

Appendix C: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

International

Key Plans, Policies and Programmes	Key Sustainability Objectives	Links to the Local Plan
Sustainable Development		
EU Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive) (2001/42/EC)	To consider the environmental effects of plans and programmes, but producing a scoping report (with appropriate consultation on the scope and level of detail to be included in the main report) and an Environmental Report (with appropriate consultation). Additionally, after adoption, a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated and monitoring of the decided measures	Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers the majority within this document and sustainability objectives.
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development June 2012 (i.e. Rio 2012 or Rio+20), and associated previous Earth Summits (such as The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002)	<p>Key decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched the production of the Sustainable Development Goals • Green economy policies • 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption • Nonbinding document- "The Future We Want" <p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce impacts on biodiversity • Promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth; • Creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion; • Promoting integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems while facilitating ecosystem conservation, • Regeneration, restoration, resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges; • Promote sharing of best practices relating to the implementation of sustainable development; and • Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. 	The new local plan should encourage greater efficiency of resources, increased renewable energies, and protect and enhance biodiversity.
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; • Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; 	The new local plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union and • Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	
Integrated Sustainable Urban Development: Cohesion Policy 2014- 2020 (currently being reviewed)	Aims to foster integrated strategies which enhance sustainable urban development in order to strengthen the resilience of cities, and to ensure synergies amongst the investments supported by European Structural and Investment (ESI) funds. Seeks a holistic approach, stronger focus at programming level, priorities to tackle urban challenges.	The local plan should develop policies and a direction that accounts for sustainable urban development trajectories in line with the aims of this policy.
European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities: Strategic Implementation Plan 2013	Seeks to significantly accelerate the industrial-scale roll-out of smart city solutions integrating technologies from Energy, Transport and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). 3 focused areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Urban Mobility: Alternative energies, public transport, efficient logistics, planning; • Sustainable Districts and Built Environment: improving the energy efficiency of buildings and districts, increasing the share of renewable energy sources used and the liveability of communities; and • Integrated Infrastructures and processes across Energy, ICT and Transport: connecting infrastructure assets to improve the efficiency and sustainability of cities 	The new local plan should take account of the strategic implementation plan insofar as replicating any potential useful approaches to smart cities.
UN Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable (2015)	17 Sustainable Development goals and 169 targets covering: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good health and well-being 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and clean energy 8. Decent work and economic growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable cities and communities 12. Responsible consumption and production 13. Climate Action 14. Life below water 15. Life on land 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions 17. Partnerships for the goals 	The new local Plan should aim to comply with relevant goals and produce policies which support the targets.

Air Quality		
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)	<p>Directive which merged most of the previous legislation, No targets or indicators but does include thresholds of pollutants.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and • Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead 	The new local plan will consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.
EU Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)	<p>Regulates pollutant emissions from industrial installations. It aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment by reducing harmful industrial emissions. It is based on several pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated approach; • The application of Best Available Techniques; • Flexibility; • Inspections; and • Public participation 	The new local plan should ensure compliance with the directive.
Climate Change, adaptation and mitigation		
EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU) & Subsequent amendments (EU 20018/844)	Aims to promote the energy performance of buildings and building units. Requires the adoption of a standard methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance. 2050 goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 80-95% compared to 1990	The new local plan should seek to promote policies which encourage building designs with low to no net-carbon imprint
The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (SR15) Summary for Policymakers published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2018)	<p>This Report responds to the invitation for IPCC ‘... to provide a Special Report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways’ contained in the Decision of the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to adopt the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The summary includes a number of headline statements on global warming and about how limiting global warming to 1.5C rather than 2C will have a range of benefits.</p>	The new local plan should seek to promote policies which seek to combat climate change and seek to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

<p>IPCC Climate Change and Land (August 2019)</p>	<p>This report addresses greenhouse gas (GHG) changes in land-based ecosystems, land use and sustainable land management in relation to climate change adaptation and mitigation, desertification, land degradation and food security. The report sets out actions to address desertification, land degradation and food security while supporting longer-term responses that enable adaptation and mitigation to climate change.</p>	<p>The new local plan should seek to promote policies which seek to combat climate change and seek to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.</p>
<p>IPCC The Special Report on the Ocean and the Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (September, 2019)</p>	<p>This report highlights the importance of the ocean and cryosphere for people and details projected physical changes to the ocean and cryosphere.</p>	<p>The new local plan should seek to promote policies which seek to combat climate change and seek to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.</p>
<p>EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) & Subsequent amendments (EU 2018/844)</p>	<p>This Directive established a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency within the union. It seeks to remove barriers that impede energy efficiency in the supply and use of energy. The EU countries are required to use energy more efficient in the energy chain from its production to final consumption, based on industry and consumers</p>	<p>The new local plan should seek to promote policies that encourage more energy-efficient trajectories in residential and commercial development that are compatible with the directive.</p>
<p>Kyoto Protocol (2012)</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC in 1997 established the first policy that actively aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries. In the UK it aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% compared to 1990 levels by 2008-2012.</p>	<p>The new local plan should aim to encourage a transition to a low carbon economy.</p>
<p>EU The 2020 Climate and Energy Package (2009)</p>	<p>Three key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels) • 20% of EU energy from renewables • 20% improvement in energy efficiency <p>Which should also help increase the EU's energy security by reducing dependence on imported energy, and create jobs, advance green growth and make Europe more competitive</p>	<p>The new local plan should aim to ensure that policies reflect the commitments.</p>
<p>Energy and Climate Policy Framework for 2030 (2014)</p>	<p>The framework includes EU-wide targets and policy objectives for 2021-2030. Some of the targets were revised upwards in 2018. Key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels) • At least 32% share for renewable energy (increased from the original target of 27%) • At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency (increased from the original target of 27%) 	<p>The new local plan should ensure policies reflect the targets and commitments within the framework.</p>
<p>EU Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EU)</p>	<p>Establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport by establishing a new binding renewable energy target for the EU for 2030 of at least 32% (there is an option to possibly revise upwards by 2023)</p>	<p>The new local plan should ensure policies reflect the targets and commitments within the framework.</p>

<p>United Nations Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015)</p>	<p>Aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>The new local plan should endeavour to assist in minimising the temperature rise, and mitigating against climate change and its effects.</p>
<p>Biodiversity</p>		
<p>EU Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</p>	<p>Key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3). • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of European protected areas known as Natura 2000). • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5). • Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds (Article 6). • Specification of the conditions under which hunting and falconry can be undertaken (Article 7). • Prohibition of large-scale non-selective means of bird killing (Article 8). • Requirements to ensure that the introduction of non-native birds do not threaten other biodiversity (Article 11). 	<p>The new local plan will need to take account of the requirements of this directive and seek to protect those bird species.</p>
<p>EU Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments</p>	<p>Ensure the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species, as well as rare and characteristic habitat types. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are identified and maintain where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora. (Together with Special Protection Areas designated under the Birds Directive, SACs form a network of European protected areas known as Natura 2000).</p>	<p>The new local plan will take account of the requirements within this directive and should seek to protect those animal species, plant species and habitats.</p>

<p>Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</p>	<p>Aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It set out 6 targets and 20 actions to achieve this. The targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect species and habitats- By 2020, the assessments of species and habitats protected by EU nature law show better conservation or a secure status for 100 % more habitats and 50 % more species; • Maintain and restore ecosystems- By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems; • Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry- By 2020, the conservation of species and habitats depending on or affected by agriculture and forestry, and the provision of their ecosystem services show measurable improvements; • Make fishing more sustainable and seas healthier- By 2015, fishing is sustainable. By 2020, fish stocks are healthy and European seas healthier. Fishing has no significant adverse impacts on species and ecosystems; • Combat invasive alien species- By 2020, invasive alien species are identified, priority species controlled or eradicated, and pathways managed to prevent new invasive species from disrupting European biodiversity; and • Help stop the loss of global biodiversity- By 2020, the EU has stepped up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. 	<p>The new local plan should ensure policies address biodiversity impacts and mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development upon the environment.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) (1979)</p>	<p>Aims to ensure the conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species).</p>	<p>The new local plan will take account of the requirements within this directive and should seek to protect animal species, plant species and habitats.</p>
<p>Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers (2019)</p>	<p>Identifies that of an estimated 8 million animal and plant species (75 percent of which are insects), around 1 million are threatened with extinction—more than ever before in human history. The report identifies dozens of actions that can be taken by governments, researchers, and individuals, such as practicing informed government, improving documentation of nature, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and reducing food waste.</p>	<p>The new local plan will take account of the findings of the Report and the recommendations for action.</p>
<p>Landscape and Biodiversity</p>		

<p>European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)</p>	<p>Contains 18 articles which, collectively, promote landscape protection, management and planning. It organises European cooperation on landscape issues, and encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p> <p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • Promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • The identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • Setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • The implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>The new local plan should promote the protection and management of landscape including through assessments of the existing landscape.</p>
<p>International Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) (1975)</p>	<p>International agreement with the aim of conserving and managing the use of wetlands and their resources.</p>	<p>The new local plan will contain policies which aim to protect and conserve RAMSAR sites within the District.</p>
<p>United Nations Declaration on Forests (New York Declaration) (2014)</p>	<p>International commitment to cut natural forest loss by 2020 and end loss by 2030.</p>	<p>The new local plan should take account of this commitment and aim to protect natural forests.</p>
<p>EU Soils Thematic Strategy 2006</p>	<p>The Strategy sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils • Prevent, and mitigate the effects of any threats; • Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and • Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality. <p>There are four pillars to achieve these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness • Research • Integration • Legislation. 	<p>The new local plan should identify the importance of soil protection in line with the strategy and where appropriate ensure it is protected and sustainably used.</p>
<p>United Nations Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the 'Aarhus Convention') (1998)</p>	<p>Establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. Including access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making and access to justice.</p>	<p>The new local plan will provide opportunities, through consultations, for the public to engage in environmental decision making.</p>
<p>Water: Flooding, Quality and Resources</p>		

<p>EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</p>	<p>To assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. Also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.</p>	<p>The new local plan should ensure that the requirements of this directive are enshrined in land allocation policies and consider the directive when weighing up development options.</p>
<p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)</p>	<p>Aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2020, and protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. Requires the of a Marine Strategy</p>	<p>The new local plan should protect marine waters and the resource waste. Also, take account of actions within the relevant Marine Strategy</p>
<p>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. <p>The target is to achieve "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Also makes provision to produce River Basin Management Plans</p>	<p>The new local plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced through various means such as reducing pollution and abstraction or physical modification.</p>
<p>EU Urban Waste-water Directive (91/271/EEC)</p>	<p>Protects the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge. Requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection and treatment, and secondary treatment of certain waters; • Re-authorisation of discharge from certain industrial sectors; • Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and • Controls of sewage sludge disposal and reuse, and treated waste water reuse whenever it is appropriate 	<p>The new local plan policies should consider the management of waste-water treatment.</p>
<p>EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</p>	<p>Provided legally binding standards on the quality of drinking water</p>	<p>The new local plan should consider policies to protect water quality and resources</p>
<p>EU Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)</p>	<p>Sets legally binding standards for bathing water quality and requires monitoring every year. It applies to surface waters that can be used for bathing, except swimming pools and spa pools; confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater</p>	<p>The new local plan should consider policies to protect water quality and resources</p>

<p>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>	<p>Aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters by promoting the use of good farming practices. Identifies vulnerable areas as 'Nitrate Vulnerable Zones'</p>	<p>The new local plan will consider the impacts of development upon any identified nitrate vulnerable zones where appropriate. Policies should consider and promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.</p>
<p>Waste</p>		
<p>EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) & subsequent amendments</p>	<p>The 2008 Directive set out the waste hierarchy, requiring the education of waste production and its harmfulness, the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation and final disposal that does not harm the environment, including human health. 2018 amendments added three new targets (amongst other things):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 55% by weight; • By 2030, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 60% by weight; • By 2025, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall to a minimum of 65% by weight; 	<p>The new local plan should consider waste with respect to the waste hierarchy.</p>
<p>The Raw Material Initiative (EU 2008)</p>	<p>Seeks that raw materials should have priority in decision making. This strategy has three pillars which aim to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair and sustainable supply of raw materials from global markets; • Sustainable supply of raw materials within the EU; • Resource efficiency and supply of "secondary raw materials" through recycling. 	<p>The new local plan should endeavour to account for the three pillars of this strategy, and increase resource efficiency and recycling.</p>
<p>EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC) & subsequent amendments</p>	<p>Sets out requirements to ensure that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against and reducing the amount of municipal waste that goes to landfills. 2018 amendments include the targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2030 waste suitable for recycling or other recovery will not be permitted to be disposed of to landfill; and • By 2035 the amount of municipal waste disposed of in landfills is reduced to 10% of the total amount of municipal waste generated 	<p>The new local plan should minimise waste and encourage recycling and reuse.</p>

<p>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) & Subsequent Amendments</p>	<p>Aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste and to prevent or reduce its impact on the environment.</p> <p>2015 amendment to significantly reduce the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags</p> <p>2018 amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures in order to prevent the generation of packaging waste and to minimise the environmental impact of packaging by providing incentives to implement the waste hierarchy; and • Encourage information and system sharing. <p>And targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2025, at least 65% by weight of packaging waste must be recycled. Minimum targets for specific materials within packaging waste: 50% of plastic, 25% of wood, 70% of ferrous materials, 50% of aluminium, 70% of glass, and 75% of paper and cardboard. • By the end of 2025, at least 65% by weight of packaging waste must be recycled. Minimum targets for specific materials within packaging waste: 55% of plastic, 30% of wood, 80% of ferrous materials, 60% of aluminium, 75% of glass, and 85% of paper and cardboard. • By the end of 2024, extended producer responsibility schemes are established for all packaging. 	<p>The new local plan should minimise waste and encourage recycling and reuse.</p>
<p>Population and Human Health</p>		
<p>EU Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p>	<p>This Directive “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise”. There are 3 main action areas to pursue its aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of exposure to environmental noise • Making information on environmental noise and its effects publically available; and • Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary, and preserving environmental noise quality where it is good. <p>Every 5 years noise maps and noise management action plans have to be produced for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomerations with more than 100,000 inhabitants • Major roads • Major railways • Major airports <p>These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe</p> <p>It does not set limit or target values or prescribe measures to be included in the action plans</p> <p>Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention</p>	<p>The new local plan will need to consider concerns relative to noise, light pollution etc. and where appropriate mitigate and reduce any.</p>

<p>Strategic Framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020 framework)</p>	<p>Based on the lifelong learning approach this framework pursues four common objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making lifelong learning and mobility a reality; • Improving quality and efficiency of education and training; • Promoting equity, social cohesion, and active citizenship; • Enhancing creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training. <p>There are a series of benchmarks at a European level to achieve by 2020</p>	<p>The new local plan should have due regard for the aims and objectives of the framework.</p>
<p>Policy Roadmap for the implementation of the Social Investment Package - August 2015</p>	<p>This package seeks to reach the objectives set in the Europe 2020 strategy to reduce the number of people living in poverty and social exclusion by at least 20 million by 2020. It ranges from issues relative to the social investment approach, utilising EU funds, streamlining governance and reporting</p>	<p>The new local plan should aim to increase social inclusion, in line with the aims of the SIP.</p>
<p>Article 25 (1), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.</p>	<p>The new local plan should consider the human rights requirements for the provision of housing and shelter.</p>
<p>European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing: Strategic Implementation Plan (2011)</p>	<p>Target of increasing the healthy lifespan of EU citizens by 2 years by 2020, and aims to pursue a triple win for Europe by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving health and quality of life of older people; • improving the long-term sustainability and efficiency of health and social care systems; and • enhancing the competitiveness of EU industry through business and expansion in new markets. 	<p>The new local plan process should take account of the plan in terms of policies that seek greater action in regard to the elderly and aging.</p>
<p>Historic Environment</p>		
<p>The World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1972)</p>	<p>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage aims to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. Key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out duties in identifying potential sites and the role in protecting and preserving them. • Conserve the World Heritage sites situated on its territory and protect its national heritage. • Encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-today life of the community. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to have policies to protect, conserve and enhance historic environments.</p>

<p>European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (revised) (Valletta Treaty, 1992)</p>	<p>Established a body of new basic legal standards for Europe. Highlighted a shift in threats from unauthorised excavations to major construction projects. Makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies</p>	<p>The new local plan should aim to have policies to protect, conserve and enhance the archaeological heritage within the District.</p>
<p>Economy</p>		
<p>Europe 2020 Strategy: For smart, sustainable and inclusive growth</p>	<p>The Europe 2020 strategy is about delivering growth and jobs by being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart, through more effective investments in education, research and innovation; • Sustainable, thanks to a decisive move towards a low-carbon economy; and • Inclusive, with a strong emphasis on job creation and poverty reduction. <p>The strategy is focused on five ambitious goal areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment (75% of people aged 20–64 to be in work); • Innovation (3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D); • Education (rates of early school leavers below 10% and at least 40% of people aged 30–34 having completed higher education); • Poverty and social exclusion (at least 20 million fewer people in – or at risk of – poverty/social exclusion); and • Climate change and energy (greenhouse gas emissions 20% lower than 1990 levels, 20% of energy coming from renewables and 20% increase in energy efficiency) 	<p>The new local plan should consider the 5 ambitious goal areas and aim to address those which are relevant through policies.</p>
<p>European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials: Strategic Implementation Plan (2013)</p>	<p>Sets out objectives, targets and actions to be reached or implemented by 2020. The main objective of the partnership is to help raise industry's contribution to the EU's GDP to around 20% by 2020 by securing its access to raw materials</p> <p>Actions to encourage innovative solutions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and development; • Addressing policy framework conditions; • Building a knowledge base including best practices; and • Fostering international cooperation. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to support the actions within this document, where possible.</p>
<p>Transport</p>		

<p>Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area (EU White Paper)</p>	<p>To build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers and encourage growth and employment. Key goals by 2050 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities (reducing dependence on imported oil); • 40% use of sustainable low carbon fuels in aviation • At least 40% cut in shipping emissions; • 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and waterborne transport; and • Contributing to a 60% cut in transport emissions 	<p>The new local plan should consider replicating any potential useful approaches to sustainable transport and aim to reduce transport emissions.</p>
<p>The Trans-European Networks (TEN)</p>	<p>Revised in 2013, it aims to transform the existing patchwork of roads, railways, inland waterways, airports, inland and maritime ports and rail/road terminals into an integrated network where possible applying innovative technological solutions. Dual layer structure comprising of a comprehensive network (should be finalised by the end of 2050) and a core network (should meet criteria by the end of 2030). Also covers guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E), and telecommunications; The Community programme eTEN.</p>	<p>The new local plan should take account of any projects which may have an impact within the District, and aim to create an integrated travel network.</p>

National Level

Key Plans, Policies and Programmes	Key Sustainability Objectives	Links to the Local Plan
Sustainable Development		
National Planning Policy Framework 2019	<p>Sets the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides the legal framework for Planning matters and must be taken into account when preparing the development plan. Has several aims throughout the document such as achieving sustainable development, maintaining effective cooperation, delivering a sufficient supply of homes, building a strong competitive economy, ensuring the vitality of town centres, promoting healthy and safe communities, promoting sustainable transport, supporting high quality communications, making effective use of land, achieving well-designed places, meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment, and facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.</p> <p>To be read in conjunction with the Government's planning policy for traveller sites, and its planning policy for waste</p>	The new local plan will ensure it is compliant with the entirety of the Framework.
Planning for the Future (White Paper) (2020)	The White Paper sets out a variety of changes to the Local Plan preparation process to streamline and modernise the process in addition to further changes to Development Management and developer contributions. The document sets out the Government's intention to provide more certainty for delivery of housing and protection of environmental assets.	The new Local Plan should take account of the White Paper and will need to ensure compliance with should elements enter legislation/national policy.
National Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG, 2014) & amendments	Provides additional guidance to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the NPPF.	The new local plan will ensure it is compliant with all relevant planning practice guidance documents.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Aims to ensure sustainable economic development and a better environment by forming part of English land law which concerns land use planning. Includes Section 106 which covers planning obligation agreements where the developer is subject to detailed arrangements and restrictions beyond those that a planning condition could impose, or by which they make agreed financial contributions beyond the immediate building works to offset development effects on the local community.	The new local plan will be produced in accordance with this Act and consider what obligations developers would be expected to provide.
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>And 4 priorities: sustainable consumption and production; climate change; natural resource protection; and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Contained a set of indicators to monitor the progress towards sustainable development within the UK. Most relevant at the District level include:</p>	Consider how the new local plan can contribute to the objectives within the strategy, and encourage sustainable development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions; • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP); • Household waste arisings, and being recycled or composted; and • Local environmental quality 	
The Localism Act 2011	<p>Sets out a series of measures intended to transfer power from central government to local authorities and local communities. 5 key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rights; • Neighbourhood planning; • Housing; • General power of competence; and • Empowering cities and other local areas. <p>It set out several new (removed some) powers and duties, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished regional planning; • Introduced community infrastructure levy (CIL); • Introduced neighbourhood planning; • Abolished the Infrastructure Planning Committee; • Introduced a new requirement for developers to consult local communities before submitting planning applications for certain developments; and • Reforms the way that social housing is regulated. 	The new local plan should take into account the Act, including in relation to community involvement and CIL.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Removed Structure Plans and Local Plans, in favour of Local Development Frameworks which are made up of: Local Development Documents; and Supplementary Planning Documents. Permitted local planning authorities to introduce local permitted development rights by way of local development orders. Loosened restrictions on compulsory purchase and compensation regimes.	The new local plan shall be produced as a Local Development Framework, taking account of this Act.
Air Quality		

<p>The Clean Growth Strategy (2017)</p>	<p>This strategy sets out our proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.</p> <p>Some key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop world leading Green Finance capabilities to accelerate clean growth; • Support businesses to improve their energy productivity by at least 20% by 2030; • Upgrade as many homes as possible to Energy Performance Certificate Band C by 2035 (all fuel poor homes should be upgraded by 2030); • End the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; • Phase out the use of unabated coal to produce electricity by 2025; • Work towards a zero avoidable waster by 2050; and • Provide funding for various different improvements and innovation. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to encourage a transition to a low carbon economy, and meet any appropriate targets.</p>
<p>Environment Act 1995</p>	<p>Established the Environment Agency, National Parks Authority and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and set standards for environmental management on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of what constitutes 'contaminated land' and abandoned mines; • Air quality; • Control of pollution; • Management of national parks; • Protection of important hedgerows; • Management of fisheries; and • Flood defence committees. <p>Section 57 of the Act introduced a new Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p>	<p>The new local plan will be produced with engagement with the Environment Agency, and it will take account of the environmental standards.</p>

<p>Clean Air Strategy (2019)</p>	<p>The Clean Air Strategy shows how Government will tackle all sources of air pollution, making our air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It complements three other UK government strategies: the Industrial Strategy, the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan.</p> <p>Some key targets of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of individuals living in locations with PM2.5 concentrations above 10 µg/m3 will be reduced by 50% by 2025; • Ensure only the cleanest stoves are available for sale by 2022; • Give local authorities new powers to take action in areas of high pollution; • Reduce ammonia emissions from farming; and • Minimise pollution from fertiliser use. 	<p>The new local plan should endeavour to reduce emissions to ensure cleaner air.</p>
<p>Climate Change, adaptation and mitigation</p>		
<p>How Local Authorities Can Reduce Emissions and Manage Climate Change Risk (2012)</p>	<p>Emphasises the crucial role councils have in helping the UK meet its carbon targets and preparing for the impacts of climate change. It outlines specific opportunities for reducing emissions and highlights good practise examples from a number of local authorities.</p>	<p>The new local plan can consider the guidance and endeavour to implement any appropriate actions.</p>
<p>The Climate Change Act (2008) Climate Change Act (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019</p>	<p>Aims to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK. The Act (as amended) sets a legally binding target of 100% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.</p>	<p>The new local plan should encourage greenhouse gases reduction or minimisation and mitigation. Also, encourage more energy from renewable sources.</p>
<p>Sustainable Energy Act (2003)</p>	<p>Aims to promote sustainable energy development and use. Reports on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty. Specific targets are set as energy efficiency aims separately, by the Secretary of State. Has been amended by subsequent Acts, such as Energy Act 2004 and 2008</p>	<p>The new local plan will consider and endeavour to achieve any aims set by the Secretary of State in accordance with this Act.</p>
<p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on energy (2007)</p>	<p>Builds on the 2003 Energy White Paper. Sets out the Government's international and domestic Energy Strategy to respond to changing circumstances with respect to tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel.</p> <p>Further, it addresses the long term energy challenges faced and identifies four energy policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut carbon emissions by 60% by 2050; • Maintain sustainable energy resources; • Promote competitive markets for new energy sources; and • Ensure affordable heating. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>

<p>Sustainable Energy Act (2003)</p>	<p>Aims to promote sustainable energy development and use. Reports on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty. Specific targets are set as energy efficiency aims separately, by the Secretary of State. Has been amended by subsequent Acts, such as Energy Act 2004 and 2008</p>	<p>The new local plan will consider and endeavour to achieve any aims set by the Secretary of State in accordance with this Act.</p>
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (2009)</p>	<p>The overarching document which sets out how the UK will meet the 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020. Pursuant to Sections 12 and 14 of the Climate Change Act 2008. Also includes developing a roadmap to 2050 with potential actions</p>	<p>The new local plan will consider the overarching objectives within the document and consider how the new local plan can work towards any relevant targets.</p>
<p>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009</p>	<p>Aims to help tackle climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reducing carbon dioxide emissions by over 750 million tonnes before 2030; ● Promote the security of energy supply ● Reduce overall fossil fuel demand by around 10% and gas imports by 20-30% against what they would have been in 2020. <p>Vision for 2020 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; ● 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and ● 10% of transport energy from renewables. 	<p>The new local plan will consider the aims of the strategy and endeavour to minimise carbon dioxide by encouraging renewable energies.</p>
<p>Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006</p>	<p>Aims to boost the number of heat and electricity micro-generation installations in the United Kingdom, so helping to cut carbon emissions and reduce fuel poverty. Microgeneration technologies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Biomass; ● Biofuels; ● Fuel cells; ● Photovoltaics; ● Water (including wave power and tidal power); ● Wind power; ● Solar power; ● Geothermal sources; and ● Combined heat and power systems 	<p>The new local plan will consider technologies to help cut carbon emissions.</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting- Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018-2023)</p>	<p>The third strategy setting out the government's response to the second Climate Change Risk Assessment showing actions the government is and will be taking to address the risks & opportunities posed by a changing climate. It is updated in 5 yearly cycles and key action areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure; ● Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures; ● Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry; ● Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and 	<p>The new local plan will take account of the actions within the document, and where appropriate include policies to align.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> biodiversity; Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals. 	
Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (2011)	Sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of our energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. The overall target is to reduce emissions by 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels. This document lays out the vision and, with associated documents actions to achieve the target and vision.	When developing policies and development options, the new local plan should consider the carbon footprint and the capacity to reduce this through low carbon sources of energy.
Energy Act 2013	<p>Aims to deliver secure, affordable and low carbon energy. Includes provisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation- enables a 2030 decarbonisation target range for the electricity sector within a secondary piece of ; Electricity Market Reform- Measures to attract the investment needed to replace the current generating capacity and upgrade by 2020 to cope with a rising demand; Nuclear regulation; Enabling the sale of the Government Pipeline and Storage System Consumer protection 	The new local plan should take into account the objectives within the Act, and encourage secure, affordable and low carbon energy to be used.
Planning and Energy Act 2008	<p>Local authorities can include policies imposing reasonable requirements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> proportion of energy used in development to be from renewable sources in the locality of the development; proportion of energy used in development to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; development comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations 	The new local plan should take into account the Act with a view to effectively managing energy.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)	<p>Sets out goals for improving the environment within the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. Identifies several key areas which have actions and targets set around them will be focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean air; Clean and plentiful water; Thriving plants and wildlife; Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards; Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently; Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment; Mitigating and adapting to climate change; Minimising waste; Managing exposure to chemical; and Enhancing biosecurity. 	The new local plan will consider the key areas and where appropriate endeavour to create policies which support the targets and actions.

<p>UK Climate Projections (2019)</p>	<p>These provide a new a new set of climate projections and tools to access climate data. The headline findings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most recent decade (2008-2017) has been on average 0.3C warmer than the 1981-2010 average. • In the past few decades there has been an increase in annual rainfall average over the UK. <p>Projected future changes over land areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers with some natural variations. • Hot summers are expected to become more common. 	<p>The local plan should include policies which seek to address and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Biodiversity</p>		
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</p>	<p>Consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement European Directives Bern Convention and Birds Directive into law. The Act also contains measures for the protection and management of SSSIs.</p>	<p>The new local plan, in accordance with the Act, must consider whether development in particular areas, such as SSSIs, may be permitted.</p>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017</p>	<p>This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<p>The new local plan will take account of the requirements within this regulation and should seek to protect those species and habitats.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (2011)</p>	<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper, and how the international and EU commitments will be implemented. The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020; • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes; and • Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them. 	<p>The new local plan should work to develop policies that support the objectives to improve and emphasizing biodiversity.</p>
<p>UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Defra, 2012)</p>	<p>Aims to consider the management of the environment as a whole between 2011 and 2020. The Framework was developed in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's <i>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</i> and the EU Biodiversity Strategy. 23 areas of work were identified to achieve the 20 global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and 	<p>The new local plan should work to develop policies that support the vision to protect, improve and emphasizing biodiversity.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	
Working with the grain of nature- a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	<p>The vision is for 'a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.'</p> <p>This succeeded the UK BAP (1992-2012).</p> <p>One of the main targets is to reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, and headline indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of wild birds; The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans; Area of land under agri-environment agreement; Biological quality of rivers; Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits; Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; and Public attitudes to biodiversity. 	The new local plan should work to develop policies that support the vision to protect, improve and emphasizing biodiversity.
Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	Defines offshore marine sites beyond UK territorial waters (12 nautical miles) and protects them, their habitats and species.	The new local plan should consider it, especially when completing the Habitats Regulation Assessment
Design		
National Design Guide 2019	<p>The national design guide sets out the characteristics of well-designed places and demonstrates what good design means in practice.</p> <p>It forms part of the government's collection of planning practice guidance and should be read alongside the separate planning practice guidance on design process and tools.</p>	The new local plan should promote good design.
Landscape, Land Use and Geology		
Environmental Protection Act 1990	<p>Brings in a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air, and identifying and remediating defined contaminated land.</p> <p>Among its main duties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty of care in respect to waste Improves rules on waste management and disposal through local or delegated authorities Integrated pollution control (considering releases to all three environmental compartments air, water and 	The new local plan will need to consider this Act when allocating sites ensuring development does not proceed until the appropriate inspections have been undertaken.

	land) and gives local authorities powers to control air pollution.	
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • Makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • Local authorities have a duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity and contains list of species and types of habitat that are principally important and should be protected; • Amends the law relating to rights of way; • Makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • Provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 	The new local plan must consider the Act and aim to protect the species and habitats listed.
The Natural Choice- Securing the Value of Nature: A Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	<p>Sets out a vision for the natural environment of England over the next 50 years with 4 key aims intended to mainstream the value of nature across society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and improving our natural environment; • Growing a green economy; • Reconnecting people and nature; and • International and EU leadership. <p>The paper also outlines some key measures to achieve these aims, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Nature Improvement Areas; • Biodiversity offsetting for developers and local authorities to help ensure biodiversity net gain • Designating Green areas, which would allow local communities to protect important areas for recreation, wildlife or amenity • Phasing out peat; and • National Biodiversity Network. 	The new local plan should work to develop policies that support the vision to protect, improve and emphasizing biodiversity.
The Commons Act 2006	<p>Aims to protect areas of common land, in a sustainable manner delivering benefits for farming, public access and biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commons can be managed more sustainably by commoners and landowners working together through commons councils with powers to regulate grazing and other agricultural activities; • Provides better protection for common land and greens; • Sets out clearer criteria for the registration of town or village greens • Prohibits the severance of common rights, preventing commoners from selling, leasing or letting their rights away from the property to which rights are attached 	The new local plan will take into account sustainable management of land, including where reasonable, the safeguarding of commons for current and future generations.

<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</p>	<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; • Creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; • Provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; • Offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and • Protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to protect wildlife, natural features and rights of way mentioned within the Act, in accordance with the Act.</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2009)</p>	<p>Sets out how England’s soils will be managed sustainably. It highlights those areas which Defra will prioritise and focus attention in tackling degradation threats, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better protection for agricultural soils; • Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; • Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; • Preventing soil pollution; • Effective soil protection during construction; and • Dealing with contaminated land. 	<p>The new local plan will consider policies which will promote the sustainable use and management of soil.</p>
<p>Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (2013)</p>	<p>Seeks to protect, improve, expand public and private woodland assets, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting trees woods and forests; • Improve valuable woodland assets; • Expanding woodland resources; • Realising the many social and environmental benefits of woodlands; and • Strong and resilient delivery arrangements. 	<p>The new local plan will aim to protect, improve and expand woodland assets where appropriate.</p>
<p>Contaminated Land Regulations 2006</p>	<p>Consolidates 2000 and 2001 Regulations. They set out provisions relating to the identification and remediation of land under Part 2A Environmental Protection Act (EPA). The Regulations identify “special sites” which are enforced by the Environment Agency, whereas all other types of site are enforced by the Local Authority. It is the Local Authority’s responsibility to identify contaminated land in their areas and keep a public register. The regulator must show that there is a “significant pollutant linkage” and as a result harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused. They can then serve a notice on the appropriate responsible person, which requires them to clean up the land. This is known as a ‘remediation notice’. Soil screening values are used to assess the risk of harm to ecosystems from the presence of contaminants in the soil.</p>	<p>The new local plan will be produced in line with Act, and the Local authority will work with the EA where appropriate.</p>
<p>The Coal Industry Act 1994</p>	<p>Sets out environmental duties with regards to planning, particularly paragraphs 53 and 54:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restoration of any land used in connection to coal mining. • Any coal related areas where the industry was previously established will need to take into account environmental impact. 	<p>The new local plan will need to consider the Act when considering the future of any coal mining or related sites.</p>

<p>WRAP Food Futures Report (2015)</p>	<p>Sets out a range of priorities and initiatives to support food security including technological advances, engagement on health and sustainability and ensuring resilient supply chains. These include farming and landscape wide solutions.</p>	<p>The local plan policies should consider and promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices to encourage sustainable food supply.</p>
<p>Water: Flooding, Quality and Resources</p>		
<p>Water Industry Act 1991</p>	<p>The Act consolidates the provision of water and sewerage services.</p>	<p>The new local plan will endeavour to maintain effectiveness of sewerage services and water supplies.</p>
<p>Water Act 2014</p>	<p>Amends the Water Industry Act 1991 and implemented the 'Water White Paper' and 'Water for Life Market Reform Proposals'. The aim was to reform the water industry to make it more innovative and responsive to customers and to increase the resilience of water supplies to natural hazards such as droughts and floods. Intended to introduce competition into the market and bring benefits to businesses and the economy. Key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables customers to switch water suppliers from 2017; • Makes supply more resilient by new companies with new sources of water, reducing the growing pressure on water resources; • Ensure households in the highest flood risk areas are entitled to affordable flood insurance from 2015; • Enable developers and any new water or sewage companies to connect new building developments to the water mains and sewage system; and • Provide measures to restore sustainable abstraction of water and the encouragement for the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). 	<p>The new local plan will need to take into account the act and where appropriate encourage the implementation of SUDs.</p>
<p>Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood Protection and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England (Defra, 2005) (Update currently being consulted on: National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England)</p>	<p>The objectives of this strategy are to reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</p>	<p>The new local plan should aim to reduce any threats of flooding.</p>

<p>Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>Sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, providing an outline of steps that need to be taken to get there. These steps include: improving the supply of water; agreeing on important new infrastructure such as reservoirs; proposals to time limit abstraction licences; and reducing leakage. The document also states that pollution to rivers will be tackled, whilst discharge from sewers will be reduced.</p>	<p>The new local plan should encourage the sustainable delivery of secure water supplies.</p>
<p>Water Stressed Areas – Final Classification (2013) (Defra and Natural Resources Wales)</p>	<p>Sets out revised methodology for the classification of areas of water stress in England and Wales. South East Water is classed as an area at serious water stress.</p>	<p>The new local plan should encourage the sustainable use of and delivery of water supplies.</p>
<p>The Building Regulations &c. (Amendment) Regulations 2015</p>	<p>These amended building regulations set out an optional water efficiency requirement of 110 litres per person per day.</p>	<p>The new local plan should encourage the sustainable use of and delivery of water supplies.</p>
<p>South East River Basin District: River Basin Management Plan (2015)</p>	<p>This plan fulfils the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and contribute to the objectives of other EU directives. A River Basin District (RBD) covers an entire river system, including rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal water bodies. The RBD RBMPs protect and improve the quality of our water environment. Good quality water is essential for wildlife, agriculture and business to thrive. And is one of the means for boosting regeneration (both structural and economic), recreation and tourism. The RBMPs support the government's framework for the 25-year environment plan, and allow local communities to find more cost-effective ways to take action to further improve our water environment.</p>	<p>The new local plan should consider the strategy and incorporate its ways to manage related issues, where appropriate</p>
<p>National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011 (currently being updated)</p>	<p>Requirement for Section 7 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 for the production of this strategy, which is currently being updated with the aim of creating a nation resilient to flooding and coastal change till 2100. This strategy aims to reduce and limit the risk of flooding and coastal areas, by setting effective management while avoiding, or off setting damage to local habitats. The strategy encourages more effective risk management by enabling people, communities, business, infrastructure operators and the public sector to work together to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively; • Set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk; • Manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment; • Ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice; • Help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents 	<p>The new local plan will work with the relevant authorities/ bodies to ensure this strategy is appropriately considered in the formation of any policies or development options.</p>

<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p>	<p>Provides for better and more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. Helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.</p> <p>It aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing floods, coastal erosion and protection against possible droughts, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list; • Encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county; • Councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments; and • Amendments to Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for Paying the water bill. 	<p>The new local plan will take into account sustainable development where there is risk of flood areas, and encourage SUDs where appropriate.</p>
<p>Flood Risk Regulations 2009 & subsequent amendments</p>	<p>Act makes provisions for the production of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary flood risk assessments reports (PFRA) • Flood Hazard and flood risk maps • Flood risk management plans 	<p>The new local plan will need to take account of Flood risk zones as identified by the Environment Agency, and work with the Environment Agency should reports be required in accordance with the Act.</p>
<p>UK Marine Policy Statement 2011</p>	<p>Prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. It sets out the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment, supporting the delivery of the following high level marine objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving a sustainable marine economy; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Living within environmental limits; • Promoting good governance; • Using sound science responsibly. 	<p>The new local plan should include policies relating to coastal areas. Once developed the local plan will consider any relevant Marine Plans.</p>
<p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</p>	<p>Provides the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. Some of the provisions within the Act are for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Marine Management Organisation; • A Marine Planning system that agrees objectives and priorities for the future for the sustainable use of the marine environment; • The identification of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ's) to provide a mechanism to deliver marine conservation commitments; and • Creation of a continuous route around the entirety of the English and Welsh coastline. 	<p>The new local plan will endeavour to protect MCZs and deliver marine conservation commitments.</p>

National Policy Statement for Waste Water (2012)	Sets out Government policy for the provision of major wastewater infrastructure. It will be used by the decision maker as the primary basis for deciding development consent applications for wastewater developments that fall within the definition of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) as defined in the Planning Act 2008. In making decisions on waste water NSIPs, the decision maker must also have regard to any local impact report submitted by a relevant local authority, any relevant matters prescribed in regulations, any Marine Policy Statement (MPS) and marine plans and any other matters which it considers are both important and relevant to its decision.	The new local plan will take into account guidance on major wastewater infrastructure
Environment Agency Shoreline Management Plans: Supplementary Guidance for their Ongoing Maintenance and Delivery	Document provides guidance on moving shoreline management plans forward.	The new local plan should take account of the principles in this guidance.
Waste		
National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014	Key planning objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; • Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns; • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste; • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. Must be read in conjunction with the NPPF and the Government’s planning policy for traveller sites.	The new local plan will be produced in accordance with the objectives within the NPPW.
Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)	This strategy sets out how the Government plan to double resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds (including plastic waste) by 2050. Its aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve our stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy; • Minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully; and • Deal with waste crime. To do this it contains targets including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing a tax on plastic packaging with less than 30% recycled plastic • Set minimum requirements through eco-design to encourage resource efficient product design; • Improve recycling rates by ensuring a consistent set of dry recyclable materials is collected from all households and businesses; and • Toughen penalties for waste criminals. It combines actions to be taken now, with firm commitments for the coming years and gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan.	The new local plan should aim to eliminate all avoidable kinds of waste.
Population and Health		

<p>Sustainable Communities Act 2007</p>	<p>Provides an opportunity for local people, communities, parish and town councils to ask central government via local government to remove legislative or other barriers that prevent them from improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of their area. Proposals can be put forward which can be shown to promote sustainable communities and requires central government action or assistance. There are no formal targets</p>	<p>The new local plan should consider how to make sustainable communities and provide the public opportunities to engage.</p>
<p>Homelessness Act 2002</p>	<p>Aimed to ensure a more strategic approach to tackling and preventing homelessness, in particular by requiring a homelessness strategy for every housing authority district; and strengthen the assistance available to people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness by extending the priority need categories to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless 16 and 17 year olds; • Care leavers aged 18, 19 and 20; • People who are vulnerable as a result of time spent in care, the armed forces, prison or custody, or who have fled their home because of violence. 	<p>The new local plan will assess housing needs, and aim to produce policies which address this issue directly or indirectly where appropriate.</p>
<p>Homelessness Reduction Act 2017</p>	<p>Placed duties on local authorities to intervene at earlier stages to prevent homelessness in their areas. Requires housing authorities to provide homelessness services to all those affected, not just those who have 'priority need'. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enhanced prevention duty extending the period a household is threatened with homelessness from 28 days to 56 days, meaning that housing authorities are required to work with people to prevent homelessness at an earlier stage; and • A new duty for those who are already homeless so that housing authorities will support households for 56 days to relieve their homelessness by helping them to secure accommodation. 	<p>The new local plan will aim to appropriately address any homelessness.</p>
<p>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (White Paper, 2010)</p>	<p>This white paper sets out the government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England. The aim is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a 'wellness' service (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership. • Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. • Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget. 	<p>The new local plan should consider this paper and where appropriate consider how policies and allocations can improve health.</p>
<p>Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change report Ready for Ageing? (2012/2013)</p>	<p>This report warns that the Government and our society are woefully underprepared for ageing. The report states "longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises". The report highlights the under provision of specialist housing for older people and the need to plan for the housing needs of the older population as well as younger people.</p>	<p>The new local plan should endeavor into planning to meet the needs of the elderly and younger population.</p>
<p>Fair Society, Healthy Lives (2010)</p>	<p>An independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England concluded that reducing health inequalities will require action on six policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give every child the best start in life; • Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives; • Create fair employment and good work for all; 	<p>The new local plan should have regard to this framework in relation to reducing health inequalities</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure healthy standard of living for all; • Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and • Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention. 	
NHS Long Term Plan (2019)	In 2018, the government announced £20.5bn of additional funding for the NHS in England by 2023/24. The NHS Long Term Plan launched in January 2019 sets out priorities for how this money will be spent over the next ten years.	The new local plan should take account of long term NHS priorities. The new local plan should include policies which will help to reduce health inequalities.
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)	This cross-government strategy will tackle head on the flatlining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity in this country. Through this strategy, government is redefining what success in sport means, with a new focus on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In future, funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.	The new local plan should encourage collaborative working to encourage a more physical district.
Sports England: Towards an active nation (2016-2021)	<p>Sports England strategy aiming to ensure everyone feels able to take part in sport or activity. Will help ensure the aims of the governments Sporting Future Strategy is meet. Key aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing more money and resources on tackling inactivity; • Investing more in children and young people from the age of five to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life; • Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at a lower cost to the public purse over time; • Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive; • Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers; • Working nationally where it makes sense to do so but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for all; • Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources; and • Working with our sector to encourage innovation and share best practice, particularly through applying the principles and practical learning of behaviour change. 	The new local plan should encourage a more physically active district, for both the continued involvement of those already partaking in sport, and encouraging those who do not currently participate to get involved
<p>Additional Sports England guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Design Guidance • Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance • Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance 	<p>Sports England produce additional guidance on specific areas for developers, planners and other interested bodies. They help across several areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the needs of an area; • Assessing what is currently available (quality and quantity); • Prioritising projects, whether that is new or improvement to existing facilities; and • How to design sports facilities is the most sustainable and appropriate manner 	The new local plan will take account of sports England guidance, ensure any identified sports needs are considered and where possible, provided for.

Historic Environment		
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Act aims to protect special buildings for conservation. In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, as well as conservation areas	The new local plan must take into account of special buildings/sites already listed for conservation and conservation areas.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Sets out the rules for scheduled monuments. The Act tries to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.	The new local plan will take into consideration archaeological sites and scheduled monuments.
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953	To provide for the preservation and acquisition of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest and their contents and related property, and to amend the law relating to ancient monuments and other objects of archaeological interest. Includes the authorisation for Historic England to compile a register of 'historic parks and gardens'	The new local plan will take into consideration the ancient monuments and archaeological sites, as well as historic parks and gardens as identified by Historic England.
The Heritage Statement 2017 (& subsequent additional documents/ updates)	The Government's vision and strategy to protect and care for our heritage and historic environment, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it. Some key policies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a place marker scheme; • Invest in a cultural development fund and future funding for place (ie Future High Streets Fund); and • Explore opportunities to streamline heritage consent process. 	The new local plan should aim to protect heritage and aim to maximise economic and social impacts.
Culture White Paper (2016)	Sets out the government's vision, strategy and proposals for the cultural sectors (the arts, museums and galleries, libraries, archives and heritage). The main themes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers, no matter where they start in life; • The riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country; • The power of culture can increase our international standing; • Cultural investment, resilience and reform 	The new local plan will consider this document and endeavour to promote culture within the District
Housing		

Housing Act 2004	Extended the regulation of houses in multiple occupation by requiring some HMOs to be licensed by local authorities. Provides the legal framework for tenancy deposit schemes, which are intended to ensure good practice regarding deposits in assured shorthold tenancies and make dispute resolution relating to them easier.	Where appropriate the new local plan will take account of this Act, including the extended regulation of HMOs
Housing and Planning Act 2016	Aims to make provision about housing, estate agents, rent charges, planning and compulsory purchase. Introduces several new concepts including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starter homes; • Self- and custom-build house building; • Permission in principle to speed up planning decisions 	The new local plan will be produced in accordance with this Act and encourage a mix of housing types such as self build and starter homes.
The Self-Build and Custom Building Act 2015	Requires authorities to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land for self-build and custom house building. The definition and operation of the register is covered in the Self-Build and Custom House Building Regulations 2016. The 2015 Act requires that prescribed authorities must have regard to each register that relates to its area when carrying out its functions in relation to planning, housing, the disposal of any land of the authority and regeneration.	The new local plan will consider the needs of those on the councils register and make provision where appropriate.
The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017	Require the local authority to keep, maintain and update a register of brownfield land that meets all the criteria specified in the Regulations	The new local plan will consider those sites on the register when considering development options.
Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (HCA)	The Bill contains provisions to merge the housing investment and regeneration functions of the Housing Corporation and English Partnerships in a new Homes and Communities Agency. The Agency would, by bringing together land and housing, and shifting from grant funding social housing to investing in infrastructure, support the regeneration and delivery of new social and affordable housing, both social and private, and deliver a strategic approach to regeneration. The Agency would also be enabled to make better use of surplus public sector land and maximise the potential for brownfield development. Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to reform social housing and social housing regulation to promote better services for tenants • Supports the delivery of three million new homes by 2020 to meet growing demand and rising aspirations • Provides for the establishment of new settlements like eco-towns, and for simplifying the ways in which the Homes and Communities Agency would facilitate the delivery of these projects • Introduces sustainability certificates • Changes the 'Right to Buy' legislation • Implements a European Court of Human Rights ruling on Gypsy and Traveller sites. 	The new local plan will take into account the objective of the Act.

<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2015</p>	<p>Aim to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers while respecting the interests of the wider settled community. To be read in conjunction with the NPPF and the government's planning policy for waste.</p>	<p>The new local plan should consider the needs of the gypsy and traveller community and provide the proportionate amount of development opportunities and/or sites.</p>
<p>Technical Housing Standards-nationally described space standard (2015)</p>	<p>Sets out the minimum gross internal floor areas and storage, as well as technical requirements for new dwellings</p>	<p>When looking at development opportunities the new local plan will ensure nationally described space standards are considered.</p>
<p>Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England 2011</p>	<p>Aims to unblock the housing market, get the nation building again. make it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improve fairness in social housing and ensure homes that have been empty are now used, by setting out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Get the housing market moving again; ● Lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future; ● Support choice and quality tenants; and ● Improve environmental standards. <p>Key measures to note include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A new build indemnity scheme for up to 100,000 households; ● £400m fund to provide development finance for firms with stalled sites; ● More regulation for housing associations on value for money; ● Growing the private rented sector and build to rent schemes; ● £50m extra funding to bring empty homes back into use; ● A 'new deal for older people's housing'; and ● Creation of a network of neighbourhood designers. 	<p>The new local plan should consider the strategy and where possible pursue policies to meet its aims.</p>
<p>Fixing our broken housing market- a Housing White Paper 2017</p>	<p>Sets out ways to address the shortfall in affordable homes and boost housing supply. Focuses on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planning for the right homes in the right places- Higher densities in appropriate areas, protecting the Green Belt while making more land available for housing by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements. ● Building homes faster- Improve the speed of decisions on planning cases, ensuring infrastructure is provided and supporting developers to build out more quickly. ● Diversifying the Market- Backing small and medium-sized house builders, custom-build, institutional investors, new contractors, housing associations. ● Helping people now- supporting home ownership and providing affordable housing for all types of people, including the most vulnerable. 	<p>The new local plan will provide the right homes in the right places, and aim to align with this housing white paper.</p>
<p>Economy</p>		

<p>Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain Fit For the Future (2017)</p>	<p>The aim of the Industrial Strategy is to boost productivity by backing businesses to create good jobs and increase the earning power of people throughout the UK with investment in skills, industries and infrastructure. We will boost productivity and earning power across the country by focusing on 5 foundations with some key policies and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas- Raise total Research & Development (R&D) investment to 2.4% of GDP by 2027; increase the rate of R&D tax credit to 12%; and invest in a new Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund programme. • People- Invest in education to address the shortage of science, technology, engineering and maths skills; establish a technical education system; and create a new National Retraining Scheme. • Infrastructure- Increase the National Productivity Investment Fund; support electric vehicles; and boost digital infrastructure through investment. • Business environment- launch and roll-out Sector Deals; invest in innovative and high potential businesses; and review actions which could improve productivity and growth of small and medium-sized businesses. • Places- Agree Local Industrial Strategies; create a new Transforming Cities fund; and invest in a pilot Teacher Development Premium. 	<p>The new local plan will consider the strategy and promote industry by creating opportunity for new jobs in the right places to meet the employment needs</p>
<p>Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas (2015)</p>	<p>10 point plan that the government will put into action to increase productivity growth in England's rural areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services; 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications; 3. Modern transport connections 4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expand apprenticeships in rural areas 6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses 8. More housing 9. Increase availability of affordable childcare 10. Devolution of power 	<p>The new local plan should aim to support an increase in productivity growth in the rural areas</p>
<p>Transport</p>		
<p>UK Plan for Tackling Roadside Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations (2017)</p>	<p>Statutory air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), setting out how the UK will be reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations. The government is committed to investing £2.7 billion in air quality and cleaner transport. Other actions have been described, some include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require local authorities to implement chosen measures to achieve statutory NO₂ limit values within the shortest possible time; • Highways England action to improve air quality on the Strategic Road Network in England including network of charge points and other innovative solutions; • Additional funding to accelerate the uptake of electric taxis, retrofitting older busses and accelerated take up of new low emission bus, accelerate the uptake of hydrogen vehicles and infrastructure; • Local authority led action plans; and • Clean Air Zones 	<p>The new local plan will endeavour to achieve the Government's ambitions and actions for delivering a better environment and cleaner air. The new local plan will also consider any relevant outputs from any local authority led action plans that are produced</p>

<p>The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy (2018)</p>	<p>Outlines how the government will support the transition to zero emission road transport and reduce emissions from conventional vehicles during the transition. The strategy is long term in scope and ambition, considering the drivers of change, opportunities and risks out to 2050 and beyond. Its focus, however, is on what the UK will do now to lay the foundations for the transition. Some of the key policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans to be sold by 2040, and almost every car and van to be zero emission by 2050; • Take steps to accelerate the adoption of fuel-efficient motoring by company car drivers, businesses operating fleets, and private motorists; • Setting up a new Road Transport Emissions Advice Group; • Introducing a new voluntary industry-supported commitment to reduce HGV greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2025, from 2015 levels; • Increasing the rate of R&D tax credit to 12%; • Ensuring the houses we build in the coming years are electric vehicle ready; and • Ensuring local planning policies incorporate facilities for charging electric vehicles via the NPPF. 	<p>The new local plan should consider the inclusion of policies which support the shift to zero emission road transport</p>
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Regional (South East) Level

Key Plans, Policies and Programmes	Key Sustainability Objectives	Links to the Local Plan
Sustainable Development		
<p>Thames Estuary 2050 Growth Commission Report: 2050 Vision (2018)</p>	<p>Sets out an ambitious vision and delivery plan for north Kent, south Essex and east London, highlighting the key challenges and opportunities of the area, alongside future trends.</p> <p>It is an integrated plan covering the delivery and funding of high-quality homes, employment, transport and other infrastructure. The Plan aims to go above the minimum housing numbers set by Government to attract substantial infrastructure investment from Government. Local authorities should explore what support can be provided to Small to Medium Enterprises to help them bring forward needed employment floorspace; planned railway improvements should be delivered to increase capacity; and road and rail authorities should work together (with local authorities where relevant) to minimise conflict between goods and people with the aim of increasing road capacity/number of services on existing railway lines.</p> <p>Beyond these projects, the Commission has identified three other priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a fund which local authorities and local communities can bid for. Projects should support town centre regeneration and/or community development. • Implement a more targeted skills strategy with employers and educational institutions that provides clear pathways to employment that support the area's existing and growing economic sectors • Develop the new health and medical facilities at Canterbury to provide the eastern anchor to the supercentre 	<p>The new local plan should consider any potential for consistency with the document especially when considering development options</p>
<p>Government Response to the Thames Estuary 2050 Growth Commission (2019)</p>	<p>The document sets out the response by the UK Government to the Commission. It sets out a range of commitments that the UK makes in response: strengthening governance, strengthening ministerial advocacy, delivering homes, improving mobility and infrastructure, promoting the Thames Estuary, agreeing Local Industrial Strategies, Addressing the low skills challenge, providing £4.3m of funding for creative production, Great Thames Park, and environmental action.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to support opportunities to support the commitments made by the Government in response to the document.</p>
Landscape and Biodiversity		

<p>A Living Landscape for the South East (2006) (The Wildlife Trusts)</p>	<p>Sets out a vision for the South East Ecological Network. Involves the restoration and rebuilding of the natural environment, bringing wildlife into our towns and cities, and addressing the challenge of conserving marine wildlife. The documents highlights the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to increase the ability of the environment to protect us from flooding and to soak up carbon dioxide ('ecosystem services'). This will demand the restoration of extensive areas of natural habitat, particularly wetlands and woodlands. • Better access to the natural environment helps improve mental and physical health, and improves quality of life. There is a need to bring wild places to more people, and bring more people into wild places. • Isolated nature reserves and other protected sites are unlikely to be able to sustain wildlife in the long term. Sites will need to be buffered, extended and linked if wildlife is to be able to adapt to climate change. • Outside protected sites, once common and widespread species are in catastrophic decline. Reversing this decline needs a new approach. 	<p>The new local plan should look to promote ecological networks by considering opportunities for biodiversity improvement in policies and development sites.</p>
<p>Water: Flooding, Quality and Resources</p>		
<p>Water for people and the environment. Water Resources Strategy: Regional Action Plan for Southern Region (2009) (Environment Agency)</p>	<p>The aim is 'enough water for people and the environment'. The management and use of water and land must be shown to be sustainable (environmentally, socially and economically). The regional action plan has some policies which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently; • The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change; • Supplies to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods; • Water to be shared more effectively between abstractors; • Improved water efficiency in new and existing buildings; • Water to be valued, and for prices to act as an incentive for efficient use, while safeguarding vulnerable sectors of society; • Additional resources to be developed where and when they are needed in the context of a twin-track approach with demand management; • Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted; and • Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste. 	<p>The new local plans should take into account the objective of the regional plan by encouraging the efficient use of water resources</p>
<p>Water Resources & Drought Strategy 2015-40 (2014) (Southern Water)</p>	<p>Sets out Southern Waters plans to secure reliable water supplies for their customers in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight whatever the weather, in the short term and the long term. They have some key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce leakage by nearly 2 million litres a day by 2020; • Maintain the proportion of renewable energy used (15% of energy used); 	<p>The new local plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy by encouraging the efficient use of water resources and high water quality</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount taken from the environment by 1.4%; and • 10% reduction in average water use by 2020. 	
South East Water Drought Plan 2018-2023 (2019)	Sets out a framework that will be followed and actions implemented before, during and after every drought to maintain a secure supply of water	The new local plan will consider whether policies could assist in drought situation, for example through encourage water efficiency
Water Resources Management Plan (2020-2080) (South East Water)	<p>Sets out how South East Water plan to secure water supplies for today's and tomorrow's customers. Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce leakage to 51.2 MI/d by 2025 and to 45.0 MI/d by 2045. • Reduce per capita consumption to 118/l/h/d by 2025 and 90 l/h/d by 2045. 	The new local plan should take into account the objectives of the strategy by encouraging the efficient use of water resources.
Transport		
South East Route: Kent Area Route Study (2018) (Network Rail)	Sets out the strategic vision for this part of the rail network over the next 30 years. The study builds on the recommendation in the Shaw Review that the railway is planned based on customer, passenger and freight needs. The Route Study seeks to identify capacity requirements in the medium and long term to allow the railway to play its part in delivering economic growth, in addition to improving the connections between people and jobs and businesses and markets. It identifies future project choices and the introduction of a Business Development team who will work with other bodies or potential investors to add value to the railway network or provide socio-economic benefits.	The new local plan should have regard for this framework and, where appropriate, promote the railway system to meet the needs of residents and promote more sustainable methods of travelling.
Transport Strategy for The South East	<p>A transport strategy for a more connected, productive and sustainable South East. Sets out the following environmental, social and economic priorities for the south east:</p> <p>Environmental Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing carbon emission to net zero by 2050 at the latest. • Reducing the impact of, and the need to, travel. • Protecting our natural, built and historic environments. • Improving biodiversity. • Minimising resource and energy consumption. <p>Social Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting active travel and healthier lifestyles. • Improving air quality. • An affordable, accessible transport network that's simpler to use. • A more integrated transport network where it is easier to plan and pay for door-to-door journeys. • A safer transport network. <p>Economic Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving connectivity between major economic hubs, ports and airports. 	The new local plan should take into account the priorities of the strategy by encouraging the use of sustainable modes of transport, responding to the challenge of climate change, protecting the environment and supporting economic growth.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More reliable journeys.• A more resilient network.• Better integrated land use and transport planning.• A digitally smart transport network.	
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Regional (Kent) Level

Key Plans, Policies and Programmes	Key Sustainability Objectives	Links to the Local Plan
Sustainable Development		
The Kent Design Guide 2000	Seeks to provide a starting point for good design while retaining scope for creative, individual approaches to different buildings and different areas. It promotes a sustainable approach to development which requires that location, transport connections, mix of uses and community facilities, together with careful husbanding of land and energy resources all combine to produce social and economic benefits: healthier living and working environments; improved efficiency and productivity in use; and reduction of fuel costs and the costs of vehicle ownership.	The new local plan should have regard for guide especially when considering development opportunities or design related policies.
Population and Health		
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Kent Public Health Observatory)	This needs assessment highlights health issues across Kent, including for children and families, those of working age and older people.	The new local plan should include measures to address health inequalities.
Air Quality		
The Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership	The aims of the network are to promote the improvement of air quality within the region, help Local Authorities to meet their obligations under Environmental Regulations and maintain an accessible database of robust measurements for public reporting, research and development. This data has been used to produce two technical Air Quality Planning Guidance documents to inform planning decisions. The aim is to improve regional air quality and speed up planning decision taking through the application of a consistent approach to air quality planning across the region.	The new local plan should have regard for the aims and objectives of this partnership and aim to improve air quality.
Biodiversity		

<p>Kent Environment Strategy (2016)</p>	<p>Sets out a strategy for the environment, health and economy in Kent and considers the challenges and opportunities Kent faces. There are three main themes each containing priorities and sub-priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the foundations for delivery; • Making best use of existing resources, avoiding or minimising negative impacts; and • Working towards a sustainable future 	<p>The new local plan should consider the priorities within the strategy and where possible and relevant integrate them into the local plan review.</p>
<p>Kent Biodiversity 2020 and beyond – a strategy for the natural environment 2015-2025 & associated Biodiversity Opportunity Statements (a new strategy is currently out for consultation)</p>	<p>To halt overall biodiversity loss in Kent and Medway, and to contribute to the conservation of national and global biodiversity, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p> <p>This will be achieved through the delivery of four outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats and ecosystems on land; • Marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries; • Species; and • People. <p>Wherever possible, quantitative targets have been set. If there are insufficient data to be able to provide a quantitative target, a textual target is provided.</p>	<p>The new local plan should seek to take account of the aims within the strategy, and where appropriate integrate its objectives with future biodiversity related policies.</p>
<p>Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (North Kent)</p>	<p>Sets out a strategy to “resolve disturbance issues to wintering birds”. It mitigates any likely significant effects resulting from new development in the District, from recreational disturbance on the Swale SPA/ Ramsar. A tariff is set for new developments with a 6km zone of influence of the SPA/ Ramar to fund mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wardening of the coastal SPA and Ramsar sites, • Signage, interpretation and increased education; • Ongoing monitoring and surveys of the sites, particularly with regard to visitors and bird numbers; and • Any other measures shown to be required or appropriate to mitigate the effects of development; for example, provision of additional natural green space could form part of the mitigation in addition to any contributions made. 	<p>The new local plan should have regard for this strategy throughout the preparation and implementation.</p>

<p>Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (Thanet)</p>	<p>Sets out a strategy to “resolve disturbance issues to wintering birds”. It mitigates any likely significant effects resulting from new development in the District, from recreational disturbance on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA/ Ramsar. A tariff is set for new developments with a 7.2km zone of influence of the SPA/ Ramsar to fund mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wardening of the coastal SPA and Ramsar sites, • Signage, interpretation and increased education; • Ongoing monitoring and surveys of the sites, particularly with regard to visitors and bird numbers; and • Any other measures shown to be required or appropriate to mitigate the effects of development; for example, provision of additional natural green space could form part of the mitigation in addition to any contributions made. 	<p>The new local plan should have regard for this strategy throughout the preparation and implementation.</p>
<p>Public Health England Strategy 2020-2025 No.3 Creating Cleaner Air</p>	<p>Sets out an overarching strategy for health. Includes a priority to ‘Develop and share advice on how best to reduce air pollution levels and people’s exposure to polluted air’. The aims are to contribute to the Government’s aim in the Clean Air Strategy to halve the number of people living in locations where concentrations of particulate matter are above 10 micrograms per m3 by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced exposure to polluted air and lower rates of ill health attributable to air pollution • better health outcomes for vulnerable groups most affected by poor air quality 	<p>The new local plan should have regard to the aims of the strategy and the priorities for reducing air quality issue and the impact of air quality on health.</p>
<p>Landscape, Land Use and Geology</p>		
<p>Kent Landscape Character Assessment (2004)</p>	<p>The Kent Landscape Assessment is a landscape character study that draws together existing landscape character assessments of the county and is a strategic overview. It has been used to develop character-based strategies that will ensure the continued distinctiveness of our landscape. Landscape character often transcends administrative boundaries as character is generally informed by natural features such as geology. It is therefore often appropriate to explore landscape character at a strategic scale to inform more local assessments where necessary.</p>	<p>The new local plan should consider the assessment, where relevant, when considering the rural environment</p>
<p>Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 (currently being revised)</p>	<p>Describes (1) the overarching strategy and planning policies for mineral extraction, importation and recycling, and waste management of all waste streams that are generated or managed in Kent; and (2) the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change in relation to strategic minerals and waste planning. The Plan identifies a number of areas of minerals safeguarding across the District.</p>	<p>The new local plan will consider the plan, in regard to waste and mineral, and weigh development options against the need to safeguard minerals</p>

<p>Kent Downs AONB Management Plan (2014-19) (currently being revised)</p>	<p>Seeks to address key issues and threats by identifying aims, policies and actions for the positive management of the Kent Downs for a five year period overseen by a 20 year vision. The goal of the Management Plan is to ensure that the natural beauty and special character of the landscape and vitality of the communities are recognised, maintained and strengthened well into the future.</p> <p>To help realise the ambitions of the Management Plan an Action Plan has been developed. It sets clear priorities with targets and indicators, how actions might be funded, which organisation will lead and how progress will be measured. The action plan also takes a more collaborative approach, seeking to work even more closely with partner organisations where this is the best way to achieve the objectives of the plan.</p>	<p>The new local plan should aim to conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special character of the AONB</p>
<p>Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2018-2028)</p>	<p>The Rights of Way Improvement Plan aims to provide a high quality, well maintained public rights of way network across Kent, that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Kent economy; • Encourage active lifestyles and sustainable travel choices; and • Contribute to making Kent a great place to live, work and visit. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to improve public rights of way in Canterbury.</p>
<p>Water: Flooding, Quality and Resources</p>		
<p>North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)</p>	<p>A Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) is a policy document for the catchment wide management of flood risk. It looks to a 50-100 year horizon, attempting to identify the measures required for successful and sustainable flood management within that time frame.</p> <p>There are some overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To undertake a high-level strategic assessment of current and future flood risk from all relevant sources (i.e. rivers, sewers, groundwater etc.) within the catchment, by understanding the components that constitute the risk; • Impact and the effect of current risk reduction measures. The scale of risk should be broadly quantified in economic, social and environmental terms; • To identify opportunities and constraints within the catchment for reducing flood risk through strategic changes or responses, such as changes in land use, land management practices and/or the flood defence infrastructure. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to meet the CFMP flood risk management policies which should deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term.</p>

<p>Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (Review 2010)</p>	<p>A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. It covers the entire Canterbury Coastline and dictates how the coast should be managed over the short (0-20 years), medium (20-50 years) and long term (50-100 years). The majority of the coastline within the District is hold the line across all 3 time periods. The exception is an area around Reculver which is no active intervention, and in the medium/long term an area around seasalter changes to managed realignment (2028)</p>	<p>The new local plan should have regard for this policy framework, including any subsequent updates, especially when considering policies in relation to the coast</p>
<p>Kent Water for Sustainable Growth (WfSG) Study (2016)</p>	<p>The study assesses the impact of growth in Kent and Medway on the water environment, and to identifies sustainable measures required to manage water environment impacts to 2031 and beyond. The Report identified that there was insufficient headroom capacity in Wastewater Treatment Plans to meet planned development and additional capacity was required. The Study also identified there was a shortfall in demand capacity up to 2031 in Southern Waters Kent Thanet WRZs.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have to address water supply and capacity issues as part of the infrastructure planning requirements.</p>
<p>Waste</p>		
<p>Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2018/19 to 2020/21)</p>	<p>Committed to delivering efficiency and quality in resource management and waste services, with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the value of resources that are managed from households, in terms of realising the social, environmental and economic opportunities; • Providing the best possible value for money service to the Kent taxpayer, taking into account the whole service costs; • Realising opportunities to improve services now and in the future through engagement, collaboration and working in partnership with the supply chain; and • Supporting future thinking through ongoing research and evidence that will facilitate the transition into a circular economy for Kent 	<p>The new local plan will aim to minimise the amount of waste and encourage recycling and composting</p>
<p>Economy</p>		

<p>East Kent Growth Framework & evidence report (2017) (Kent & Medway Economic Partnership)</p>	<p>Sets out an overarching strategic approach for identifying investment priorities to achieve long-term economic growth across East Kent between 2017 and 2027. KMEP is working collaboratively with the five East Kent districts of Ashford, Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet, and with Kent County Council, to support the delivery of this framework.</p>	<p>The new local plan should have regard for this framework, where appropriate, when considering policies and development options which will support long-term economic growth.</p>
<p>South East LEP: Smarter, Faster, Together - Towards a Local Industrial Strategy (2019)</p>	<p>Sets out the path towards developing a Local Industrial Strategy, which is a requirement of the government's Industrial Strategy 2017. It sets out the ambitions for the south east economy and how they will be achieved. The key ambitions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling housing shortages; • Relieving pressure on infrastructure; and • Improving skills across the south east workforce. 	<p>The new local plan should have regard for this document and, once produced, any relevant Local Industrial Strategies</p>
<p>Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework (GIF) 2018 update (Kent County Council)</p>	<p>Provides a view of emerging development and infrastructure requirements to support growth across Kent and Medway. The GIF also provides a strategic framework across the county for identifying and prioritising investment across a range of infrastructure. The framework is fundamental in providing robust evidence to attract investment and engagement, and in supporting the case for public funding bids and pack-aging projects for major private sector investment.</p>	<p>The new local plan should have regard for this framework, where appropriate, when considering policies and development options which will support growth.</p>
<p>Transport</p>		
<p>Kent County Council Active Travel Strategy</p>	<p>Aims to make active travel an attractive and realistic choice for short journeys in Kent. By promoting walking and cycling as a means of transport in order to get to a particular destination to contribute to improving health outcomes, reduce congestion, reduce pollution and lower costs at an individual and shared level. The strategy sets out some key actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate active travel into planning; • Provide and maintain appropriate routes for active travel; and • Support active travel in the community. <p>As well as several key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 in 3 primary children and 1 in 3 secondary children will travel actively to school; • The proportion of people that work within 5km of their home and actively travel to work in Kent, to increase to 40%; and • The number of people cycling along key routes monitored by the Department of Transport in Kent to increase by 10%. 	<p>The new local plan should have regard for the Strategy and promote walking and cycling.</p>

<p>Local Transport Plan 4: Delivering Growth without Gridlock 2016-2031</p>	<p>Sets out Kent County Council's Strategy and Implementation Plans for local transport investment for the period 2011-31. Schemes outlined in the Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework (GIF) are replicated in this plan to reinforce the commitment to securing sustainable growth in Kent. There are 5 main outcomes with strategic, countywide and/or local transport priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic growth and minimised congestion- Deliver resilient transport infrastructure and schemes that reduce congestion and improve journey time reliability to enable economic growth and appropriate development, meeting demand from a growing population; 2. Affordable and accessible door-to-door journeys- Promote affordable, accessible and connected transport to enable access for all to jobs, education, health and other services; 3. Safer travel- Provide a safer road, footway and cycleway network to reduce the likelihood of casualties, and encourage other transport providers to improve safety on their networks; 4. Enhanced environment- Deliver schemes to reduce the environmental footprint of transport, and enhance the historic and natural environment; and 5. Better health and wellbeing- Provide and promote active travel choices for all members of the community to encourage good health and wellbeing, and implement measures to improve local air quality 	<p>The new local plan should consider the plan and aim to reflect its priorities</p>
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Local Level

Key Plans, Policies and Programmes	Key Sustainability Objectives	Links to the Local Plan
Air Quality		
Air Quality Action Plan 2018-2023	The primary focus of this air quality action plan is to put measures in place which will ensure levels of NO ₂ across the district, and hot spots, are consistently below the objective annual mean of 40µg/m ³ . Also covers objectives to assist in improving the air quality to the District 2 Air Quality Management Areas.	The new local plan should consider the AQAP to ensure they compliment each other and aim to improve air quality, where possible
Landscape, Land Use and Geology		
Draft Open Space Strategy for the Canterbury District 2014 – 2020 (currently being updated)	To develop an interconnected network of diverse, high quality open spaces which meet the needs of local people and make a significant contribution to raising the quality of life for all residents and visitors to the Canterbury district. The overall aim is to aspire to protect and enhance the existing quality of our public open space and promote its usage.	The new local plan should be supportive of developing high quality open space which contributes to improving the quality of life.
Draft Canterbury Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal (2012) (currently being updated)	The purpose of this appraisal assess the landscape character and biodiversity within the District. 48 Landscape Character Areas have been identified and the Landscape and biodiversity features of each are described in detail. Specifically, the objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the local landscape character areas; • Assess the condition and sensitivity of these landscape character areas; • Identify existing priority wildlife habitats and strategic biodiversity networks; 	The new local plan should make sure that decisions and policies relating to the landscape are informed by this appraisal.
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2001, revised 2010, reviewed 2016 & 2018	This strategy sets out how the Council proposes to identify contaminated land within its district. This is the initial stage in a process to ensure that any associated unacceptable risks to human health or to the wider environment are addressed in an appropriate and cost-effective manner.	The new local plan should consider the strategy and endeavour to minimise land contamination

<p>Green Infrastructure Strategy (2018-2031) & associated evidence document and action plan</p>	<p>This strategy sets out a strategic network of green infrastructure across the district, along with an assessment of needs and opportunities, strategic priorities and objectives. It takes a multifunctional and cross boundary approach to green infrastructure planning and considers biodiversity, recreation and active travel, water resources, woodlands, landscape character and health and wellbeing in formulating priorities and actions.</p>	<p>The new local plan should be supportive of providing high quality, connected green infrastructure</p>
<p>Tree Management Policy 2017</p>	<p>This policy has identified how the council will manage the tree stock and plan for future planting. The following aims have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the health and safety of council-owned trees so that they do not pose a risk to people or property • Promote the natural habitat for wildlife • Recognise the tree stock as an amenity that enhances the local area and • Reduce waste by utilising timber, firewood and woodchip for wood fuel. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to be consistent with this Policy by endeavouring to protect and enhance the tree stock in the future.</p>
<p>Population and Human Health</p>		
<p>Higher and Further Education in the Canterbury District: An Impact Review (2017)</p>	<p>The presence of the universities is crucial to our economy and for the district’s future growth and prosperity all partners must work to build on strengths and opportunities. Everyone must also play their part in preventing or reducing any negative impact of people’s daily lives. Landlords, students, residents, the university and others will work together to have a strong voice and closely monitor the impact of being a university city and ensure that the 32 recommendations contained in this report are implemented.</p> <p>We will work together to implement the 32 actions in this report including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More and better coordinated support for those residents whose daily lives are affected by living in neighbourhoods where a high proportion of students live. • Making the most of the presence of the universities and colleges by encouraging more businesses to locate here through marketing, boosting workspace building and supporting start-ups. • Encouraging more spending the local economy through the universities buying more goods and services locally and through encouraging visitors who are only here because of the universities to spend more and stay longer. • That the council give better consideration to the quality and affordability of housing for students. • The council making full use of its powers to deter littering, noise, waste problems and finding ways to remove lettings boards. • Improved future working arrangements between stakeholders. 	<p>The new local plan should be supportive of the development of the universities to boost the economy which Canterbury is heavily reliant on.</p>
<p>Historic Environment</p>		

A Heritage Strategy for Canterbury District (2019)	<p>The main objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect- to preserve and enhance our heritage assets and their significance; • Promote- to celebrate our rich heritage, promoting Canterbury District as a special place to live and visit; and • Prosper- to realise the potential of our heritage assets to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits 	<p>The new local plan should take account of the strategy and where possible incorporate policies which reinforce the strategy.</p>
Conservation Area Appraisals (Various)	<p>To provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<p>The new local plan should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach.</p>
Housing		
Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy (2018-23) & associated Action Plan	<p>Provides a comprehensive picture of local housing needs and sets out how the council, along with our partners, will respond to the housing challenges faced by the district. The focus is to offer more choice in housing by developing new homes and improving existing neighbourhoods; which will help communities be sustainable in the longer term and contribute to the city's prosperity and wellbeing. The key strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the supply and choice of good quality homes that local people can afford; • Improve quality and make efficient use of existing housing within the district, to ensure it meets current and future housing needs; and • Support vulnerable people to access and maintain housing including preventing and ending homelessness. 	<p>The new local plan should aim to meet the Districts housing needs.</p>
Economy		
Canterbury Christ Church University Estate Masterplan	<p>Sets out the vision for future development in relation to Canterbury Christ Church University</p>	<p>Where appropriate, the new local plan should consider potential development option in the masterplan</p>
University of Kent Canterbury Campus Framework Masterplan, Final Draft (2019)	<p>Sets out the vision for future development in relation to the University of Kent</p>	<p>Where appropriate, the new local plan should consider potential development option in the masterplan</p>
Transport		

<p>Canterbury District Transport Strategy (2014-2031)</p>	<p>This policy is a joint plan with Kent County Council to identify the transport improvements and solutions that are required to support and accommodate the predicted increase in travel demand. It provides a funding and delivery mechanism for the identified transport improvements and actions. The main aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of alternative modes of transport as an alternative to the private car; • Manage the availability of car parking to balance the impact of car use with the need to provide access to services and opportunities; • Achieve reliable journey times across the transport network; and • Reduce the overall number and length of journeys undertaken. 	<p>The new local plan should encourage alternative modes of reliable transport to promote sustainable development and should reflect the aims of the strategy.</p>
<p>Population and Human Health</p>		
<p>Canterbury Local Football Facility Plan (2020)</p>	<p>The Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) for Canterbury identifies opportunities to accurately target investment in football facilities across the local area.</p> <p>The plan identifies the following projects for investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 full size 3G FTP; • 22 improved grass pitches; • 2 changing rooms/pavilions/clubhouses; and • 3 small sided facilities. 	<p>The new local plan should support football facility investment in Canterbury.</p>
<p>General Documents</p>		
<p>Corporate Plan (2016 – 2020) (currently being updated)</p>	<p>Sets out the vision, ambitions and objectives of the Council up to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working to achieve enough high quality housing to meet everyone’s needs; • Contributing to the good health of local people; • Focussing our community support on those in most need of it; • Protecting and enhancing our open spaces, heritage and wildlife; • Supporting business growth; and • Enabling infrastructure improvements to regenerate our urban spaces and deliver economic growth. 	<p>The new local plan should take into consideration the aims and objectives of the corporate plan to ensure the council has a consistent approach to developing the District sustainably.</p>
<p>Herne Bay Area Action Plan 2010 & associated SPDs (Central Development Area Herne Bay Development Principles; Beach Street Herne Bay Development Principles; and Bus Depot Herne Bay Development Principles)</p>	<p>The vision of the Herne Bay Area Action Plan is to attempt to rejuvenate Herne Bay to become a vibrant seaside town that the community are proud of and are happy to share with others, offering good quality jobs, housing and transport links and a strong leisure and entertainment sector.</p> <p>Three sites were allocated for development (Central Development Area, Beach Street and the Bus Depot), other actions were also included and are currently monitored through the Authority Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>The new local plan should aim to comply with the actions identified within this Action Plan.</p>

<p>Whitstable Harbour Strategic Plan (2017)</p>	<p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the ambitions of the local community; • To maintain and develop the harbour's environs; and • To support the local community. <p>The plan splits the harbour into different zones to make it clear what kind of development will be suitable for each area. Further work such as development plans may occur in the future to supplement this plan</p>	<p>The new local plan will consider this plan and incorporate any appropriate elements.</p>
<p>Reculver Masterplan: Volumes 1 & 2 (2008)</p>	<p>The aim of this masterplan is to provide a co-ordinated vision for the enhancement of Reculver. It sets out principles for development in line with existing policies, aspirations of the existing stakeholders and existing and future funding streams. It is complementary to projects already in existence and provides a framework for future changes to the physical environment as well as for improving the perception and management of the area.</p>	<p>The new local plan must consider the Reculver masterplan with the aim of ensuring the documents work in conjunction with each other.</p>
<p>Other Supplementary Guidance such as Parish Plans and Village/ Parish Design Statements</p>	<p>Provide guidance on site specific and district wide planning issues</p>	<p>The new local plan should seek to work in conjunction with these existing documents, where appropriate.</p>

