and farm shop.	
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: 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
SHLAA146: Site Opposite Hoath Court, Church Road, Hoath

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: The Rushbourne and associated drains lie to the south and west, beyond 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?	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?	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 SLA lies to the west of the site and the Wantsum Channel AHLV to the south. The site is within the Conservation Area at Hoath and forms part of the setting of two listed buildings.	

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>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>
	<p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p>	<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>
	<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>
	<p>6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?</p>	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
	<p>6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?</p>	<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: .		
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: g	

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?	Minor Negative [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>

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
SHLAA148: Land North of Hersden

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 was no firm indication in the original proposals for significant employment land to be provided alongside the development. Subsequently, some employment land is now being suggested at the eastern end of the site. Lakesview Business Park is also located close to the site. 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>Significant Positive Impact</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>Significant Positive Impact</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>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>

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: Sarre Penn to the north of the site and associated drainage channels cross 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 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?	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?	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: The site is located within 1km of the Wantsum Channel AHLV. There is evidence of a Roman or Iron age settlement in this area. Although the proposal indicates some recreation facilities, initial proposals do not show substantial open spaces. The site	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	however, may be able to provide this with a different layout.	

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>

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]
<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site lies to the north of Stodmarsh SSSI, SAC, SPA and Ramsar. The Former Hersden Colliery LWS lies to the south and Chislet Marshes, Sarre Penn and Preston Marshes LWS lies to the north east. There are some trees and hedgerow on the site and small areas of woodland close to the site in the north.</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?	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]
	<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 	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>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury itself.	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 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.)?	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:	
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: The western and eastern ends of the site are Grade 2, the centre of the site 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>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	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

SHLAA172: Land Opposite Sweech Farm, Herne Bay Road, Broad Oak

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: Drains related to the Sarre Penn are linked to the site.</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: [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?	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 located within 1km of the SLA to the north and the AHLV to the south. Sweech Farmhouse and associated buildings to the east of the site are Grade 2 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?	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

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		negative where feature is designated]
Discussion and Assumptions: This is a sensitive site close to a local wildlife site, protected species known to be 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?	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

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: This site is Grade 3 agricultural land	
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
SHLAA173: Land East of Upper Harbledown

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 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?	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?	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 with the SLA associated with The Blean to the north and the AHLV to the south and east. The site is located within the Upper Harbledown Conservation Area. Listed buildings to the north-east of the site.</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>Minor Positive</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: This is a sensitive site close to a local wildlife site, and with strong associations with The Blean. The site is overgrown with trees and scrub. Positive score for habitat creation needs to be balanced against existing ecological value of the site.</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?	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:		
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 	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: This site is Grade 1/2 agricultural land, not in agricultural use. Possible contamination issues associated with previous 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>

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

SHLAA174: Land adjoining GooseFarm, Shalloak Road, Broad Oak

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 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?	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?	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 with the SLA within 1km to the north and the AHLV to the south. Mellow End, a locally listed building is located to the north.	

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>Significant/Minor Negative 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>Significant/Minor Negative 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: There is known to be protected species (Great Crested Newts) in this area - within 200m of pond.	
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 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: This site is Grade 3 agricultural land.	
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
SHLAA177: Land between Sturry Hill A291 and Shalloak Road North of railway
Sturry / Broad Oak

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	Significant Positive Impact [Minor positive if the site is within

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	transport links?	30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive score for sites >400 units]
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Limited employment development proposed.</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?	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

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		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>
	Discussion and Assumptions: There are ponds on the site and a significant drain related to the River Stour.	
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: A significant part of the proposed site is within 800m of the three services. The site is close to Sturry Station and a Quality Bus Partnership route runs along the eastern boundary of the site. The proposal includes improving bus services, potentially creating a new link road to Broad Oak crossing (enabling avoidance Sturry crossing) and providing additional parking for the station. [Make a particular reference to any particular known transport improvements,	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	such as bus links.]	
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?	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?	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]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Most site is located within the AHLV and the Special Landscape Area is less than 1km to the north of the northernmost part of the site. A significant part of the site is Ancient Woodland. Part of the site is designated as Green Gap, separating the villages of Sturry and Broad Oak. Some open space and parkland to be provided on site. A small part of the site is included in the Sturry Conservation Area.</p>	

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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?	Minor Positive [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 designated]
	Discussion and Assumptions: There are known to be Great Crested Newts in this area associated with the ponds to the north. Part of this site is Ancient Woodland and protected species are highly likely. Some habitat enhancement is proposed, but this need to be balanced against loss of habitat and fragmentation.	
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:	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
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 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 2017 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 2017 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.)?	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 proposals include a local centre, open space and farm shop.	

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
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?	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 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]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	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 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]

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	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 and 3 and a substantial proportion of the site is in non-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 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
SHLAA187: Hoplands Farm, Island Road, Hersden

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: A substantial amount of employment land is indicated as part of the proposal.</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: The site is likely to have drains closely associated with Stodmarsh, an internationally important wetland site. Runoff from this site could potentially have a significant impact on this wetland.	

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>Significant Positive Impact</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>Significant Positive Impact</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:</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?	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?	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: Stodmarsh represents a significant undesignated landscape. The proposal includes a possible country park on that part of the site adjacent to Stodmarsh.	

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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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	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: Adjacent to RIGS site. The site is adjacent to a LWS and is adjacent the Stodmarsh SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, and the development of the site would almost certainly require Appropriate Assessment under the Habitat Regulations.	
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?	Uncertain [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 southern part of the site is at risk of flooding. The current proposal indicates development to the north, with this area set aside as a country park.	
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: The southern part of the site is at risk of flooding. The current proposal indicates development to the north, with this area set aside as a country park.	
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.)?	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: Hersden has historically been considered as an area of deprivation concern, but no longer in the worst performing wards. A substantial amount of employment land is indicated as part of the proposal.	
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?	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.

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
		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 3, with NW corner Grade 2. Contamination investigation would be required due to proximity with colliery.	
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>

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	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
SHLAA188: 30 Churchwood Close, Rough Common

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 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?	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?	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 within the Area of High Landscape Value. The Special Landscape Area associated with The Blean is within 1km to the west. Adjacent to the Harbledown Conservation Area. The site is used informally for recreation.	

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: Very sensitive site and highly likely for protected species to be present. A large proportion of the site established trees and woodland.		
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: A drain runs along the entire eastern edge of the site.	
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: A drain runs along the entire eastern edge of the site.	

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:		
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 3/ 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
SHLAA200: Westbere Quarry, Island Road, Westbere

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: There are ponds on 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?	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?	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: Part of the is designated Green Gap. Site used informally for recreation. Adjacent to Westbere 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>Significant Negative 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>Significant Negative 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 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: This is a sensitive site and protected species will be present. Much of the site is wooded and there are significant ponds.	
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	No 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?	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 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]
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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?	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, but much of site former quarry and wooded.	
	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
SHLAA203: Former Wyevale Garden Centre, London Road, Harbledown

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 was previously used by Wyvale Garden Centre for retail/nursery activities.</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 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?	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 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?	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 immediately south of the boundary to the Special Landscape Area associated with the Blean Woods. There are numerous footpaths to the north giving access to the Blean. It is within the Upper Harbledown Conservation Area and there is a group of listed building some distance to the east. The existing site is previously developed with warehouse type buildings.</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>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: The site is not particularly sensitive regarding protected species but a LWS associated with The Blean is across the road from the site in 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>

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?	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.)?	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

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 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?	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	<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
SHLAA204: Land north of A28, Upstreet

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?	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>
	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 is a small pond to the east of the site, although at the time of the site visit was mostly overgrown.</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?	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?	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 in the Wantsum Channel AHLV, and close to Upstreet Farmhouse, a listed building. There are footpaths giving access to the countryside close by.	

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 is mainly rough grassland and scrub, with a small pond to the east.		
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 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>

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
SHLAA205: Land at Grove Ferry Hill, Upstreet

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 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?	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?	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 in the Wantsum Channel AHLV, adjacent to Upstreet Conservation Area and close to Upstreet Farmhouse, a listed building. There are footpaths giving access to the countryside close by.	

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:		
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 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>

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
SHLAA207: Land at Hoath Road, Sturry

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: This score assumes 5 dwellings	
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 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?	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>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:		
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?	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 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: