

Thanet District Council

**Cliftonville DPD
Sustainability Appraisal**

Sustainability Appraisal
Report

Issue

Thanet District Council

Cliftonville DPD
Sustainability Appraisal

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Report

April 2008

Ove Arup & Partners Ltd

The Arup Campus, Blythe Gate, Blythe Valley Park,
Solihull, West Midlands. B90 8AE

Tel +44 (0)121 213 3000 Fax +44 (0)121 213 3001
www.arup.com

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		Name			
		Signature			

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Abbreviations

'2004 Act'	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
CWRA	Cliftonville West Renewal Area
DMC	Decision Making Criteria
DPD	Development Plan Document
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
LDD	Local Development Documents
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPPs	Plans, Policy and Programmes
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEA Directive	European Directive 2001/42/EC – the SEA Directive
SPD	Supplementary Planning Documents

Forward

Purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal

The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to ensure sustainability is fully considered in the preparation and implementation of plans in order to promote sustainable development. In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it is now a mandatory requirement to undertake an SA, incorporating the provisions of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive¹, for all Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Thanet District Council has thus undertaken an SA, including the requirements of the SEA Directive, for the Cliftonville DPD. The outcome of this SA is presented within this Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Your Comments

Thanet District Council values stakeholder feedback and we encourage you to share your observations on this Sustainability Appraisal Report. This document is seen as one of the key mechanisms by which stakeholder engagement can be gained in respect of the Preferred Options for the Cliftonville DPD.

Thanet District Council wish to encourage feedback on this report through the means outlined below.

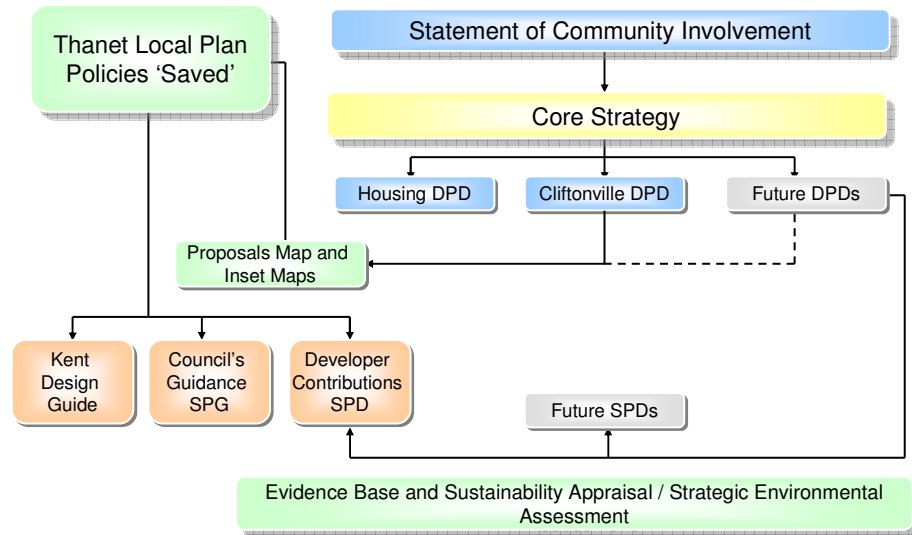
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¹ European Directive 2001/42/EC

Non Technical Summary

Introduction

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ('the 2004 Act') Thanet District Council is required to complete a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF is a series of documents, also known as Local Development Documents, which sets out the Council's Plan and Strategy for the District for the next 15 to 20 years. There are number different documents that contribute to the LDF. How each of the documents relates to one another is shown in the diagram to the below:



This report deals in detail with the Cliftonville Development Plan Document (DPD) which is informed by aspects of the Thanet District Council Core Strategy. The Core Strategy is thus referred to in this report. The Cliftonville DPD is designed to detail the District Council's plans and ambitions for the area known as the Cliftonville West Renewal Area.

In formulating the Cliftonville DPD, the Council have the legal obligation to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as part of the plan making process. This report details how that Sustainability Appraisal is undertaken and the contribution it has made to the plan making process.

How Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is Defined

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is often referred to but rarely defined. The generally accepted definition of Sustainable Development (also known as the 'Brundtland definition') was originally defined in 1987 and is:

'Development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' Brundtland Commission, 1987.

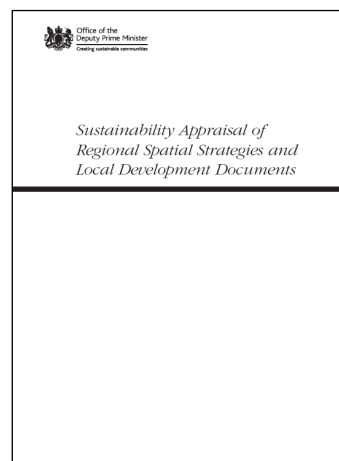
What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

A sustainability appraisal (SA) is a process that ensures that in developing plans and policy the concept of sustainable development is considered. This enables plan and policy makers, which in this case is Thanet District Council, to maximise opportunities to consider social, economic and environmental issues now and in the future. Undertaking an SA can also help planning authorities to fulfil the objective of promoting sustainable development in the preparation of plans as made mandatory by the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.

What does a Sustainability Appraisal Involve?

SA is a staged process that is described in the (former) Office of the Deputy Prime Minister’s² Sustainability Appraisal Guidance. This guidance provides a breakdown of the key SA activities which should be undertaken in the process which are:

- **Stage A:** Reviews the plan area (Cliftonville West Renewal Area) establishing the defining the social, economic and environmental character. From this baseline information, key sustainability issues can be highlighted and Sustainability Objectives formulated. These Sustainability Objectives are the means by which the plan can be assessed. The key output from the Stage A process is presented in a document known as a ‘Scoping Report’. This document is made available to stakeholders (including the Environment Agency; English Heritage and Natural England) for review and comment;
- **Stage B:** Assesses the plan options (the key aspects through which the plan will be delivered) against the SA Objectives to help the plan maker (Thanet District Council) develop plan options which take full account of sustainability considerations. During stage B the impacts of the preferred options are considered;
- **Stage C:** Makes provision for the preparation of an Sustainability Appraisal Report detailing the outcome of the SA process. This report fulfils the requirements of Stage C;
- **Stage D:** Provides for a period of consultation on the Preferred Options of Cliftonville DPD and the SA Report; and,
- **Stage E:** Allows monitoring of the significant effects of implementing the Cliftonville DPD.



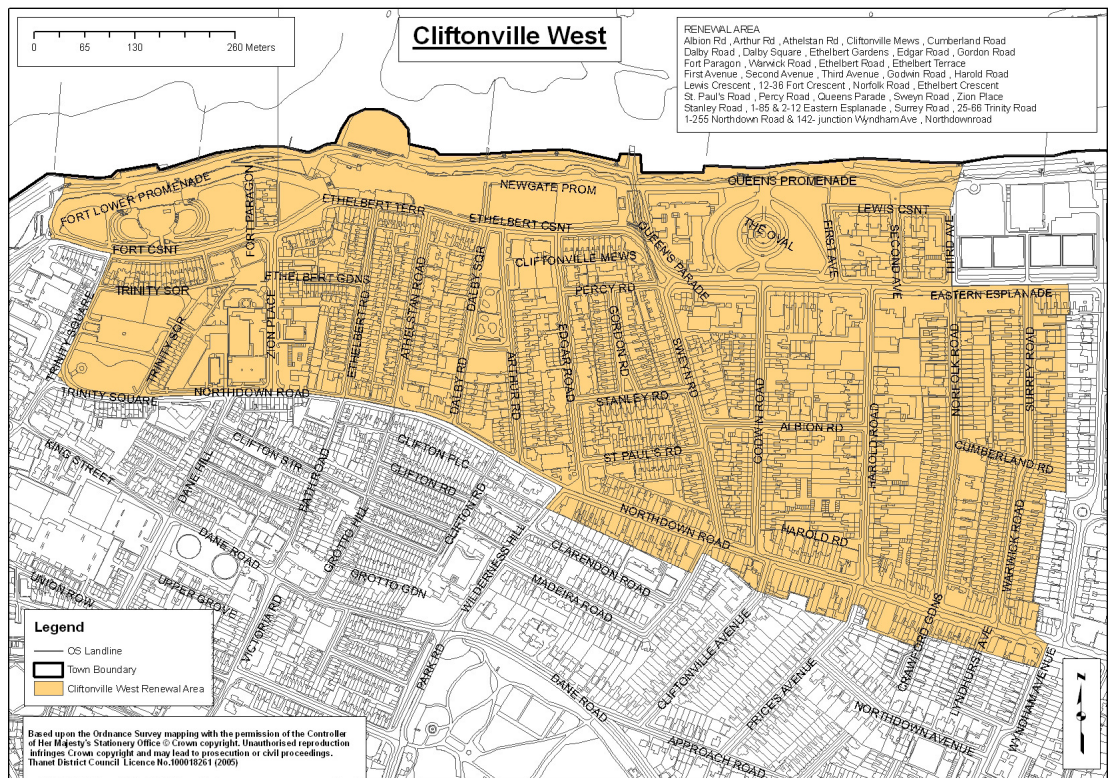
The activities required in completing each of these stages are detailed in full as part of this Environment Report.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

In undertaking an SA there is a statutory requirement under European law to also complete a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The purpose of an SEA is to ensure that high level protection of the environment is considered in the formulation of plans and policy. UK Government guidance permits SA and SEA to be completed within a single process. This is the approach which has been undertaken here and is presented within the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

² This function is now performed by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

The Cliftonville West Renewal Area



The Cliftonville DPD addresses an area declared by Thanet District Council in 2005, as Cliftonville West Renewal Area (CWRA) shown above. CWRA falls within two electoral wards, Cliftonville West, which makes up most of the CWRA, and Margate Central that forms the North West Corner of the CWRA.

Cliftonville is a coastal area of the town of Margate, situated to the east of the main town. The CWRA does not include the Palm Bay area to the east but rather centres on the area of semi-detached and terraced houses, including parts of the Margate Central Ward.

Despite being popular in the early 20th Century, in part because of the sandy beaches that form the northern boundary of the area, the area has seen rapid decline in the latter part of the 20th and early 21st Century with properties becoming run down. The area is also noted to have high numbers of bedsits and flats, littered streets and narrow roads lined with parked cars.

A complete and detailed description of the area is contained within this Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Key Issues for Cliftonville

A thorough review of the characteristics within CWRA has been undertaken. Having characterised the CWRA, it was possible to identify key 'Sustainability Issues' for the area. These Sustainability Issues identify both constraints and opportunities for achieving sustainable development (social, environmental and financial) within the area. These issues (which contributed to the formulation of Sustainability Objectives) are useful in ensuring that the Cliftonville DPD targeted key areas of concern. The issues identified as part of the Cliftonville SA are in addition to those identified for the wider Thanet District. The key Sustainability Issues identified for Cliftonville are:

- High unemployment;
- Low household income;

- High levels of deprivation;
- Poor quality of housing stock;
- Low levels of health;
- High levels and concern over crime; and,
- Waste management and street cleanliness.

Sustainability Objectives

Using the information from the characterisation of the CWRA and the identification of key Sustainability Issues, SA Objectives were derived. The SA objectives for Cliftonville complement those developed for the Core Strategy which is applicable to Thanet District as a whole. Below are the nine SA Objectives identified for Cliftonville. Details of the Core Strategy SA Objectives are also provided within the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Objective
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling

The Development of the Cliftonville Plan Options

During the production of the SA Scoping Report, Thanet District Council developed an Issues and Option Report. This report details the Issues within the CWRA as identified by the District Council and a number of policy options to address them. The identified key Issues were;

- **Issue 1** The over-riding need for action in Cliftonville West;
- **Issue 2** The adopted Cliftonville Policy on small flats;
- **Issue 3** Retention of family housing;
- **Issue 4** Size of flats;
- **Issue 5** Design, open space and new development;
- **Issue 6** Tourism;

- **Issue 7** Traffic management; and,
- **Issue 8** Refuge Storage.

Within the Issues and Option Report, a number of policy options to address the identified issues were considered. A period of public consultation supported this process. The sustainability performance of each of these options was assessed against both the Cliftonville SA Objectives and the Core Strategy SA Objectives, the outcome of which is presented in this Sustainability Appraisal Report.

By considering the SA and recommendations received through public consultation Thanet District Council then reviewed the plan options. Following this review, Thanet District Council released a Preferred Options Paper, the content of which is summarised below.

Cliftonville DPD Preferred Options

Issue	Preferred Option(s)
1. The over-riding need for action in Cliftonville West	Option 1.1: Develop an over-arching policy across a wide spectrum of issues with the aim of addressing the identified 'key' problems in Cliftonville West
2. The adopted Cliftonville Policy	Option 2.1: The policy adopted in 2006 should continue to be implemented
3. Family Housing	Option 3.1: To develop a policy to retain exiting family housing within the area
4. Size of flats	Option 4.1: Continue using existing standards of 50m sq until resources are available to carry out a full and robust review of guidelines
5. Design, open space and new development	<p>Option 5.1: Develop a policy to the effect that extensions to existing buildings to provide additional residential accommodation will only be permitted providing there is no material loss of existing garden space from the existing property, and that a suitable level of accessible amenity space can be provided for the units</p> <p>Option 5.2: Develop a policy stating an indicative maximum density of new dwellings for the Cliftonville West Area. This may be 50 units per hectare, or a lower figure (to be determined)</p>
6. Tourism	<p>Option 6.1: To safeguard buildings currently used/potentially suited to use as quality hotel accommodation that will enhance and support the local tourism economy</p> <p>Option 6.3: To draw up a criteria based policy to support proposals to upgrade existing tourist accommodation, or for the provision of new tourist accommodation</p>
7. Traffic management	<p>Option 7.1: To require the provision of secure cycle storage within all new development, or a communal cycle storage facility</p> <p>Option 7.2: To require provision of additional car parking spaces per additional residential unit create by extensions to properties</p> <p>Option 7.3: To refuse applications for development providing parking in front garden areas (and where necessary to remove permitted development rights for such development)</p>

Issue	Preferred Option(s)
8. Refuge Storage	Option 8.2: to develop a policy requiring refuges to be provided to the side or rear of a property in all new developments, and where achievable for conversions. Where front garden storage is permitted this should be to a high standard of design and with minimal visual impact

The preferred options have been assessed against the SA Objectives. The assessment is made by making an assessment as to whether the option is aligned or misaligned to the SA Objectives. The relative degree to which the SA Objective is met by the plan option was addressed through use of the criteria below:

- Major beneficial effect (denoted by +/+);
- Minor beneficial effect (+);
- Major adverse effect (denoted by -/-);
- Minor adverse effect (-);
- Neutral effect (0); or,
- Uncertainty in predicting the likely effects (U).

This assessment was undertaken for the short term (0-4years), medium (5-9years) and long (10+years) term and includes a description of the proposed effect. The assessment is presented in detail within the Sustainability Appraisal Report. The summary assessment of the preferred options (using the assessment criteria) against the Cliftonville SA Objectives is provided below.

Summary of the Assessment of Preferred Options against the Cliftonville SA Objectives

		Issue 1			Issue 2			Issue 3			Issue 4			Issue 5						Issue 6						Issue 7						Issue 8								
		Option 1.1			Option 2.1			Option 3.1			Option 4.1			Option 5.1			Option 5.2			Option 6.1			Option 6.3			Option 7.1			Option 7.2			Option 7.3			Option 8.2					
		Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)								
Timescale		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT
Cliftonville SA Objective	C1	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C2	U	U	U	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	0	0	0	+	+/+	+/+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C3	U	U	U	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C4	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C5	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C6	U	U	U	0	+	+/+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-/-	0	-	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C7	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-/-	0	+	+/+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
	C8	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+
	C9	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U	U

Key

Significance of effect	Definition/Criteria of Significance
+/+	Major beneficial A beneficial effect which may have a long lasting or permanent effect or will benefit a large number or variety of receptors
+	Minor beneficial A beneficial effect which may have a temporary or short lived effect, or only likely to affect a limited number of receptors
0	Neutral Either there are no effects predicted, or the effects that are predicted will cancel each other out (e.g. the effects of an adverse impact being mitigated by the beneficial effects resulting from another effect)
-	Minor adverse An adverse effect, which is relatively short lived or does not affect the most sensitive or important receptors
-/-	Major adverse An adverse effect that is either permanent or long term affecting a very sensitive receptor or a high number of receptors
U	Unknown Unable to make an assessment of significance because of uncertainty in the prediction of likely effects

Summary of the Key Impacts of the Preferred Options

Beneficial

The SA has confirmed that Cliftonville DPD policy options deliver significant benefits, mostly targeting the social deprivation that is abundant in the area. In particular, the plan addresses housing issues and will have a positive impact on the available mix of accommodation (types and scale) in the future. Furthermore, by restricting the domestic storage of waste and implementing policy aimed at design, higher quality public open spaces will be secured for the future and there will be a positive impact on the quality of the street scene.

In general, deprivation is a result of cumulative issues and problems. In response, Thanet District Council has addressed the identified issues through a series of policies that will tackle deprivation in synergetic manner delivering cumulative benefits in terms of employment, social structure and 'sense of place'.

Adverse

The plan policies have few adverse impacts. This has been achieved through adapting and modifying options through the SA process and through consultation. It has been noted however, that in boosting the tourist industry, seasonal employment trends may contribute to an increased seasonal population with incumbent demands. Whilst this is possible it is felt the wider contributing benefits of a rejuvenated tourism industry will significantly out way any impact on the transient nature of the population.

Mitigation

Mitigation provides opportunities to not only lessen adverse effects, but also to promote or enhance beneficial effects. This has been the approach adopted for the mitigation measures outlined within the Sustainability Appraisal Report which illustrates a number of proposals as follows:

- Changes to options and recommendation for new options to further promote sustainability;
- Examination of linking the Cliftonville DPD with other plan policies to strengthen positive plan effects and the overall beneficial impact of the Cliftonville DPD; and,
- Developing a remit within which the plan options are to be delivered i.e. criteria to guide the delivery of the Cliftonville DPD during its implementation.

Monitoring

This Sustainability Appraisal Report contains a description of the measures for monitoring the effects of the DPD which will permit an assessment of the accuracy of the SA against its predicted effects. In the future, it is critical that the significant adverse effects of the Cliftonville DPD are monitored. This will provide an appropriate level of empirical evidence through which planning responses may be made and beneficial effects are monitored to maximise the benefits of the plan.

What Difference has the SA Process Made?

The SA has tested the different options for the delivery of the Cliftonville DPD in respect of their likely significant environmental, social and economic effects. The most suitable options have been carried forward to become preferred options and in doing so, the SA process has made suggestions for enhancement and mitigation to further enhance the development of the Cliftonville DPD. These mitigation and enhancement measures took the form of highlighting key actions necessary to minimise significant impacts suggesting potential amendments to polices and forging links with other plans, polices and strategies.

How to Comment

Thanet District Council value stakeholder feedback and encourage you to share your observations on this Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report which has been produced to support stakeholder engagement in respect of the Preferred Options for the Cliftonville DPD.

Thanet District Council wish to encourage feedback on this report through the means outlined below:

By Post	Telephone and Other Services
Strategic Planning Thanet District Council PO Box 9 Cecil Street Margate CT9 1XZ	Telephone: 01843 577591 e-mail: local.plans@thanet.gov.uk Website: www.thanet.gov.uk/planning For telephone recording, transcription and translation services – please contact the numbers/e-mail above.

1 Introduction and Context

1.1 Preamble

Thanet District Council has produced this Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report to document the SA, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Development Plan Document (DPD) for Cliftonville. This report presents the findings of Stages A through to C of the provisions of the SEA Directive and the (former) Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)³ Guidance on SA⁴.

1.2 Thanet's Local Development Framework (LDF)

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ('the 2004 Act') makes important changes to the planning system, the most significant of which is a new development plan system that is less complex, more accessible and actively engages the community and stakeholders in the plan making process.

The old system of Local Plans and Structure Plans are replaced with Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) and Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS). The South East Regional Assembly is responsible for preparing the RSS and Thanet District Council is required to prepare an LDF for the District.

The LDF can be described as a portfolio or 'loose leaf' series of documents, known collectively as Local Development Documents (LDDs), which together provide the planning framework for development in the District over the next 15 to 20 years. There are a number of different types of documents that make up the LDF:

- **Development Plan Documents (DPDs)** – these are statutory plans and are subject to independent examination by a Planning Inspector. DPDs will replace existing local plan policies and proposals. Examples of DPDs include Core Strategies, Proposals Map, Site Specific Allocations of Land and Area Action Plans;
- **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** – these provide further details on the policies and proposals and are not subject to examination. SPDs may be in the form of design guides, found in the DPDs;
- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** – sets out the District Council's arrangements for engaging with the general public, private sector businesses and services and other public services such as health and police authorities, in the planning process;
- **Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)** – on the progress of plan preparation and implementation of policies and proposals;
- **Local Development Scheme (LDS)** – sets out the programme of work and timescales for preparing the documents that make up the LDF;
- **Sustainability Appraisals (SA)** – need to be carried out for all DPDs and SPDs. This Sustainability Appraisal Report forms Stage C of the SA for the Cliftonville DPD.

³ This function is now preformed by the Department for Communities and Local Government

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005

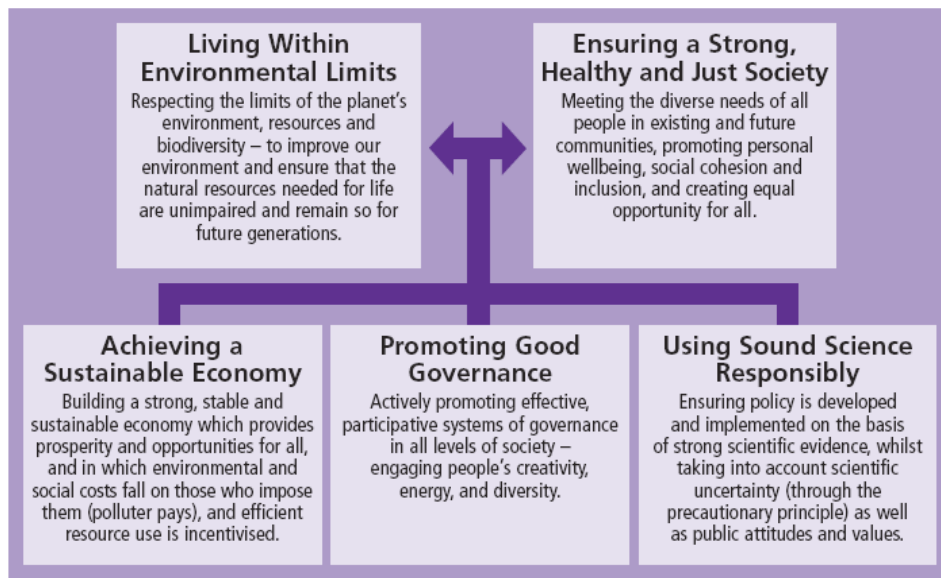
1.3 Sustainable Development and the LDF

Sustainable development is a key issue locally, nationally and globally. A commonly used definition of sustainable development taken from the Brundtland Commission (also known as the ‘Brundtland definition’) is:

‘Development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ Brundtland Commission, 1987.

The UK Government updated its sustainable development strategy in 2005 with the publication of the White Paper; ‘Securing the Future’. In this document the Government set out five key principles for sustainable development as illustrated in the figure below.

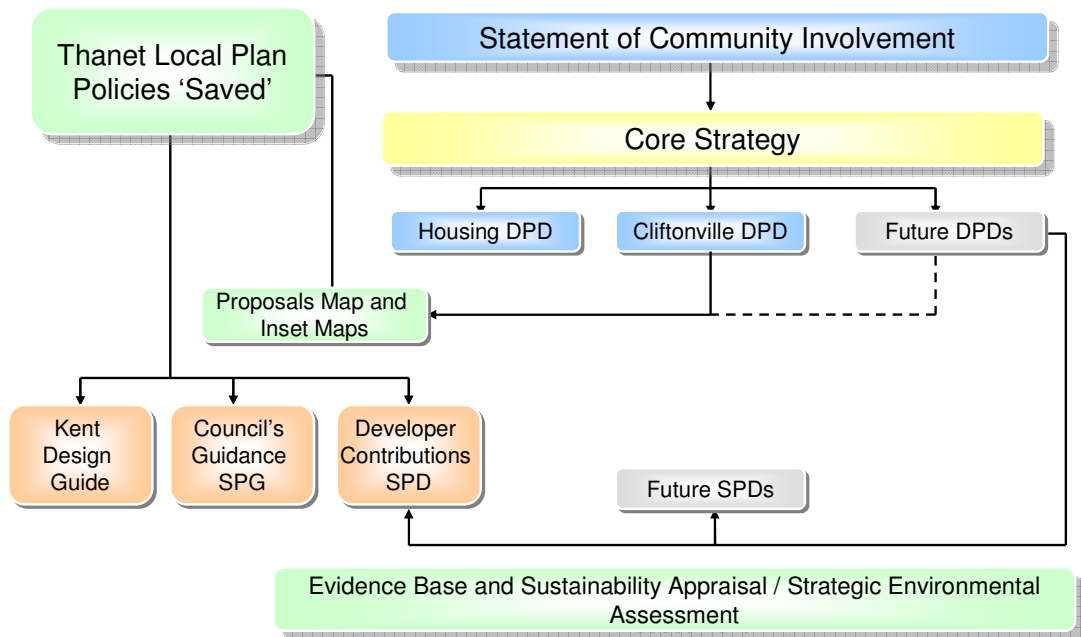
Figure 1.1 Guiding Principles from the UK Strategy Securing the Future



Spatial plans, such as the Cliftonville DPD, can have a significant role in achieving the objectives of sustainable development. The 2004 Act requires planning bodies, in preparing plans, to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

Figure 1.2 shows the relationship between the LDDs making up Thanet District Council’s LDF. The SA process, of which this Sustainability Appraisal Report is a key output, is intended to promote sustainability within the Cliftonville DPD and throughout the LDF. The Sustainability Appraisal Report is therefore supplemented by the SA undertaken for the Core Strategy.

Figure 1.2 Relationship between the Local Development Documents within Thanet District Council’s Local Development Framework



1.4 SA and SEA Application to the LDF

1.4.1 Sustainability Appraisal

SA is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of a plan. It achieves this by testing the performance of the plan against a series of environmental, social and economic objectives which define sustainable development. This process can identify issues to be addressed as well as enhancement opportunities, and subsequently provides the basis for improving the performance of plans. It is a systematic and transparent process for informing decision making.

In the context of the Cliftonville DPD:

'the purpose of SA to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It should be viewed as an integral part of good plan-making and should not be seen as a separate activity'⁵.

SA can help planning authorities to fulfil the objective to promote sustainable development in the preparation of plans as made mandatory by the 2004 Act for all DPDs and SPDs.

1.4.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive) came into effect in the UK on the 21st July 2004 in the form of 'The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI2004/1633)'. These regulations require that a SEA is undertaken on a range of plans and programmes, including certain planning documents. The objective of the SEA Directive is:

'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans ... with a view to promoting sustainable development' (Article 1, SEA Directive).

⁵ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents: ODPM, November 2005

The SEA Directive, Annex II suggests the significance of effects of a plan relate to the characteristics of that plan, as well as its implications. Annex II defines the criteria for determining the likely significance of a plan in regard to the following characteristics:

- *The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;*
- *The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;*
- *The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;*
- *Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and,*
- *The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).*

In relation to these characteristics, it is clear the Cliftonville DPD can have a significant impact and influence when considered in the context of the SEA Directive and supports the need for conducting a SA that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive in completion of the Cliftonville DPD.

1.5 Stages of the SA Process

Whilst legislative requirements and guidance recognise that the SA and SEA process are distinct, ODPM Guidance confirms that a single appraisal process is appropriate to satisfy both. As such, where the phrase SA has been used within this report, it can be taken to mean that this incorporates the provisions of the SEA Directive.

SA is a staged process with ODPM Guidance providing a breakdown of the key SA activities which are undertaken at each stage of the DPD development. The main stages are:

- **Stage A:** Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope (compiling of a Scoping Report);
- **Stage B:** Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- **Stage C:** Preparing the SA Report (this Sustainability Appraisal Report fulfils the requirements of Stage C);
- **Stage D:** Consultation on the Preferred Options of Cliftonville DPD and the SA Report; and,
- **Stage E:** Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Cliftonville DPD.

The manner in which each of these stages have been addressed (and in the case of Stage D and Stage E are to be addressed in the future) are described in detail in Chapter 2 of this Sustainability Appraisal Report.

The key output prior to the release of this Sustainability Appraisal Report has been the Cliftonville DPD SA Scoping Report. This Scoping Report detailed the approach taken in the undertaking of the SA including:

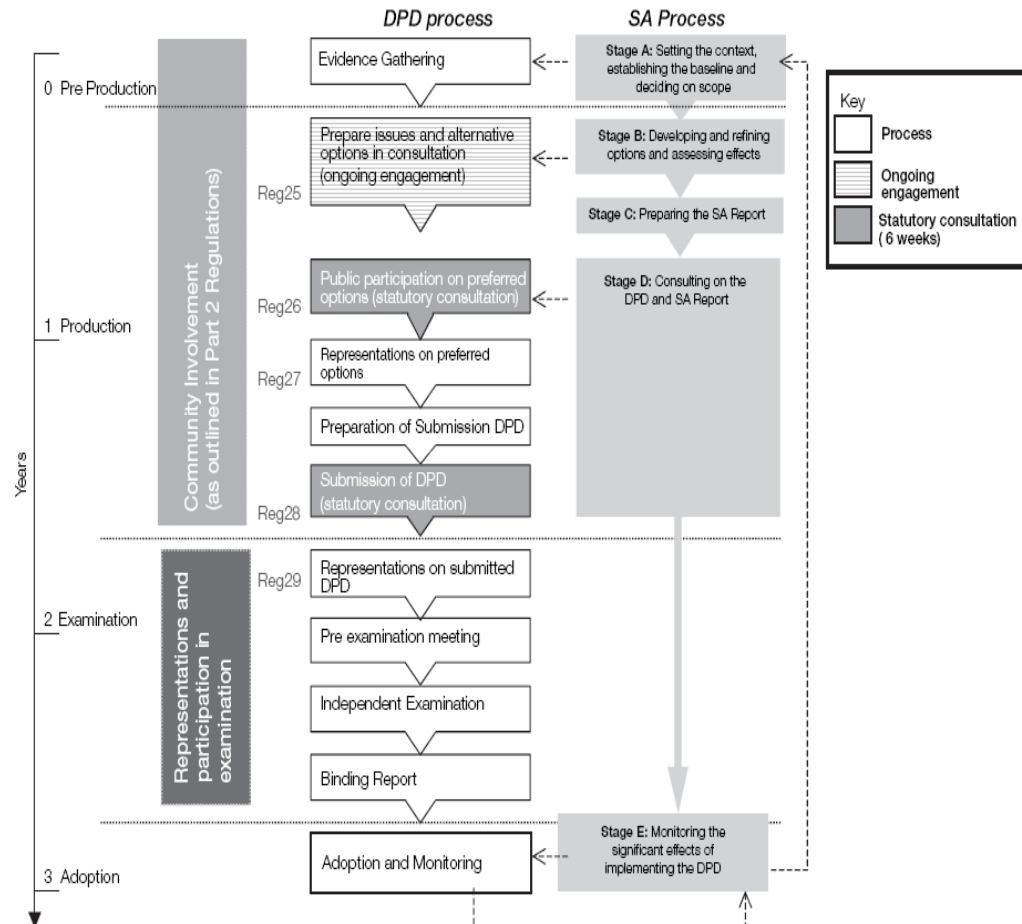
- An assessment of baseline characteristics of the Cliftonville West Renewal Area (CWRA);
- A review of relevant plans, policy and programmes; and the,
- Formulation of a SA Framework and associated indicators.

The Cliftonville SA Scoping Report was consulted upon from December 2007 through to February 2008.

1.5.1 SA and the Preparation of DPDs

Guidance created to support the undertaking of a SA, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, specifically for creation of DPDs was published by the ODPM in November 2005. This guidance details how the formulation of the DPD process and the SA process are to be aligned and is demonstrated below.

Figure 1.3 Alignment of the SA and DPD Processes



Source: ODPM SA Guidance 2005

1.6 Context for the Cliftonville SA

The Cliftonville DPD serves an area declared by Thanet District Council in 2005 as the Cliftonville West Renewal Area (CWRA) (Appendix A1). Within the CWRA are two Electoral Wards; Margate and Cliftonville West, which makes up most of the renewal area, and Margate Central that forms the North West Corner of the CWRA.

The Cliftonville DPD presents an opportunity to guide the renewal of this area and complements the Thanet District Council’s Core Strategy. Where baseline information, key sustainability issues and the sustainability framework are detailed here, they are considered in addition to those included as part of the Core Strategy. It is therefore helpful that this, the Cliftonville DPD Sustainability Appraisal Report, is read in conjunction with the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report.

1.7 Approach, Contents and Structure of the Sustainability Appraisal Report

This Sustainability Appraisal Report is presented in the following Sections:

- Chapter 2:** Details the appraisal methodology and the requirements of each Stage of the SA in detail;
- Chapter 3:** Provides baseline, context, key sustainability issues identified and SA Objectives for the plan area;
- Chapter 4:** Details the appraisal of the Cliftonville DPD plan options including summary tables and provides a summary discussion of the preferred options and their potential impact, mitigation and enhancement;
- Chapter 5:** Considers the role of mitigation in the delivery of the DPD plan options
- Chapter 6:** Considers the monitoring requirements of the SA objectives and plan options; and,
- Chapter 7:** Provides a summary of the SA process.

2 Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Key Stages of the SA Process

The key stages of undertaking an SA are outlined in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 below provides a detailed narrative of each of these stages and the tasks required. To date, Stage A has been completed and contributed to the formation of the Cliftonville DPD SA Scoping Report. This report satisfies the requirements of Stage C of the SA process and in doing so presents the outcome of the assessment undertaken as part of Stage B. Stages D and E will follow the production of this Sustainability Appraisal Report and are detailed below.

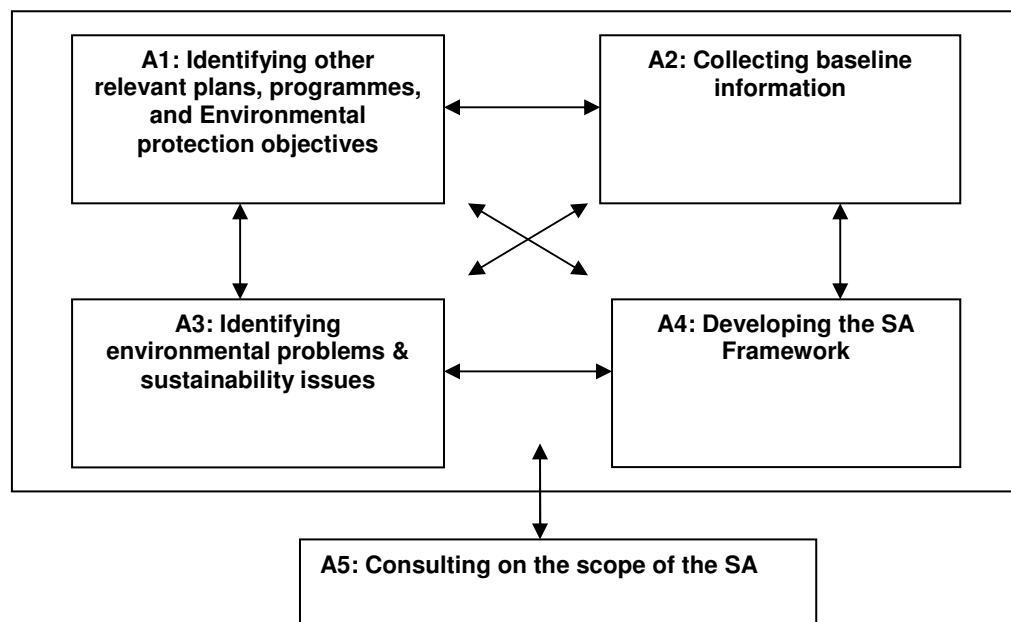
2.2 Stage A: Setting the Context, Baseline and SA Objectives

During Stage A, a Cliftonville DPD SA 'Scoping Report' was produced which addressed the following key stages used to inform the later stages of the SA process:

- **A1:** Identifying relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives;
- **A2:** Collecting baseline information;
- **A3:** Identifying sustainability issues and problems;
- **A4:** Developing the SA framework; and
- **A5:** Consulting on the scope of the SA.

These tasks were conducted iteratively as illustrated within the following figure.

Figure 4.1: Stage A of the SA Process



Source ODPM (2004, 2005)

2.2.1 Stage A1: Identifying Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Stage A1 of the SA process requires the review of relevant plans, policy and programmes (PPPs) that are related or impact on the Cliftonville DPD and/or SA process. This review ensures that requirements of local, regional, national or international PPPs are met and enables Thanet District Council to take advantage of any potential synergies and deal with any inconsistencies and constraints. This review informs the collection of baseline information (Stage A2), identification of key sustainability issues (Stage A3) and the development of the Sustainability Framework (Stage A4).

The review of the relevant PPPs has been included under Appendix B of this Sustainability Appraisal Report and a complete Thanet wide review can be found in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report.

2.2.2 Stage A2: Collecting Baseline Information

Baseline information was collected from a desk based study, supported by Stage A1 and complemented through the consultation process (Stage A5). This approach is consistent with the requirements of the SEA Directive and SA Guidance.

The purpose of the baseline study was to characterise Cliftonville DPD plan area in order to understand the key sustainability issues and consider the impact of the plan on environmental, social and economic aspects of the Cliftonville West Renewal Area (CWRA). Both qualitative and quantitative information was gathered and the full baseline review is presented in Chapter 3.

A broader Thanet-wide baseline review has been made as part of the Core Strategy and is available in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report.

2.2.3 Stage A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

In identifying sustainability issues the aim of Stage A3 is to identify environmental, (as required by the SEA Directive) social and economic factors which may be influenced by, or have a bearing on, the delivery of the Cliftonville DPD. The sustainability issues raised were linked to the baseline information (where possible) and attempts made to identify trends or patterns which may be influenced by the Cliftonville DPD. A full list of key sustainability issues identified is provided in Chapter 3.

The Cliftonville DPD sustainability issues are in addition to those formulated as part of the Stage A3 process for the SA of the Thanet District Council Core Strategy and can be found in the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report.

2.2.4 Stage A4: Developing the SA Framework

The SA Framework provides the tool for considering, assessing and comparing the sustainability effects of the Cliftonville DPD. The SA Framework is made up of a series of SA Objectives and Decision Making Criteria (DMC) that are derived from Stages A1, A2 and A3. An SA framework has been compiled for the Thanet Core Strategy and separately specifically for Cliftonville the DPD and are presented in Appendix B.

The SEA Directive does not specifically require the adoption of objectives or indicators, but they are widely used in SA studies because they are useful in determining the environmental, social and economic performance associated with a proposed plan or programme.

2.2.5 Stage A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SEA

The Scoping Report, the key output from the Stage A process, was subjected to a statutory five week consultation period which took place Between December 2007 and February 2008. This included the three SEA consultation bodies:

- English Heritage;
- Natural England; and,
- Environment Agency.

The consultee list and record of consultations undertaken during the SA of the Cliftonville DPD is included in Appendix C. Recommendations made during the consultation process were incorporated into the SA Scoping Report and have therefore been carried through to this Sustainability Appraisal Report and included:

- Additions to the baseline data;
- Additional PPPs considered; and,

- Amendments and alternations to the key sustainability issues and SA Objectives.

2.3 Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

Stage B of the SA process is where the significant effects of the plan, as defined by the SEA Directive, are assessed and opportunities for mitigation and enhancement identified. However, it is important to note the intension of a SA is to inform decision making and not to make the final determinations. The key stages of Stage B are:

- **B1:** Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework;
- **B2:** Developing the DPD options;
- **B3:** Predicting the effects of the DPD;
- **B4:** Evaluating the effects of the DPD;
- **B5:** Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects; and,
- **B6:** Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs.

2.3.1 Stage B1: Testing Plan Objectives Against the SA Framework

During Stage A4 an SA Framework was developed including objectives, indicators and decision making criteria (DMC). These objectives and indicators are used to measure the performance of the plan options, and later performance of the 'preferred options'. The primary aim of Stage B1 is to ensure that the objectives of the Cliftonville DPD were in accordance with sustainability principles established in the SA Framework. In addition, this phase establishes the consistency of SA Objectives with one another. A matrix was produced to illustrate the performance of the Cliftonville DPD objectives and SA objectives relative to each other and is presented in Chapter 3.

2.3.2 Stage B2: Developing DPD Options

In order to achieve the objectives of the DPD, Thanet District Council consulted with residents and key stakeholders to develop a suitable range of options. These plan options are then assessed against the SA Framework.

Matrices were utilised to illustrate the assessment with each policy option appraised as having either a:

- Major beneficial effect (denoted by +/+);
- Minor beneficial effect (+);
- Major adverse effect (denoted by -/-);
- Minor adverse effect (-);
- Neutral effect (0); or,
- Uncertainty in predicting the likely effects (U).

Comments were included against each evaluation to ensure that the anticipated change, relative to the baseline environment, could be identified. The assessments of the plan options utilised professional judgement, information from the SA Framework and knowledge gained from the baseline review. Further details on the techniques adopted are detailed below.

2.3.3 Stage B3: Predicting the Effects of the DPD

Stage B3 addresses the requirement to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the Cliftonville DPD. It makes reference to the baseline established during Stage A to determine the changes brought about by each plan option. These changes were described in respect of their magnitude, geographical scale, the time period during which

they are likely to occur, their permanence, whether they are likely to be beneficial or adverse, whether they may occur frequently and also whether there are likely to be secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects. These techniques employed are detailed in below.

Stage B3 is also intended to determine the uncertainties or limitations in data gathered during the assessment and define the manner in which the predictions have been made i.e. the mix between qualitative and quantitative analysis.

2.3.4 Stage B4: Evaluating the Effects of the DPD

During Stage B4 an assessment of the potential significance of predicted effects is made. In determining whether an effect is likely to be significant, due consideration has been given to the probability, duration and frequency of effects as well as any cumulative effects. Comments are also included in respect of the likely population that may be affected, the spatial extent and magnitude of effects and whether thresholds or standards are likely to be breached.

Stage B4 also outlines the overall sustainability of the DPD, together with options. Due reference has been to ODPM Guidance on SA and the Town and Country (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 to guide the assessment of significance. In accordance with the provisions of Annex II of the SEA Directive significance has been considered in light of the scale of effects; their duration i.e. whether permanent or temporary; the sensitivity of the receiving environment and whether cumulative and / or synergistic effects are likely to be sustained. For the purposes of the appraisal, those effects which are evaluated as being major are deemed to be significant.

2.3.5 Stage B5: Mitigating Adverse Effects and Maximising Beneficial Effects

Stage B5 seeks to highlight the measures included in the plan options to prevent, reduce or offset the potential adverse effects associated with the DPD and to maximise beneficial effects. This includes reviewing options to ensure that they reflect the requirements of the Cliftonville DPD whilst being realistic and achievable.

2.3.6 Stage B6: Proposing Measures to Monitor Significant Effects

During Stage B6 there is a requirement to monitor significant effects of the Cliftonville DPD implementation and compare them to predicted effects from the SA. This stage is also useful for identifying and collating additional baseline information to assist in the development of future DPDs. The monitoring proposals must be considered early in the DPD formulation and are an inherent element of the SA process.

The SEA Directive requires the impacts of a plan on sustainability to be monitored and it is an important ongoing element of the SA process. Monitoring can test predicted effects, help ensure the SA Objectives (included within the SA Framework) are being achieved (although it is acknowledged that there will be many factors that influence this) and help ensure unforeseen issues are identified so they can be mitigated where possible.

It is intended that the indicators and targets produced for the SA Framework be utilised to form a sensible basis for developing a monitoring system given that:

- Data for each of the indicators needs to be collected to keep the baseline up to date; and,
- They have already been aligned as far as possible with other Thanet District Council data collection systems.

Appendix 14 of the ODPM SA Guidance provides a guide to developing monitoring systems. The recommendations for developing the monitoring process within this report have made reference to this guidance.

2.4 Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

This report constitutes Stage C in the SA process. Stages A and B as detailed above are summarised in Chapters 3 to 8. Stages D and E will be performed once this Stage C of the SA process is complete.

This Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report details the SA process and the findings of the options and preferred options appraisals. It also describes how the requirements of the SEA Directive for an Environmental Report and ODPM Guidance on the Sustainability Appraisal Report (the key output from this stage) have been met. In preparing this Sustainability Appraisal Report, due reference has been made to the recommended content and structure for SA reports, contained within ODPM Guidance.

2.4.1 SEA Directive and Preparing an Environment Report / Sustainability Appraisal Report

A key output from the SEA process is the delivery of an Environmental Report (a more comprehensive version of which is the SA Report), which, according to the SEA Directive (Article 5.2):

'shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, [and] its stage in the decision-making process'

The SEA Directive states that 'the information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes:

- The likely significant effects on the environment, including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, beneficial and adverse effects;
- An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with; and
- The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme'.

The following Table sets out which sections of this Sustainability Appraisal Report correspond with requirements of Article 5.2 and Annex I of the SEA Directive and Regulation 12(3), Schedule 2 of the SEA regulations.

Table 2.1 SEA Requirements for the Environment Report / SA Report

Section of the SA Report	Description	Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations
Non-Technical Summary	Non-technical summary of the SA and SEA	Annex I (j)
Chapter 1	Sets out the main objectives of the SA and SEA and the main purpose of the WDF Core Strategy as well as consultations undertaken in support of the SA	Annex I (a) Article 5.1, 5.2 Annex II
Chapters 3 and 1	Describes the baseline and planning context	Article 5 (2)
Chapter 3	Summary of the consultation process to date with the statutory consultation bodies and the public	Article 5 (4) as defined by Article 6 (3).
SA Scoping Report	A review of plans and programmes has been carried out as part of the SA/SEA process and is summarised in this section. Full details of the plans that have been reviewed and the key objectives that are relevant to Warwickshire are listed in Appendix A	Annex I (a)
Chapter 3	This section describes the baseline data collected. Full details can be found in Appendix B	Annex I (b) (c) (d)
Chapter 3	This section summarises the key sustainability issues and problems identified in the review of baseline data, other plans and programmes and consultation. The summary includes environmental issues amongst the sustainability issues	Annex I (d) (e)
Chapter 4	This chapter describes the SA and SEA appraisal of alternative options for the Cliftonville DPD. It also describes the main justification for the selection of the various options. Full details of the appraisal matrices can be found in Appendix C	Article 5 (1) Annex I (h) (g) (f)
Chapter 4	This section addresses the appraisal of the preferred policies for the Cliftonville DPD and identifies suitable mitigation and enhancement measures (Appendix C)	Article 5 (1) Annex I (h) (g)
Chapter 6	This section sets out the mitigation measures and enhancement measures required to reduce or avoid adverse effects and improve neutral or beneficial effects further	Article 5 (1), Annex I (g).
Chapter 6	This chapter states the proposed monitoring requirements of the significant effects of the Cliftonville DPD, identified in the SA	Article 10 and Annex I (i)
Chapter 7	Provides a summary of the Cliftonville DPD SA	

2.5 Techniques Employed During the SA

In conducting the SA, the primary method used to assess the effects of the both the Cliftonville DPD Issues, the Issues and Options Report and the Preferred Options Report was expert judgment. To minimise subjectivity, Decision Making Criteria (DMC), which accompany the SA Objectives and contribute to the SA Framework, were adopted to act as prompts and the baseline characterisation exercise provided the evidence to support expert judgements. It was also important to consider how the SA Objectives interact with each other. Set out below are some of the issues which were considered when undertaking the SA.

2.5.1 Type of Effect

The SA considered the nature of the effect e.g.:

- Beneficial or adverse;
- Direct or indirect;
- Cumulative;
- Synergistic; and,
- Temporary or permanent.

2.5.2 Magnitude and Spatial Extent

The SA considered the magnitude and spatial extent of an impact e.g.:

- Where impacts will be;
- Whether impacts will be within areas of greater or lesser population and in or outside city and town centres;
- Possible transboundary issues and impact upon adjacent areas or regionally, nationally or internationally; and,
- The geographical area and size of population likely to be affected.

2.5.3 Who it will Affect

The impact on human health and population is a key consideration of SA Guidance. The SA Objectives adopted as part of Stage A of the SA process encouraged the impacts on different groups and communities to be considered. This then minimises direct or indirect adverse impacts on different communities and to promote equality, optimise beneficial impacts and identify enhancement opportunities.

2.5.4 What it will Affect

The SA considered the aspects of the environment that could be affected by proposals in the CWRA. Where an individual receptor was deemed likely to be affected it was highlighted.

2.5.5 Value and Vulnerability of Affected Areas

In considering the significance of the impact it was important to consider the value and vulnerability of affected areas e.g.

- Sensitive receptors;
- Special natural characteristics/areas or cultural heritage;
- Protected areas; and
- Relative importance of the site, whether it is a nationally or internationally important feature or of local significance.

2.5.6 When it will Cause an Effect

It is important that when an impact has been identified as a consequence of the Cliftonville DPD that when, and for what duration, that impact will be felt is considered. The ODPM SA Guidance notes:

'the timescales will vary depending on the plan or options being considered. For instance, for air pollution the short, medium and long terms could be 3, 10, 25 years, while for climate change they could be 5, 20 and 100 years.'

In conducting the SA, the following timescales were adopted:

- Short term - 0 - 4 years;
- Medium - 5 - 9 years;
- Long term -10+ years (generally a limit on predictive accuracy has been set at twenty years although it is acknowledged that it is possible that effects are experienced beyond this period).

2.5.7 Significance of Effects

Following the prediction of effects the SEA Directive requires an assessment of significance of the effects. For the purposes of this assessment / appraisal, significance criteria were developed to assist in assigning a significance level. This significance criteria is show below.

Table 2.2: Criteria to Determine Significance of Effects

Significance of effect		Definition/Criteria of Significance
+ / +	Major beneficial	A beneficial effect which may have a long lasting or permanent effect or will benefit a large number or variety of receptors
+	Minor beneficial	A beneficial effect which may have a temporary or short lived effect, or only likely to affect a limited number of receptors
0	Neutral	Either there are no effects predicted, or the effects that are predicted will cancel each other out (e.g. the effects of an adverse impact being mitigated by the beneficial effects resulting from another effect)
-	Minor adverse	An adverse effect, which is relatively short lived or does not affect the most sensitive or important receptors
- / -	Major adverse	An adverse effect that is either permanent or long term affecting a very sensitive receptor or a high number of receptors
U	Unknown	Unable to make an assessment of significance because of uncertainty in the prediction of likely effects

2.5.8 Assessing Cumulative and Synergistic Impacts

The SEA Directive insists that appraisals should consider cumulative and synergistic impacts because, as described in the ODPM SA Guidance 2005, 'many sustainability problems result from the accumulation of multiple small and often indirect effects, rather than a few large and obvious ones. Examples of these effects are given in Annex 13 of the Guidance:

- Loss of tranquility;
- Changes in the landscape;
- Economic decline; and,
- Climate change.

These effects are very hard to deal with on a project-by-project basis through Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It is at the SA level that they are most effectively identified and addressed. A definition of these effects is outlined below:

- **Secondary or indirect effects** are effects that are not a direct result of the Cliftonville DPD, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway. An example of a secondary effect is development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland; and construction of one project that facilitates or attracts other developments;
- **Cumulative effects** arise where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect;
- **Synergistic effects** interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Synergistic effects often happen as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For instance a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.

These terms are not mutually exclusive. Often, the term cumulative effect is taken to include secondary and / or synergistic effects.

2.5.9 Mitigation and Enhancement Opportunities

Following the assessment of the predicted effects of the Cliftonville DPD Plan Options mitigation and enhancement opportunities were identified. These 'prevent, reduce or offset any adverse effects and enhance positive effects' (ODPM SA Guidance 2005). They should seek to improve beneficial impacts as well as adverse impacts.

Paragraph 3.3.21 of the ODPM SA Guidance 2005 suggests that the following mitigation measures could be considered and these have informed the approach to evaluating mitigation and enhancement opportunities within this SA:

- 'Changes to the DPD as a whole or options concerned, including bringing forward new options, or adding or deleting options';
- Refining options, in order to improve the likelihood of beneficial effects and to minimise adverse effects (e.g. by strengthening policy criteria);
- Technical measures to be applied during the implementation stage, e.g. buffer zones, application of design principles;
- Proposals in accompanying planning applications; and
- Proposals for changing other plans and programmes.

2.6 Difficulties in Compiling Information or Carrying out the SA

This report has endeavoured to capture relevant plans, programmes and baseline data that is available in the public domain and considered of relevance to the Cliftonville DPD. It should be noted that the policy context relating to this area is dynamic and requires a monitoring programme to ensure that the information included within this report remains pertinent. It is recommended that the monitoring regime takes account of emerging / developing legislation relevant to the SA process.

3 Baseline Information, Sustainability issues and SA Objectives

3.1 Introduction

Chapter 3 below details the baseline assessment conducted in support of the SA process and the manner in which this information has been used to inform the SA of the Cliftonville DPD. In particular, this chapter discusses the development of the key sustainability issues, SA Objectives and the SA Framework.

3.2 Links to other Policies, Plans and Programmes

In respect of policies, plans and programmes, the SEA Directive confirms that the Environmental Report (SA Report for Sustainability Appraisal) should include information on:

'the plan's relationship with other relevant plans and programmes and the environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation'.

The purpose of reviewing other plans, policy and programmes (PPPs) and sustainability objectives as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents and requirements are explored to enable the Responsible Authority (in this case Thanet District Council) to take advantage of any potential synergies and to deal with any inconsistencies and constraints. The review of PPPs is also useful in informing the baseline review.

The PPPs that have been considered in preparing this SA Report are detailed in the Cliftonville DPD SA Scoping Report and the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report and repeated under Appendix B.

3.3 Sources of Information

Information for the baseline review was gathered from a number of sources. The following were considered sources:

- Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk);
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (www.defra.gov.uk);
- Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk);
- MAGIC (GIS-based interactive mapping tool) (www.magic.gov.uk);
- NETCEN and the Air Quality Archive (www.airquality.co.uk/archive/index.php);
- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (www.odpm.gov.uk/);
- Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (www.communities.gov.uk/);
- English Heritage (www.english-heritage.co.uk);
- Natural England (www.naturalengland.org.uk);
- Department for Transport (www.dft.gov.uk);
- Department of Health (www.dh.gov.uk);
- Kent County Council (www.kent.gov.uk);
- Thanet District Council (www.Thanet.gov.uk);

- Neighbourhood Statistics (www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk);
- Home Office (www.homeoffice.gov.uk); and
- Department of Trade and Industry (www.dti.gov.uk/regions/regionalstats).

3.4 Description of the Social, Environmental and Economic Baseline

3.4.1 Context of the Study Area

The Cliftonville DPD addresses an area declared by Thanet District Council in 2005, as Clintonville West Renewal Area (CWRA) and shown in Appendix A1. As the CWRA has not been defined using existing administrative boundaries, baseline information for the precise extent of the area is difficult to obtain. CWRA falls within two Wards, Cliftonville West, which makes up most of the CWRA, and Margate Central that forms the North West Corner of the CWRA.

As Ward Data is the most suitable level of baseline information available, conditions for CWRA have been inferred by describing the Cliftonville West Ward and the Margate Central Wards. However, as CWRA consists mainly of the Cliftonville West Ward, data related to this area is expected to be more representative of the baseline conditions within the renewal area.

3.4.2 Cliftonville West Renewal Area

Cliftonville is a coastal area of the town of Margate, situated to the east of the main town. The CWRA does not include the Palm Bay area to the east but rather centres on the area of semi-detached and terraced houses, including parts of the Margate Central Ward.

Despite being popular in the early 20th Century, in part because of the sandy beaches that form the northern boundary of the area, the area has seen rapid decline in the later part of the 20th and early 21st Century with properties becoming run down. The area is also noted to have high numbers of bedsits and flats, littered streets and narrow roads lined with parked cars.

3.4.3 Demographics

According to the 2001 Census, of the 126,701 of Thanet's total population, Cliftonville West has 6,939 residents with the smaller Ward of Margate Central having 4,769⁶.

Compared to the National (20.15%) and Thanet (14.52%) averages, Cliftonville West and Margate Central have similar populations of under 16's, at 19.51% and 21.24 %, in terms of the national picture but significantly greater than the average for Thanet⁷.

The percentage of residents of working age in Cliftonville West (60.3%) and Margate Central (58.8%) is higher than the average for Thanet (55.3%) but lower than the average for Great Britain (61.5%)⁶. Compared, the neighbouring Ward of Cliftonville East has 47.8% of residents of working age and is more representative of Thanet's' ageing population.

Thanet has, for a number of years, attracted people of a retirement age. This skew towards an older population is demonstrated in Cliftonville East with 33.81% of the residents aged over 65, but is less strongly exhibited in Cliftonville West and Margate Central where older residents make up 17.62% and 17.67% of the population⁹ respectively.

The ethnic makeup of Thanet is predominantly described as 'White' with 95.11% described as 'White: British'. Cliftonville West has lower percentage of people defined as 'White: British' at 89.19% with higher numbers of residents described as 'White: Other white' (3.52%), 'Asian or British Asian: Indian' (0.86%) and 'Chinese' (0.65%)⁹ than many other areas of Thanet.

⁶ www.nomisweb.co.uk

⁷ www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

3.4.4 Economic Trends and Performance

Cliftonville West and Margate Central have less people economically active (66.3% and 68.8% of the total population respectively) than the average for Thanet (73.6%) and Great Britain (76.0%)⁶.

The impact of a smaller economically active population in Cliftonville West and Margate Central has the related impact of below average weekly household total income. At £360 a week, Margate Central and Cliftonville West have the joint lowest income for Thanet and is almost half the average for the South East (£660 a week). This has implications for housing affordability and access to goods and services. Compared, households in the adjacent Cliftonville East ward earn £120 more a week with a total average weekly income of £480, though even this is still £220 less than the £700 average weekly income enjoyed by households in the Kingsgate ward⁷.

3.4.5 Employment

Thanet's unemployment in 2001 was 2.1% higher than the British average of 5.8%. In Cliftonville East, however, unemployment is 0.3% less than the rest of Great Britain at just 5.5%. This is in contrast to Cliftonville West and Margate Central where unemployment is almost twice the average for Thanet at 15.6% and 15.2% respectively⁶.

Of the 77.9% of people in full time employment in Cliftonville West only 12.3% of people are engaged in work as managers and senior officials compared to 13.2% for Thanet, and 11.55% of people in associate professional and technical roles compared to 12.3% of Thanet⁶. These employment trends are useful in establishing social differences within Thanet as, for example, The Thanet Villages have 16.8% of people whose occupation is defined as 'Managers' or 'Senior Officials'.

3.4.6 Education and Skills

Both Cliftonville West and Margate Central have higher proportions of residents with no qualifications (45.6% and 46.4% respectively) compared to the average for Great Britain (35.8%)⁶.

3.4.7 Transport and Commuting

Compared to the national average of 26.84% and a South East average of 19.43%, Thanet has low car ownership rates with 31.97% of households without a car or van. Car ownership is often related to personal wealth and economic prosperity. It is therefore not surprising that two wards making up the CWRA have the first and second highest percentages of households without a car or van with a Margate Central and Cliftonville West averages of 52.94% and 46.50% respectively⁷.

Even with the low levels of car ownership in these two Wards, many of the streets in the CWRA are narrow with vehicles parked on both sides of the road making some places congested and difficult to drive through. Driveways are often parked across creating problems for existing residents who have access to off street parking.

3.4.8 Deprivation

Thanet's long term economic and social problems have resulted in high levels of deprivation shown in high unemployment and low levels of education. The Department of Employment Training and Rehabilitation (DETR) Indices of Deprivation in 2000 ranked Thanet as the most deprived District in Kent and the 60th most deprived district in the whole of England (out of 354 Districts)⁸. Thanet scores in the 25% most deprived Districts in England in all six deprivation categories; employment, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, housing, geographical access to services and income⁸.

Cliftonville (East and West wards grouped) is ranked 1343rd most deprived of the 8414 in England. At the opposite end of the scale Margate West, Thanet Parishes and Minster

Parish are significantly less deprived with national ranks of 2596, 4347 and 4235 respectively⁸.

3.4.9 Housing

Cliftonville West and Margate Central contain a substantial number of large properties that have had previous commercial uses as hotels or acted as large residential dwellings. A great number of these houses no longer suit the demand in the area and have consequently become neglected and occupied by vulnerable people. These properties are increasingly being converted into bed-sits and one bedroom flats.

Housing type is often an indicator of an area's economic and social prosperity. In general, Thanet has high numbers of flats, maisonette and apartments compared to the national and regional averages. Cliftonville West has the highest proportion of accommodation at 31.28% defined as flat; maisonette or apartment: part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits) in Thanet with Margate Central being the third highest at 21.34%. This compares to a national average of just 4.55%, a County average of 4.34% and a Thanet average of 8.74%⁹.

Compared to the national, South East and Thanet averages (2.36%, 2.38%, 2.24% respectively) Margate Central has the lowest average household size with just 1.96 persons per household⁹. The average number of rooms per household is lower for Cliftonville West (4.93) than the more affluent Kingsgate Ward (6.59), Thanet (5.24) and the South East (5.57)⁹.

3.4.10 Health

Cliftonville experiences some of the highest rates of limiting long-term illness in Thanet. On average, 18.23% of people in England and Wales have a long-term illness, higher than the South East (15.47%) and Kent averages (17.27%) but lower than for Thanet (22.92%). Within Thanet, Margate Central and Cliftonville West have the 4th and 5th highest rates with 26.96% and 26.75% respectively defined as long term ill⁹.

This trend of poor health is further demonstrated by the percentage of people with health defined 'General health: Not good'. Compared to just 8.95% in the Thanet Villages Ward, 0.2% less than the average for England and Wales, Cliftonville West and Margate Central have 13.95% and 27.00% defined as 'General health: Not good'⁹.

3.4.11 Social involvement and Cohesion

Thanet as an area attracts high numbers of unemployed people and asylum seekers due to the low house prices and coastal location. However, this creates highly transient populations that can have a negative effect on social inclusion and cohesion. For example, Cliftonville West and Margate Central have the joint highest inflow rates with 191 people per 1000 population entering the Ward between July 2000 and June 2001. The lowest for the District was in Northwood where this was just 71 per 1000 population⁹.

Cliftonville West has the highest outflow of persons with 179 people per 1000 population leaving between July 2000 and June 2001, just higher than Margate Central at 176 people per 1000 population. At a rate of 83 people per 1000 population Cliftonville East has one of the lowest outflow rates with only 7 of the 23 wards in Thanet with a lower rate⁹. A public opinion survey¹⁰ of 1,068 people in Cliftonville and Newington Wards found the following:

- While more than half of people said neighbours got on well together, a third said they did not;
- Nearly half of people were critical of their neighbourhood and more than half did not feel part of the community;

⁸ Thanet Local Plan: Background Paper: Deprivation, January 2004

⁹ <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁰ A MORI pool of 1,068 people aged 15 and over living within 10 wards who were surveyed between 2 and 6 June 2005

- Nearly a third of people were satisfied with their neighbourhood, but a similar proportion were not; and,
- While in the next five years, nearly half of people preferred to live elsewhere in Thanet or the UK generally, two in five people preferred to stay locally.

3.4.12 Crime and the Fear of crime

Kent Police Crime Statistics show that for the recorded period 2005/2006 of the 13,520 crimes in Thanet 1,664 of those occurred in Cliftonville West. By 2006/2007 however, crime in Cliftonville West had dropped by 10% compared to a District wide fall of just 0.1%.

Drugs offences in Cliftonville West in 2005/2006 made up almost 15% of the total drug related offences in the District. However, this fell by 14.8% in 2006/2007. Burglary is also high in Cliftonville West with 158 dwelling burglaries occurring in Cliftonville West out of the 871 across the District. Similarly burglary (non-dwelling) in Cliftonville West makes up over 10% of those recorded in the District as a whole

A public opinion survey¹¹ of 1,068 people in Cliftonville and Newington Wards found the following:

- Nearly two in three people said that they felt unsafe when walking through their neighbourhood at night;
- More than one in six people said crime was a lot worse in the last year, one in ten said there was a little less;
- Nearly two in three people lacked confidence about how neighbourhood crime was dealt with;
- More than one in three people were well informed about action on crime and anti-social behaviour and,
- The issues most concerned about were substance misuses and illegal sale of drugs (75%), disturbance by young people (45%) and criminal damage and graffiti (41%).

3.4.13 Street Cleanliness

Thanet District Council is one of only two councils in England that spends more money on cleansing than refuse collection, collecting over 5000 tonnes of litter or illegally dumped waste each year. Following consultations, it is generally perceived that the CWRA has high levels of street litter and incidence of fly tipping. The street cleanliness contrasts with the many attractive buildings typical of a coastal town of its era.

3.4.14 Biodiversity

The CWRA coastal northern extent brings the area in close proximity to a number of sensitive environments that have been designated at a national and international level. These include:

- The Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar Site;
- The Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Special Protection Area;
- Sandwich Bay and Thanet Coast Special Area of Conservation; and,
- Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) Article 6 any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on an area of conservation, especially where that area is of international importance, shall be subject to an assessment of any likely adverse effect in view of the

¹¹ A MORI pool of 1,068 people aged 15 and over living within 10 wards who were surveyed between 2 and 6 June 2005

site's conservation objectives. In the instance of the Cliftonville DPD, due to its close proximity to a number of internationally designated sites an 'Appropriate Assessment' under the EU Habitats Directive is to be undertaken.

3.4.15 Shoreline Management

The northern extent of the CWRA is bounded by the coastline, the management of which is detailed in the Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (2007). The Management Plan recommends that coastal defences are maintained and improved under the 'Hold the Line' policy.

3.4.16 Limitations of Baseline Data Gathering

Every effort has been made to provide an accurate baseline review. Production of the baseline has been effective at providing an understanding of current issues and there is generally enough information available to enable an informed and detailed appraisal. However, some problems were encountered and there are some limitations in the data:

- As the scope of the information required is wide, data has not been available for a number of indicators;
- The consistency between data sources;
- The availability of historic data;
- The availability of up to date information;
- As a result of the scale of data, it has not always been possible to divide information up in a way which optimises its value, e.g. by geographic area or by different communities or groups. For example, environmental data is often collected at a high level and it has not always been possible to collate at a more localised level;
- CWRA and the broader Thanet region is interlinked socially, economically and physically to adjacent areas and while transboundary issues are important, and need to be considered in the appraisal process, it was not possible to represent such complex issues in the baseline data collation; and
- The baseline data in Cliftonville and Thanet is ever changing, and so baseline data can quickly go out of date, including information which is contained within this report.

3.5 Future Trends and the CWRA

Without intervention, the existing trends of social deprivation in the CWRA would be expected to continue. Left unchecked, the baseline information indicates that the transient nature of the population will continue to worsen, attracting migrate workers, asylum seekers and socially dependant people. This demographic trend will place additional stresses on the existing infrastructure having a negative impact on key facilities such as health care and education. From the evidence provided in the baseline, unemployment would be expected to increase as the area becomes economically challenged. This will contribute to falling household incomes, increasing incidences of homelessness and a rise in crime and the fear of crime. The state of the built environment based on existing trends is likely to decline. This will include increasing incidences of fly tipping and litter on the streets. Housing standards would be expected to decline as the levels of home ownership fall and small one bedroom flats and multiple occupancy housing increases to satisfy the growing demand.

3.6 Sustainability Issues and Identified Problems

The examination of policy and baseline characteristics within CWRA has allowed key sustainability issues to be identified. The identification of these key sustainability issues is important to permit focusing of the SA objectives appropriately for the plan area, which in this case is the CWRA. The key sustainability issues are summarised in the table following

Table 3.1 Cliftonville DPD Key Sustainability Issues

Key Sustainability issue	Description and summary	Quantitative Data	Source
ECONOMY	High levels of unemployment	<p>Cliftonville West and Margate Central have less people economically active than the national and Thanet average and unemployment is almost twice the average for Thanet. Local issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economically active people who are unemployed. (Highest rate in Thanet and more than double Thanet's overall rate) Male job seeker's allowance claimant rate (more than triple Thanet rate) People of working age with limiting long term illness (nearly double Thanet rate) (<i>TDC – Council Policy & supplementary planning guidance – Cliftonville West Renewal Area</i>) People aged 16-74: Economically active: Unemployed (Persons) (Cliftonville 8.51%, Thanet 4.41%, SE 2.31%) Unemployed people aged 16-74: Who are long-term unemployed (Persons) (Cliftonville 45.8%, Thanet 38.27%, SE 26.50%, England 30.26%) (<i>National Statistics>neighbourhood statistics</i>) 	PPP review and baseline data
	Low household incomes	<p>The related impact of low employment and a low skilled workforce is below average weekly household total income.</p> <p>Cliftonville West and Margate Central wards fall within the 10% worst (Super Output) areas in England in relation to many of the individual aspects of deprivation covered, and particularly severe deprivation scores exist within them in relation to income, employment, health, crime and disorder, living environment, income deprivation affecting children and older people (<i>TDC – Council Policy & SPG – Cliftonville West Renewal Area</i>)</p>	PPP review and baseline data
SOCIAL	High levels of Deprivation	Both Cliftonville West and Margate Central have higher proportions of residents with no qualifications when compared to the national average. High levels of deprivation shown in high unemployment and low levels of education. The Department of Employment Training and Rehabilitation (DETR) indices of deprivation in 2000 ranked Thanet as the most deprived District in Kent	PPP review and baseline data
	Poor quality housing stock	<p>Part of the housing stock has become neglected and occupied by vulnerable people, with many large properties being converted into small bedsits and flats.</p> <p>Cliftonville West has highest rate of shared dwellings at over four times the Thanet average.</p> <p>Approximately 60 (about 1/6th) of Thanet's Houses in Multiple Occupation" are located in Cliftonville West Renewal Area. (<i>TDC – Council Policy & supplementary planning guidance – Cliftonville West Renewal Area</i>)</p>	PPP review and baseline data

	Low levels of health	There is a trend of poor health, demonstrated by the percentage of people with health defined 'General health: Not good'	PPP review and baseline data
	High levels and concerns about crime.	High levels of crime are recorded within Cliftonville West and Margate Central. These wards accounted for 12% & 16% of all recorded crime in Thanet but only contain 5.5% and 3.8% of Thanet's population. <i>(TDC – Council Policy & supplementary planning guidance – Cliftonville West Renewal Area).</i> The issues raised during a public opinion survey identified most concerns were about substance misuses and illegal sale of drugs, disturbance by young people and criminal damage and graffiti	PPP review and baseline data
ENVIRONMENT	Waste management and street cleanliness	TDC is one of only two Councils in England that spends more money on cleansing than refuse collection, collecting over 5000 tonnes of litter or illegally dumped waste each year. Following consultations it is generally perceived that the CWRA has high levels of street litter and incidence of fly tipping. Feedback from residents' workshops indicated adequate waste removal was an important issue The Kent Joint Waste Management Plan includes a policy to achieve 40% recycling rate by 2012/13	PPP review and baseline data
	Conservation of sites designated for ecological and biodiversity importance	The CWRA coastal northern extent brings the area in close proximity to a number of sensitive environments that have been designated at a national and international level. These include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar Site; • The Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Special Protection Area; • Sandwich Bay and Thanet Coast Special Area of Conservation; and, • Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes Sites of Special Scientific Interest. 	PPP review and baseline data
	Coastal Management	Following from the Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (2007) the coastal defences within the CWRA are providing suitable protection and do not need upgrading. However it is vitally important that situation is maintained and monitored so as to identify any increased need in the future.	PPP review and baseline data

3.7 SA Framework, Objectives, Targets and Indicators

The review of PPPs, collection of baseline data and identification of key sustainability issues are undertaken so as to inform the creation of the SA Framework (Stage A4). The SA Framework is the focus of the assessment process as it is against this set of objectives that the Cliftonville DPD options are assessed.

An SA Framework contains a series of objectives, indices and targets and Decision Making Criteria (DMC) to inform the assessment. Two separate SA Frameworks have been developed; one for application with the Core Strategy and another applied to the Cliftonville DPD. Both have been used for the SA and are provided in full in Appendix B. The objectives are summarised below.

Table 3.2 Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Objective
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need;
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment;
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued

No.	Objective
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area

Table 4.3 Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Objective
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities

No.	Objective
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling

4 Appraisal of the Cliftonville DPD Issues and Options

4.1 Introduction

Thanet District Council has completed, in combination with the SA process, a Cliftonville DPD Issues and Options Report. The intention of the report is to detail the key issues facing the Cliftonville West Renewal Area (CWRA) and clearly define the DPD's objectives, issues and put forward strategic options.

Stage B of the SA process requires the plan's issues and options to be assessed against the SA Framework. In doing so the SA process considers:

- The sustainability of the plan options;
- The potential impacts of the plan;
- Predicts the effects of the plan; and,
- Contributes to the enhancement of options and mitigation of effects.

4.2 Plan Objectives

Plan objectives for the Cliftonville DPD were developed by Thanet District Council informed by the SA process and public consultations and in accordance with international, national, regional and local policy commitments. The plan objectives were selected as follows:

- Objective 1:** To enable the creation of a mixed, balanced and settled community where families and individuals want to live;
- Objective 2:** To help deliver a high standard of living accommodation, providing a range of property sizes including apartments and family sized homes with gardens;
- Objective 3:** To enhance the environment through good design, and enhancements to the public realm; and,
- Objective 4:** To enable the provision of high quality holiday and business accommodation.

4.2.1 Testing Plan Objectives and SA Objectives

An appraisal was undertaken of the Cliftonville DPD plan objectives against the Core Strategy SA Objectives and the Cliftonville DPD SA objectives to identify tensions or areas of potential conflict. Each of the plan objectives was assessed against each of the SA objectives. The matrices included below illustrate the conformity or tensions that exist between the plan objectives and the SA objectives.

Table 4.1 Compatibility of Cliftonville DPD Objectives and Core Strategy SA Objectives

Core Strategy SA Objectives	Plan Objectives			
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
Objective 1	✓	✓	-	-
Objective 2	-	-	-	-
Objective 3	-	-	-	-
Objective 4	-	-	-	-
Objective 5	-	-	-	-
Objective 6	-	-	-	-
Objective 7	-	-	?	-
Objective 8	✓	-	-	-
Objective 9	-	-	-	-
Objective 10	-	-	-	-
Objective 11	-	✓	✓	-
Objective 12	-	-	?	-
Objective 13	✓	✓	✓	-
Objective 14	-	?	✓	-
Objective 15	-	-	-	?
Objective 16	-	-	?	-
Objective 17	-	-	-	-

Core Strategy SA Objectives	Plan Objectives			
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
Objective 18	-	-	-	-
Objective 19	-	-	?	-
Objective 20	-	-	-	-
Objective 21	-	-	-	-
Objective 22	-	?	✓	-
Objective 23	-	-	-	-
Objective 24	-	-	-	-
Objective 25	-	-	-	-

✓	Compatible
✘	Incompatible
-	Not related
?	Uncertain link

Table 4.2 Compatibility of the Cliftonville DPD Objectives and the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives	Cliftonville DPD Plan Objectives			
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
Objective C1	-	-	-	-
Objective C2	✓	✓	-	-
Objective C3	✓	✓	-	-
Objective C4	-	-	-	-
Objective C5	-	-	✓	-
Objective C6	✓	-	-	-
Objective C7	-	-	✓	-
Objective C8	-	-	✓	-
Objective C9	-	-	✓	-

✓	Compatible
✗	Incompatible
-	Not related
?	Uncertain link

4.3 Development of the Cliftonville DPD Plan Issues and Options Report

Against each of the Cliftonville Plan Objectives, Thanet District Council formulated a number of key Issues for which Plan Options were prepared. These options, as presented in the Issues and Options Report, were made available for public consultation. During this time, key stakeholders were provided with an opportunity to comment on the Issues and Options and to contribute to their refinement. The issues and options presented in that report are given below.

Issue 1: The Over-Riding Need for Action in Cliftonville West

To address issue 1 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 1.1** Develop an over-arching policy across a wide spectrum of issues with the aim of addressing the identified 'key' problems in Cliftonville West.
- Option 1.2** Leave the area to develop according to market forces with no intervention

Issue 2: The Adopted Cliftonville Policy on Small Flats

To address issue 2 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 2.1** The policy adopted in 2006 [restricting the development of one-bedroom flats] should continue to be implemented.
- Option 2.2** The [existing 2006] policy should be deleted.

- Option 2.3** The policy restricting one-bedroom flats as adopted in 2006 is appropriate in principle but requires insertion of exceptions, as there may be circumstances where it is appropriate to allow for smaller units of accommodation to be developed.

Issue 3: Retention of Family Housing

To address issue 3 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 3.1** To develop a policy to retain existing family housing within the area.
- Option 3.2** To continue to allow conversion of any properties in the area into smaller dwellings less suited to family occupation.

Issue 4: Size of Flats

To address issue 4 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 4.1** Continue using existing standards of 50m sq until resources available to carry out a full and robust review of the guidelines.
- Option 4.2** An alternative minimum standard should be set (between 60 and 80 m sq).
- Option 4.3** The amount of 'habitable space' should be considered rather than specifying a minimum floor area.

Issue 5: Design, Open Space and New Development

To address issue 5 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 5.1** Develop a policy to the effect that extensions to existing building to provide additional residential accommodation will only be permitted providing there is no material loss of existing garden or open space from the existing property, and that a suitable level of accessible amenity space can be provided for the units.
- Option 5.2** Develop a policy stating an indicative maximum density of new dwellings for the Cliftonville West area. This may be 50 units per hectare, or a lower figure (to be determined).
- Option 5.3** Develop a policy and 'Security Checklist' to be complied with if planning permission is to be granted.

Issue 6: Tourism

To address issue 6 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 6.1** To safeguard building currently use/potentially suited to use as quality hotel accommodation that will enhance and support the local tourism economy.
- Option 6.2** To identify and allocate sites or buildings within the areas suitable for tourist accommodation.
- Option 6.3** To draw up a criteria based policy to support proposals to upgrade existing tourist accommodation, or for the provision of new tourist accommodation.
- Option 6.4** No specific policy regarding hotel accommodation in Cliftonville West renewal area is developed and market forces will determine the future use of property over and above normal planning considerations.

Issue 7: Traffic Management

To address issue 7 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 7.1** To require the provision of secure cycle storage within all new development or a communal cycle storage facility.
- Option 7.2** To require provision of additional car parking spaces per additional residential unit created by extensions to properties.
- Option 7.3** To refuse applications for parking provision in garden areas this would result in the loss of on-street parking spaces.

Issue 8: Refuse Storage

To address issue 8 the following Plan Policy Options have been developed:

- Option 8.1** To develop a policy requiring that refuse storage be provided at the rear, to the side or within a development or conversion, to prevent further storage of waste at the front of properties.
- Option 8.2** To develop a policy requiring refuse storage to be provided to the side or rear of a property in all new developments, and conversions where possible. If this is not possible, then appropriate storage should be provided at the front of the property, and be of a high standard of design to achieve minimal detrimental visual impact.

4.4 SA of the Draft Issues and Options Report

4.4.1 Context

The Options detailed in the Issues and Options Report have been assessed against both the Cliftonville DPD SA Framework and the Core Strategy SA Framework.

4.4.2 Methodology

The approach to the assessment of options and the techniques employed therein are described in Chapter 2 of this Environment Report and are in accordance with the SEA Directive and SA Guidance developed by the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

The appraisal process initially involved the assessment of each of the 22 Cliftonville DPD Plan options (identified in response to the eight plan issues) against 25 Core Strategy SA objectives and the nine Cliftonville SA Objectives.

Matrices were used to allow a transparent and auditable process in evaluating the effects of plan options. The complete set of matrices prepared as part of the appraisal is presented in Appendix D. Summary matrices have been prepared and are presented below for the each of the plan options against the Core Strategy SA objectives and the Cliftonville DPD SA objectives for the Short (0-4 years), Medium (5 – 9 years) and Long (10+ years) term time durations.

Table 4.3 SA Summary Table of the Cliftonville DPD Options against the Core Strategy SA Objectives (Short Term)

		Issue 1		Issue 2			Issue 3		Issue 4			Issue 5			Issue 6				Issue 7			Issue 8	
		1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2
Core SA Objectives	1	U	0	+	0	+	+	0	U	U	U	0	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0	0	0
	4	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	6	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U
	8	U	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0	+/+	+/+
	9	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0	0	0
	10	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	11	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+
	12	U	U	0	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	U	0	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	+	+/+	+/+
	15	U	0	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	17	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	18	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U
	20	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	21	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	U	U	U	U	0	0	+	0	0
	23	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	25	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.4 SA Summary Table of the Cliftonville DPD Options against the Core Strategy SA Objectives (Medium Term)

		Issue 1		Issue 2			Issue 3		Issue 4			Issue 5			Issue 6				Issue 7			Issue 8	
		1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2
Core SA Objectives	1	U	-	+	-	+	+	-	U	U	U	0	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	4	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	6	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U
	8	U	-	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	U	0	0	0	+/+	+/+
	9	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	10	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	11	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+
	12	U	U	0	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	U	-	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	+	+/+	+/+
	15	U	-	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	17	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	18	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U
	20	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	21	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	U	U	U	U	0	0	+	0	0
	23	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	25	U	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.5 SA Summary Table of the Cliftonville DPD Options against the Core Strategy SA Objectives (Long Term)

		Issue 1		Issue 2			Issue 3		Issue 4			Issue 5			Issue 6				Issue 7			Issue 8		
		1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	
		Core SA Objectives	1	U	-/-	+	-/-	+	+	-/-	U	U	U	0	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
6	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	U		-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U
8	U		-/-	+/+	-/-	+/+	+/+	-/-	0	0	0	+	+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+
9	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+
12	U		U	0	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	U		-/-	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	+	+/+	+/+	+/+
15	U		-/-	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
17	U		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
18	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U
20	U		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
21	U		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+	0	U	U	U	U	0	0	+	0	0	0
23	U		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	U		-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
25	U		+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.6 SA Summary Table of the Cliftonville DPD Options against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives (Short Term)

		Issue 1		Issue 2			Issue 3		Issue 4			Issue 5			Issue 6				Issue 7			Issue 8	
		1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2
Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives	C1	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	C2	U	0	+/+	-/-	+	+/+	-	U	U	U	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C3	U	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C4	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0	0	0
	C5	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C6	U	0	0	0	0	+	-	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0	0	0
	C7	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	+	+	+	0	0
	C8	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/+
	C9	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U

Table 4.7 SA Summary Table of the Cliftonville DPD Options against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives (Medium Term)

		Issue 1		Issue 2			Issue 3		Issue 4			Issue 5			Issue 6				Issue 7			Issue 8	
		1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2
Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives	C1	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	C2	U	-	+/+	-/-	+	+/+	-	U	U	U	0	+/+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C3	U	-	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+/+	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C4	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	U	0	0	0	0	0
	C5	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C6	U	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	-	U	0	0	0	0	0
	C7	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	U	+	+	+	0	0
	C8	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/+
	C9	U	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U

Table 4.8 SA Summary Table of the Cliftonville DPD Options against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives (Long Term)

		Issue 1		Issue 2			Issue 3		Issue 4			Issue 5			Issue 6				Issue 7			Issue 8		
		1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	
Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives	C1	U	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C2	U	-/-	+/+	-/-	+	+/+	-	U	U	U	0	+/+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C3	U	-/-	+	-/-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+/+	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C4	U	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C5	U	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C6	U	-/-	+/+	-/-	+/+	+	-	+	+	+	0	+	0	-/-	-/-	-/-	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C7	U	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-/-	-/-	+/+	U	+	+	+	0	0	
	C8	U	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/+	
	C9	U	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U	

Key:

Significance of effect		Definition/Criteria of Significance
+/+	Major beneficial	A beneficial effect which may have a long lasting or permanent effect or will benefit a large number or variety of receptors
+	Minor beneficial	A beneficial effect which may have a temporary or short lived effect, or only likely to affect a limited number of receptors
0	Neutral	Either there are no effects predicted, or the effects that are predicted will cancel each other out (e.g. the effects of an adverse impact being mitigated by the beneficial effects resulting from another effect)
-	Minor adverse	An adverse effect, which is relatively short lived or does not affect the most sensitive or important receptors
-/-	Major adverse	An adverse effect that is either permanent or long term affecting a very sensitive receptor or a high number of receptors
U	Unknown	Unable to make an assessment of significance because of uncertainty in the prediction of likely effects

4.5 Developing the Preferred Options Report

Thanet District Council utilised the SA to inform the decision making in respect of the Preferred Options. It should be noted that whilst the SA played an important role in the shaping the options and policy direction pursued, it was by no means the only aspect informing the selection. Thus, in accordance with the SEA Directive and the SA Guidance, the SA was used to assist the decision making; it was not used to make the decision.

In developing the Preferred Options Report, Thanet District Council also considered all appropriate responses to its own consultation process on the Issues and Options Report.

4.5.1 Assessing the Preferred Options

Table 4.9 below identifies Thanet District Council's Preferred Options with regard to the original eight Issues identified in the Issues and Options Report. Table 4.9 also outlines part of the decision making process in respect of the preferred options and why alternative options were not carried forward.

For a number of Issues multiple options have been taken forward. Where policies are not mutually exclusive, this permits a wider ranging and more comprehensive response to the identified issues.

A summary matrix for the assessment of the Preferred Options against the Core Strategy SA Objectives and the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives is presented in Tables 4.10 and 4.11 respectively for the predicted short, medium, long term residual effects.

Table 4.9 Cliftonville DPD Option and Justification for Preferred Options

Preferred Cliftonville DPD Options	Rejected Options	Justification for Preferred Option	Justification for Rejected Options
Issue 1: The over-riding need for action in Cliftonville West			
<p>Option 1.1 Develop an over-arching policy across a wide spectrum of issues with the aim of addressing the identified 'key' problems in Cliftonville West.</p>	<p>Option 1.2 Leave the area to develop according to market forces with no intervention</p>	<p>Option 1.1 Option 1.1 identifies the need of action within the Cliftonville area. However without the provision of detailed plans and policy an assessment to the beneficial, or indeed adverse, impact of Option 1.1 is unclear. However, as Option 1.2 permits continued decline within Cliftonville, Option 1.1 is considered the preferred option despite this uncertainty.</p>	<p>Option 1.2 Cliftonville is in a state of decline. This spiral of deprivation and deterioration is unlikely to be resolved without policy intervention. In adopting Option 1.2 Cliftonville would be expected to see a marked decline against all of the SA Objectives.</p>
Issue 2: The adopted Cliftonville Policy on small flats			
<p>Option 2.1 The policy restricting one-bedroom flats as adopted in 2006 is appropriate and should continue to be implemented</p>	<p>Option 2.2 The policy is inappropriate and should be deleted</p> <p>Option 2.3 The policy restricting one-bedroom flats as adopted in 2006 is appropriate in principle but requires insertion of exceptions, as there may be circumstances where is appropriate to allow for smaller units of accommodation to be developed</p>	<p>Option 2.1 By restricting the development of one bedroom flats and bedsits in the Cliftonville area Option 2.1 will contribute in a beneficial manner to a number of the SA Objectives including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced transient population; • Improved diversity of the community structure; • Positive impact on the sense of place; and, • Maintained and enhanced character area. 	<p>Option 2.2 Will not restrict the development of one-bedroom flats and would contribute to, rather detract from, the spiral of deprivation in Cliftonville.</p> <p>Option 2.3 Due to the inclusion of exceptions under Option 2.3 one-bedroom flats will continue to be constructed.</p>
Issue 3: Retention of Family Housing			
<p>Option 3.1 To develop a policy to retain existing family housing within the area</p>	<p>Option 3.2 To continue to allow conversion of any properties in the area into smaller dwellings less suited to family occupation</p>	<p>Option 3.1 In protecting the existing stock of homes suitable for families Option 3.1 contributes to the stabilisation and diversification of the community structure. Furthermore Option 3.1 will contribute to continued sustainable mix of housing stock on the open market</p>	<p>Option 3.2 By permitting the redevelopment of family homes to smaller dwellings Option 3.2 will attract socially dependant and vulnerable people who tend to have transient tendencies. This will impact the sense of community negatively.</p>

Preferred Cliftonville DPD Options	Rejected Options	Justification for Preferred Option	Justification for Rejected Options
Issue 4: Size of Flats			
<p>Option 4.1 Continue using existing standards of 50m sq until resources available to carry out a full and robust review of the guidelines</p>	<p>Option 4.2 An alternative minimum standard should be set (between 60 and 80 m sq)</p> <p>Option 4.3 The amount of 'habitable space' should be considered rather than specifying a minimum floor area</p>	<p>Option 4.1 Option 4.1 at this time offers few gains in terms of sustainability. However, the intention to update the policy following a 'robust review' is appealing in the longer term. In completing this review the change in flat size policy will be informed and able to deliver positively against the SA Objectives.</p>	<p>Option 4.2 Whilst Option 4.2 is likely to have a positive impact on personal wellbeing it has been derived without proper consultation on the potential impacts. This failure to make an informed decision acts against sustainable principles. Furthermore by creating a larger minimal floor space for conversions there will be a negative impact on resource use, energy efficiency and climate change.</p> <p>Option 4.3 The impact of Option 4.3 is uncertain in terms of personal wellbeing. Furthermore it has been derived without proper consultation on the potential impacts. This failure to make an informed decision acts against sustainable principles.</p>
Issue 5: Design, Open Space and New Development			
<p>Option 5.1 Develop a policy to the effect that extensions to existing building to provide additional residential accommodation will only be permitted providing there is no material loss of existing garden or open space from the existing property, and that a suitable level of accessible amenity space can be provided for the units.</p> <p>Option 5.2 Develop a policy stating an indicative maximum density of new dwellings for the Cliftonville West area. This may be 50 units per hectare, or a lower figure (to be determined).</p>	<p>Option 5.3 Develop a policy and 'Security Checklist' to be complied with if planning permission is to be granted.</p>	<p>Option 5.1 Option 5.1 has a positive impact on protecting open green space. This in turn impacts positively on the protection of biodiversity, character of the area, housing type and sense of community.</p> <p>Option 5.2 By placing restrictions on housing density will encourage developers to construct mixed residential developments will attract a wide range of social groups. This will diversify and stabilise the community structure. Option 5.2 is also likely to contribute open green space and curtail the development of one-bedroom flats.</p>	<p>Option 5.3 By ensuring that planning permission is granted only when security has been considered will have a positive impact on crime and the fear of crime within the area. This will help build a sense of place and community.</p> <p>However concern that the policy option will overlap with existing Crime policy in Thanet means the option has been rejected.</p>

Preferred Cliftonville DPD Options	Rejected Options	Justification for Preferred Option	Justification for Rejected Options
Issue 6: Tourism			
<p>Option 6.1 To safeguard building currently use/potentially suited to use as quality hotel accommodation that will enhance and support the local tourism economy.</p> <p>Option 6.3 To draw up a criteria based policy to support proposals to upgrade existing tourist accommodation, or for the provision of new tourist accommodation.</p>	<p>Option 6.2 To identify and allocate sites or buildings within the areas suitable for tourist accommodation.</p> <p>Option 6.4 No specific policy regarding hotel accommodation in Cliftonville West renewal area is developed and market forces will determine the future use of property over and above normal planning considerations.</p>	<p>Option 6.1 Option 6.1 supports the re-establishment of the tourist industry in Cliftonville. In doing so the policy option allows for an efficient use of Brownfield sites, has the potential to contribute to education and skills provision and helps tackle unemployment. Furthermore the redevelopment of existing buildings is likely to contribute positively to the character of the area.</p> <p>Option 6.3 Through the use of criteria based policy Option 6.3 has the ability to focus development which can have a positive impact on the Cliftonville. Dependant on the criteria Option 6.3 could contribute significantly towards the SA Objectives.</p>	<p>Option 6.2 Whilst Option 6.2 supports the development of the tourist industry it may detract from the refurbishment and redevelopment of previous hotels and tourism related buildings which would be the preferred option in terms of sustainability.</p> <p>Option 6.4 Under Option 6.4 no provision is made for additional tourist accommodation in the future. Whilst market forces may still be sufficient to provide the additional capacity required it is uncertain. Furthermore without appropriate consideration the development of new hotels may be detrimental to the character of the area and does not support the concept of sustainable development.</p>
Issue 7: Traffic Management			
<p>Option 7.1 To require the provision of secure cycle storage within all new development or a communal cycle storage facility.</p> <p>Option 7.2 To require provision of additional car parking spaces per additional residential unit created by extensions to properties.</p> <p>Option 7.3 To refuse applications for parking provision in garden areas this would result in the loss of on-street parking spaces.</p>	<p>No rejected options.</p>	<p>Option 7.1 By encouraging cycling the dependency on private cars is reduced. This has the impact of reducing the pressure on existing parking provisions. Option 7.1 has additional benefits in terms of contributing positively to climate change, the environment and access to key facilities.</p> <p>Option 7.2 By ensuring extensions do not place additional pressure on existing parking facilities option 7.2 has a positive impact on parking provision in Cliftonville.</p> <p>Option 7.3 Option 7.3 also has a positive impact in protecting green space and the character of</p>	<p>No rejected options.</p>

Preferred Cliftonville DPD Options	Rejected Options	Justification for Preferred Option	Justification for Rejected Options
		the area. Also transforming front gardens into parking areas has a net negative impact on parking provision of the area as a whole.	
Issue 8: Refuse Storage			
<p>Option 8.2</p> <p>To develop a policy requiring refuse storage to be provided to the side or rear of a property in all new developments, and conversions where possible. If this is not possible, then appropriate storage should be provided at the front of the property, and be of a high standard of design to achieve minimal detrimental visual impact.</p>	<p>Option 8.1</p> <p>To develop a policy requiring that refuse storage be provided at the rear, to the side or within a development of conversion, to prevent further storage of waste at the front of properties.</p>	<p>Option 8.2</p> <p>Option 8.2 addresses the need to reduce the amount of domestic waste stored at the front of properties and at curb side and the associated negative impacts.</p> <p>As Cliftonville has a significant number of properties that can not store waste at the side or rear, for example flats and terraces, there are incidences where storing waste at the front of the property is unavoidable. By stipulating that in such cases waste must be stored with the minimal visual impact Option 8.2 would be expected to have a greater positive impact than Option 8.1</p>	<p>Option 8.1</p> <p>Whilst Option 8.1 would reduce the volume of waste stored at the front of properties and at the curb side the policy option does not make allowances for instances when this is not possible.</p>

Table 4.11 SA Summary of the Preferred Options against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

		Issue 1			Issue 2			Issue 3			Issue 4			Issue 5						Issue 6						Issue 7						Issue 8					
		Option 1.1			Option 2.1			Option 3.1			Option 4.1			Option 5.1			Option 5.2			Option 6.1			Option 6.3			Option 7.1			Option 7.2			Option 7.3			Option 8.2		
		Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)			Effect (+/,+,0,-,-)					
Timescale		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT
Cliftonville SA Objective	C1	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C2	U	U	U	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	0	0	0	+	+/+	+/+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C3	U	U	U	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C4	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C5	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C6	U	U	U	0	+	+/+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-/-	0	-	-/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C7	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-/-	0	+	+/+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
	C8	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C9	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	U	U

4.6 Summary Discussion on Preferred Options (Significant Effects)

This section provides a summary discussion on the Preferred Options informed by the SA and discussions by Thanet District Council with key stakeholders.

4.6.1 Key Issue 1: The Over-Riding Need for Action in Cliftonville West

Thanet has a history of social deprivation fuelled by long term economic decline. These issues have contributed to 'hotspots' of severe deprivation. Cliftonville West and Margate are two of the areas that suffer from high levels of social disparity and as a result the Cliftonville West Renewal Area (CWRA) was designated in 2005.

In designating this area, Thanet District Council has effectively recognised the need to address the trends in unemployment, an increasingly socially dependant population and a declining street scene. The inclusion of the Cliftonville DPD within the District's Local Development Framework (LDF) further supports this acknowledgment within the context of the reformed UK planning system. This SA, and in particular in undertaking Stage A (baseline data collection, plan, policy and programme review and identification of sustainability issues), supports the need to address the existing trends of social and economic poverty within the CWRA.

The policy options put forward against key issue 1 effectively presented a 'Do something' (Option 1.1) and 'Do nothing' (Option 1.2) scenario. Option 1.2 performed poorly against the Cliftonville DPD SA objectives as it failed to address any of the identified key sustainability issues and was assessed to be ineffective in preventing the declining social and economic trends.

The predicted effect of Option 1.1 against each of the nine Cliftonville DPD SA objectives was considered uncertain. This degree of uncertainty reflects the need for policy formulation to be sufficiently dynamic to respond to the range of challenges within the CWRA. The extent to which these policies may be successful in addressing these challenges cannot be predicted with certainty at this time. However, on the assumption that policy will target key sustainability issues for the CWRA, contributing positively to social, economic and environmental issues, it is considered to be the preferred option.

In reaching the decision to adopt a Cliftonville DPD and associated policy, a number of steps have been put in place to assist in the delivery of Policy Option 1.1. The portfolio of measures that sit within Option 1.1 will be developed further to ensure that the findings of the SA (particularly in terms of key issues) are factored into the policy.

Due to the need to develop the Option still further an assessment of the significant effects, as given below, should be considered in light of this uncertainty. It is however assumed that through Policy Option 1.1 there will be a positive contribution to all of the Cliftonville SA objectives.

Table 4.12 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 1: The Need for Action in Cliftonville

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Reduced unemployment rates and improved employment opportunities across a range of industrial and services sectors	-	Due to the time taken to develop and implement employment initiatives beneficial impacts would only be realised in the medium to long term	Incentives should include provisions for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible working; • On the job training.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	Policy Options 2.1 (The adopted Cliftonville Policy on Small Flats), 3.1 (Retention of family housing) and 4.1 (Size of flats) have been specifically developed to address the requirements of SA Objective C2. Option 1.1 is therefore considered to support the exiting plan options and has no significant impact.			
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Improved availability of a variety of housing types and tenures. Contributes to an improved street scene through the development of Brownfield sites and derelict buildings	-	Due to the time taken to develop and implement the housing policy beneficial impacts would only be realised in the medium to long term	Policy should place requirements on builders and developers to incorporate a range tenure and accommodation types within new developments
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Improved access to, and availability of, educational facilities	-	Due to the time taken to build new, and extend the capacity of existing, educational facilities beneficial impacts would only be realised in the medium to long term	Delivery mechanisms should be appropriate for the renewal area e.g.; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evening classes; • On the job training; • Apprenticeships.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	Reduced incidences of crime and the fear of crime	-	Due to the social infrastructure and community resources required the benefits are likely to be realised in the medium term	-
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	Improved sense of social cohesion and community	-	Due to the social infrastructure and community resources required the benefits are likely to be realised in the long term	-
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	Improved parking facilities	Increased opportunity for private car use in the area may contribute negatively to air and noise pollution	Improvements to the parking facilities can be realised within the short term	Improving the availability of parking facilities should be delivered as part of a integrated and sustainable transport solution that offers residents alternatives to private car ownership

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect		Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Contribute to new, novel and effective waste management solutions	-	Due to the time taken to develop and implement waste initiatives beneficial impacts would only be realised in the medium to long term	In line with the Waste Strategy for England 2007 Thanet District Council should consider the newly available incentives that can be used to improve waste management from domestic homes.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Deliver educational material on waste	-	Educational incentives can be delivered in the short term with benefits on waste production and management being realised in the medium term	-

4.6.2 Key Issue 2: The Adopted Cliftonville Policy on Small Flats

The economic decline of the Thanet District, caused in part by the failing tourist industry, has resulted in the fall of house prices within the CWRA. As a relatively inexpensive area to live, the area has a tendency to attract vulnerable people placing additional demand on small one bedroom flats and bedsits. This increasing demand for generally low quality housing has largely been met through the conversion of large Victorian houses that are abundant in the area.

The improved supply of one bedroom properties has also become an attraction to groups of people who are often socially dependant such as asylum seekers, lone parents and ethnic minorities. This has a negative impact on social cohesion, economic prosperity and employment levels. The dominance of one bedroom flats also has a constricting impact on the availability of other housing types that are more suited for family use.

In 2006, the District Council adopted a policy to restrict further proposals to develop one bedroom flats within the renewal area through its function as the planning authority. In delivering the new LDF, there is a need to review the application and requirement of the outstanding policy and to make adjustments as appropriate.

The baseline review as part of Stage A of the SA process highlighted that both the transient population and the elevated levels of one bedroom and small flats within the plan area remain prevalent and are likely to persist without intervention. The SA therefore supports the need for a policy to be in place at this time.

Of the three options put forward under Key Issue 2, Option 2.2 was dismissed as deleting the existing policy and not replacing it with an appropriate vehicle for the delivery of change in respect of the challenges within the CWRA would permit the uncontrolled development of one bedroom flats which may exacerbate the lack of suitable housing for all people within the region.

Options 2.3 and 2.1 were judged to deliver comparable benefits with both reducing the number of one bedroom flats and contributing positively to the balancing of housing availability within the CWRA. Whilst the inclusion of an exception to the existing policy (Option 2.3) appears to deliver additional flexibility, concerns over clarity and legal challenges associated with the exception was judged as a limiting factor in respect of its beneficial impact. The continuation of the existing policy (Option 2.1) was therefore deemed the most applicable and appropriate at this time.

The significant impacts, beneficial and negative, of the preferred option are given below including recommendations for further enhancement and mitigation.

Table 4.13 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 2: The Adopted Cliftonville Policy

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Option will help reduce the influx of vulnerable people and contribute to reducing the transient nature of the population. This demographic stabilisation would be expected to impact positively on levels of employment.	-	Benefits will only be realised in the long term and in combination with other plan policies	-
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	Option will directly restrict the development of one bedroom flats and bedsits in the plan area	Option will restrict the provision of homes currently under the highest demand.	The plan option will have an immediate impact on the planning applications for one bedroom flats and bedsits.	Regular inspections of existing rented accommodation for compliance with the Housing Act 2004 will help improve housing quality Leaflets describing tenant rights and landlord obligations will lead to improvements in housing quality
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Option will restrict the building of one bed room flats and will stimulate the construction of other accommodation i.e. 2 and 3 bedroom places.	Option does not promote the use of brownfield sites or derelict buildings Option does not endorse a range of tenure opportunities	Option will positively impact the range of housing types over the medium to long term	Policy should be supplemented by options addressing the need to support the regeneration of derelict building and brownfield sites. Policy should place requirements on builders and developers to incorporate a range tenure and accommodation types within new developments
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Option not expected to impact directly on educational facilities			

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect		Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	By reducing the transient nature of the population the option will contribute to reduced incidences of crime	-	Benefits will only be realised in the long term in combination with other plan options	-
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	Option will decrease the number of one bed flats and bedsits that are associated with transient populations.	-	The impact on the transient population will be realised in the long term in combination with other plan options	-
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	Small flats and bedsits increase the density of population with the plan area. Restricting the development of these accommodation types will effectively reduce the demand for parking spaces	-	The beneficial impacts will only be realised in the long term in combination with Traffic Management Options 7.1. 7.2 and 7.3	-
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Option not expected to impact directly on waste management			
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Option not expected to impact directly on waste education			

4.6.3 Key Issue 3: Retention of Family Housing

As highlighted by the adoption of plan Option 2.1, the trend within the CWRA has been to convert larger properties into smaller dwellings. This has had the impact of restricting the availability of housing suitable for family use within the renewal area.

The presence of families would be expected to contribute to stabilising the community structure, contributing positively towards reducing the transient nature of the resident population, improve social cohesion and reduce incidences of crime and antisocial behaviour. All of these issues have been identified during Stage A of the SA process as issues for the Cliftonville Area and therefore the SA process supports the decision to adopt a Family Housing policy.

Having identified the need to address the availability of family housing, the rejection of Option 3.2, in essence 'Do nothing', was immediate as it offered few benefits. Option 3.1, *'to develop a policy to retain existing family housing with the area'* was therefore deemed as the preferred option in terms of delivering against the SA Objectives.

The significant impacts, beneficial and negative, of the preferred option are given below including recommendations for further enhancement and mitigation.

Table 4.14 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 3: Family Housing

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Option will contribute to a stabilisation of the CWRA demographic structure. This demographic stabilisation would be expected to impact positively on levels of employment.	-	Benefits realised in the long term in combination with other policy options	-
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	Option will prevent the conversion of properties suitable for family housing to smaller accommodation types	Option will restrict the development of accommodation suited to existing demand	Benefit will be achieved in the short term to medium term	-
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Option will ensure that a range of properties remain within the area.	Option may restrict the redevelopment of derelict buildings by developers The policy fails to contribute to providing a range of tenure types	The benefit will be felt in the medium to long term as the areas accommodation mix is rebalanced. Policy will responded directly in combination of option 2.1	Policy should consider the inclusion of exceptions to ensure that the redevelopment of derelict and run down family housing is not prevented
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Option not expected to impact directly on educational facilities			
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	In diversifying the existing social structure and improving social cohesion, the provision of family housing will have a positive impact by reducing crime and the fear of crime within the area	-	The benefits of the plan option will be realised in the longer term in combination with other plan policies	-
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	In diversifying the existing community structure and improving social cohesion, the provision of family housing will have a positive impact by reducing the transient nature of the population	-	The benefits of the plan option will be realised in the longer term in combination with other plan policies	The retention of family housing should be supported by the establishment of social institutions such as community groups that will impact positively on social cohesion

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	Option not expected to impact directly on parking provision			
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Option not expected to impact directly on waste management			
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Option not expected to impact directly on waste education			

4.6.4 Key Issue 4: Size of Flats

Policy option 2.1 dramatically impacts on the ability for developers to build small one bedroom flats. However, the policy fails to consider the size or quality of other accommodation types. It is reasonable to assume that given the market forces and the existing demand for small one bed properties within the CWRA, developers and builders will seek to 'overcome' restrictions on one bed homes by construction of small two bed properties. It is unlikely that small, cramped and poor quality two bedroom homes will be effective in contributing to reducing levels of deprivation.

Policy options 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 therefore seeks to support the existing adopted policy (Option 2.1) by ensuring the flat sizes remain suitable, habitable and of higher quality. In the undertaking of the SA no clear distinction between the three proposed options was identified.

The SA has supported the continuation of the existing policy (Option 4.1) in light of the inclusion of a robust review of existing guidelines. It is felt that this will provide the most suitable policy for future development. The SA process has highlighted the potential merit of considering habitable area rather than floor space for future policy as considered by Option 4.3 and recommends that the review of existing policy should include novel ways of dealing with flat size.

The significant impacts, beneficial and negative, of the preferred option are given below including recommendations for further enhancement and mitigation.

Table 4.15 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 4: Size of Flats

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Improving the standard of accommodation in terms of size will contribute to a stabilisation of the population. This would be expected to have a positive impact on employment	-	The benefits will be realised in the long term and in combination with other plan policies	-
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	Option will significantly impact on the size of the future housing stock contributing positively to housing quality. Option will contribute to controlling the population density	-	The benefits will be realised in the medium to long term as the policy influences the available mix of accommodation within the area	Within the 'robust review' of existing guidelines appropriate time and consideration should be given to novel and innovative solutions including the use of habitable space as a replacement of floor space as the benchmark
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Option will contribute to maintaining a mix of accommodation types available within the area.	The policy fails to contribute to providing a range of tenure types	The benefits will be realised in the medium to long term as the policy influences the available mix of accommodation within the area	Policy should encourage a wide range of tenure options to be included within new build and redevelopment housing
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Option not expected to impact directly on the provision of educational facilities			
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	Option not expected to impact directly on crime or the fear of crime			
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	The improved standard of accommodation will have a positive impact on reducing the transient nature of Cliftonville population. This will have a cumulative impact on a number	-	The benefits will be realised in the medium to long term in combination with other policy options	-

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect		Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
		of deprivation indices including community structure, cohesion and diversity			
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	Option not expected to impact directly on parking provision			
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Option not expected to impact directly on waste management			
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Option not expected to impact directly on waste education			

4.6.5 Key Issue 5: Design, Open Space and New Development

The historic development of the area as a tourist destination placed significant pressure on the available space when prices were at a premium. This has resulted in just a limited number of public open spaces and green areas, which contribute positively to 'sense of place', community and the street scene. Option 5.1 identifies the future need to protect these spaces as part of the wider ambitions to prevent the cycle of deprivation and permitting sustainable development. The SA process therefore supports the adopted policy.

The abundance of small dwellings has caused a high population density within Cliftonville. As the population has a greater proportion of vulnerable and socially dependant people, the pressure placed on local infrastructure has had a negative impact on the provision of care and services. In contributing to the reduction in the density of the renewal area, Option 5.2 is supported by the SA as it will contribute positively to reversing the existing social and economic trends.

Option 5.3 to develop a policy and 'Security Checklist' to be compiled before planning permission can be granted was found to have beneficial impacts on crime and the fear of crime. The SA therefore strongly supports the adoption of Option 5.3 as it uses design to support long term sustainable solutions. Thanet District Council have however taken the decision not to adopt Option 5.3 as it would replicate policy included within the Crime and Disorder Strategy 'From Audit to Action'.

Whilst the SA accepts the importance that plan options are compatible and complementary to existing plans and programmes, it recommends that through communication with local stakeholders, the CWRA is considered in detail within any wider Thanet policy to target specific causes of crime and antisocial behaviour.

The significant impacts, beneficial and negative, of the preferred options are given below including recommendations for further enhancement and mitigation.

Table 4.16 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 5: Design, Open Space and New Development

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Options will reduce the competition for local jobs as the population density is brought under control	-	Impacts will be felt in the long term in line with other policy options	
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	Options will contribute to the creation of mixed developments and a reduction in small low quality housing	-	Impacts will be felt in the long term in line with other policy options	Consider the inclusion of exceptions where an extensions would contribute to a significant improvement in lifestyle for poor and social deprived households
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Options will contribute to the creation of mixed developments that support a range of tenure and property types	-	Impacts will be felt in the long term in line with other policy options	-
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Option not expected to impact directly on the provision of educational facilities			
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	Ensuring that open and community spaces remain accessible will contribute positively to sense of place and community cohesion	-	Impacts will be realised in the short, medium and long term in combination with other plan options	Ensure that social infrastructure such as street lighting is introduced to improve the safety of crime hotspots. Ensure that the related plan polices target the key divers for high crime in the area
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	Improving the areas visual appeal by protecting open areas will encourage residents to reside in the area for longer reducing the transient nature of the population	-	The benefits will be felt in the long term in association with other plan options	-
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	Option not expected to impact directly on the provision of parking facilities			

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Option not expected to impact directly on the provision of waste management solutions			
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Option not expected to impact directly on the provision of waste education			

4.6.6 Key Issue 6: Tourism

The economic success and decline of the Cliftonville area has been linked with the success of the tourism industry. During the early 20th Century as a popular UK destination, grand Victorian homes, hotels and other tourist facilities were under construction. The period of decline that followed at the end of the 20th and early 21st Century however has resulted in the area's spiralling decline as the demand for tourist services steadily fell.

Recent attempts by Thanet District Council to bolster and rejuvenate the tourist industry in the area is seen to be vital in combating the deprivation within Cliftonville through attracting economic development, employment opportunities and increased house prices. The SA therefore accepts and supports the need to address tourism within the Cliftonville DPD. Of the four options put forward in the Issues and Options paper, Option 6.4 was associated with high levels of uncertainty and therefore is not supported. Options 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 all exhibited similar benefits against the SA objectives.

In terms of impacting upon the transient nature of the area, the impact of the plan options is complex. In developing and improving the existing tourism industry, the seasonality of employment in the area will increase and potentially magnify the in and outward movement of people. It is felt however, due to the high levels of existing unemployment within the area, that in reality this impact is likely to be relatively limited. Furthermore, as a synergistic benefit, the growth of the tourism industry will spark economic investment and improved facilities for the local residents.

The significant impacts, beneficial and negative, of the preferred options are given below including recommendations for further enhancement and mitigation.

Table 4.17 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 6: Tourism

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Option will contribute to the creation of large numbers of construction jobs in the short and employment in the service industry in the medium to long term	Seasonal work will create fluctuations in employment rates over the yearly cycle	The beneficial impacts will be realised in the short, medium and long term as the tourist industry re-establishes in the area	Policy should include the requirements to source employment local within deprived areas
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	By safeguarding large properties suited from hotel accommodation the supply of suitable properties for conversion to smaller dwellings will be limited	May limit the availability of family housing	The impact will be realised in the medium to long term as the ability for the provision of small one bed flats is exhausted in line with option 2.1 and 3.1	-
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Option will encourage the regeneration of derelict land and vacant properties	-	Benefit will be realised in the short, medium and long term	-
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Job creation created is association with the tourist industry will provide educational opportunities and generally improve the communities skills base	-	Benefits will be felt in the medium to long term	Provision of criteria based policy should include requirements to source local employment and skills and to provide suitable education for those workers
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	Option not expected to impact directly on crime and the fear of crime			
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	-	The seasonality of the employment opportunities will contribute to and increased transient population	This will be realised in the medium to long term as the tourism industry re-establishes	Additional policy on employment opportunities for local residents should be introduced
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	The criteria based approach should include the provision of suitable parking facilities with new developments	The additional numbers of visitors will place existing parking facility under increased pressure	Both adverse and beneficial effects will be realised in the medium to long term as the tourist industry establishes	Sustainable transport provisions should accompany plans to develop the tourist industry within Margate and surrounding areas. This includes transport locally and

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect		Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
					strengthening transport links regionally, nationally and internationally.
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Criteria based policy should incorporate the requirements to contribute to sustainable waste management of construction activities and operational management	Increased tourist population will contribute to increased waste generation. This will be largely seasonal	Impacts will be felt in the medium and long term	-
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Option not expected to impact directly on the provision of waste education			

4.6.7 Key Issue 7: Traffic Management

From the baseline review, the CWRA was found to have low levels of car ownership in comparison to local and national levels. However, due to the low off-road provisions for car parking and the terraced nature of much of the accommodation in the area, the availability of car parking spaces has been identified as a key issue within the renewal area.

All three options proposed in the Options and Issues Report contribute to addressing the parking problems within the area. The SA in particular considers the adoption of cycle storage facilities (Option 7.1) supportive of the sustainability agenda by providing a carbon free, low cost transport opportunity for local residents.

The significant impacts, beneficial and negative, of the preferred options are given below including recommendations for further enhancement and mitigation.

Table 4.18 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 7: Traffic Management

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect		Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Option not expected to impact directly on employment			
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	Option not expected to impact directly on the construction of bedsits and small low quality flats			
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Option not expected to impact directly on the type of housing and available tenure types			
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Option not expected to impact directly on educational provisions			
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	Option not expected to impact directly on crime and the fear of crime			
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	Option not expected to impact directly on the transient nature of the resident population			
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	Adopted options will impact positively on the availability of parking	-	The beneficial impacts will be felt in the short term but will become magnified over the longer time	Transport related policy should consider the provision of cheap sustainable transport systems that will replace the requirements for private car ownership reducing the demand on local transport systems and car parking

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Option not expected to impact directly on waste management			
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Option not expected to impact directly on the provision of waste education			

4.6.8 Key Issue 8: Refuse Storage

In line with the declining economic and social condition of the CWRA, the street scene has suffered as properties have become neglected and run down. The need to address this as a key issue was identified as part of the SA Stage A process and addressed practically through the Refuse Storage Issue within the Issues and Options Report.

Following the assessment of the options against the SA Objectives, Option 8.2 was deemed the most likely to deliver the greatest and most sustainable benefits. This is due to the ability for Option 8.2 to have a greater impact on flats which are abundant within the CWRA.

The significant impacts, beneficial and negative, of the preferred option are given below including recommendations for further enhancement and mitigation.

Table 4.19 Predicted Effects and Mitigation for Key Issue 8: Refuge Storage

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect		Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	Option not expected to impact directly on employment			
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	Option not expected to impact directly on the construction of bedsits and small low quality flats			
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	Option not expected to impact directly on the type of housing and available tenure types			
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	Option not expected to impact directly on educational provisions			
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime Cliftonville West Renewal Area	Option not expected to impact directly on crime and the fear of crime			
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	An improved street scene will have impact positively on appeal of the area. This may contribute to a falling transient population	-	Beneficial effects will be realised in the long term in combination with other plan policies	-
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	Reduced storage of refuge bags at the curb side that may reduce parking capacity	-	Beneficial effect will be realised in the short term	-
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	Option will deliver a waste management strategy that is suited to the dominate accommodation type in the Cliftonville Area	-	Effect will be felt in the short to medium term as the policy is implemented and enforced.	-

SA Objective		Predicted Nature of Effect	Predicted Nature of Effect	Commentary/ Explanation <i>Note predicted nature of effect, how, who and where it will impact</i>	Enhancement and mitigation
		Beneficial	Adverse		
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	Through educational provisions the adopted option will raise awareness of waste issues	-	Effects will be felt in the medium to long term as residents' attitude to waste is achieved.	District Council should consider the new incentives included within the Waste Strategy 2007 for England to educate and impact on residents waste habits.

5 Mitigation

5.1 Introduction

Mitigation may be defined as a measure to limit the effect of an identified significant impact or, through the most successful application, avoid the adverse impact altogether. It is common practice that a range of mitigation measures are employed to offset an impact, few issues being reconciled through one measure in isolation

5.2 Employing Mitigation Measures

Mitigation provides the opportunities to not only lessen adverse effects, but also to promote or enhance beneficial effects. This has been the approach adopted for the mitigation measures outlined in the preceding tables which illustrate a number of proposals to be incorporated into the plan as follows:

- Mitigation measures delivered through modifications to options and the adoption of new options which incorporate the more sustainable aspects of options, whilst eliminating those aspects which are less sustainable;
- Examination of linking policies to maximise opportunities for beneficial synergistic or cumulative plan effects which strengthen the overall beneficial impact of the Cliftonville DPD;
- Developing a remit within which the plan options are to be delivered i.e. criteria to guide the delivery of the Cliftonville DPD during its implementation;
- Evaluating the strategic level at which the Cliftonville DPD may have influence and recognising other planning documents in delivering the principles of the DPD;
- Mechanisms to monitor the effects of the plan such that an appropriate range of responses may be delivered for unpredicted adverse effects.

The above tables illustrate the range of mitigation measures which have been put forward at this point in time. It is proposed that the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) be used to monitor the effective delivery of the plan, adopting the SA Framework indicators for measurement purposes. The AMR and indicators should also provide the Platform for developing mitigation measures, responding to adverse effects as the plan guides the effective delivery of the regeneration of the CWRA.

6 Monitoring

6.1 Introduction

In evaluating the requirement for monitoring, it is useful to refer to the SEA Directive which confirms that

'Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes...in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial actions'¹²

Furthermore, the SA Report should contain a 'description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring'¹³. As described in the mitigation section above, it is critical that the significant adverse effects of the Cliftonville DPD are monitored. This provides for an appropriate level of empirical evidence through which planning responses may be made and that beneficial effects are monitored to maximise the benefits of the plan.

6.2 Delivering Monitoring

It is recognised that the most appropriate vehicle for monitoring is likely to be the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and this is proposed via the SA Framework Indicators included within this SA Report. Comments were invited on the SA Framework during the Stage A consultations and these comments have been responded to in respect of amendments to the indicators to allow a more robust monitoring process. Notwithstanding, comments are also invited on this Stage C Report with a view to developing the monitoring programme. In particular, views are sought on the validity of an annual monitoring of the plan and whether further indicators should be proposed to reflect the Preferred Options.

¹² Article 10.1

¹³ Annex 1 (i) (SA/SEA Stage E ODPM Guidance)

7 Summary

Thanet District Council is currently developing the Cliftonville Development Plan Document (DPD) in response to the new system of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act makes Sustainability Appraisal (SA) a requirement for LDFs including DPDs. It is a requirement that the SA incorporates the provisions of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

This Sustainability Appraisal Report presents the findings of Stages A and B of the SA process, and so satisfies the requirements of Stage C, in accordance with the provisions of the SEA Directive and Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) Guidance on SA. This Sustainability Appraisal Report has therefore been produced to support stakeholder engagement in the development of the Cliftonville DPD.

The SA has sought to systematically 'test' the performance of the Cliftonville DPD and its individual objectives and policies against sustainable development criteria. This has been achieved through developing SA Objectives, informed by an appreciation of the baseline conditions encountered within the Cliftonville West Regeneration Area (CWRA), a review of local, national and international plans programmes and policy and the identification of key sustainability issues, as part of the SA Stage A.

In all, seven key sustainability issues were identified for Cliftonville. These complement those detailed within the Thanet District Core Strategy. In response to the identified issues, nine SA Objectives were developed. The purpose of the SA objectives is to enable plan options to be assessed against the sustainability objectives. The nine Cliftonville SA objectives are considered in addition to the 25 SA Objectives identified as part of the Core Strategy. Once compiled the SA Objectives were complemented by a number of indicators, targets and decision making criteria through which the SA Framework was developed.

The SA Framework was used to evaluate tensions between the SA Objectives and the plan objectives. The DPD objectives were determined as being compatible with both the Cliftonville DPD and Core Strategy SA Objectives, although it was acknowledged that to a certain extent, the degree of environmental, social and economic change is a function of how the policy options are to be delivered across the CWRA.

Following the development of the plan objectives, Thanet District Council undertook an optioneering exercise to aid the development of policies for incorporation into the Cliftonville DPD. A series of issues were identified, against which the plan options could be formulated.

Matrices were used to allow a transparent and auditable process in evaluating the effects of plan options. Summary matrices have been prepared and are included within this report to illustrate how the SA process has been applied to the development of the Cliftonville DPD. The officers at Thanet District Council retained the ultimate decision as to what plan options should be pursued, however, both the SA and stakeholder engagement were considered key aspects guiding the decision making process.

The SA process has supported the selection of Preferred Options for inclusion in the Cliftonville DPD. Stage B made provision for a consideration of ways in which adverse effects of delivering the DPD could be mitigated and beneficial effects exploited.

The matrix-driven process employed during the Issues and Options phase was used to review the Preferred Options. Each matrix, one produced for each of the Preferred Options, recorded the nature of the predicted effect i.e. beneficial / adverse or unknown, whether the effect may be considered significant and time frame during which the effects are likely to be sustained, i.e. short, medium or long-term. The matrices measured the performance of the Preferred Option against each of the SA objectives.

The overall purpose of the Cliftonville DPD is to contribute to the area's regeneration. The area has long been attributed to social and economic poverty and is considered to have

been locked in a spiral of deprivation. The intention of the Cliftonville DPD is to break the existing trends promoting economic, social and environmental prosperity in the area.

It is recognised that to achieve a reversal of the current negative trends for CWRA, the plan options must target a range of issues and as a consequence represents an opportunity for the SA process to contribute positively to the area's regeneration. What is evident from the overall SA is that the most substantial benefits accruing from the policies within the DPD will occur as a result of the cumulative effects of all the policies being implemented together.

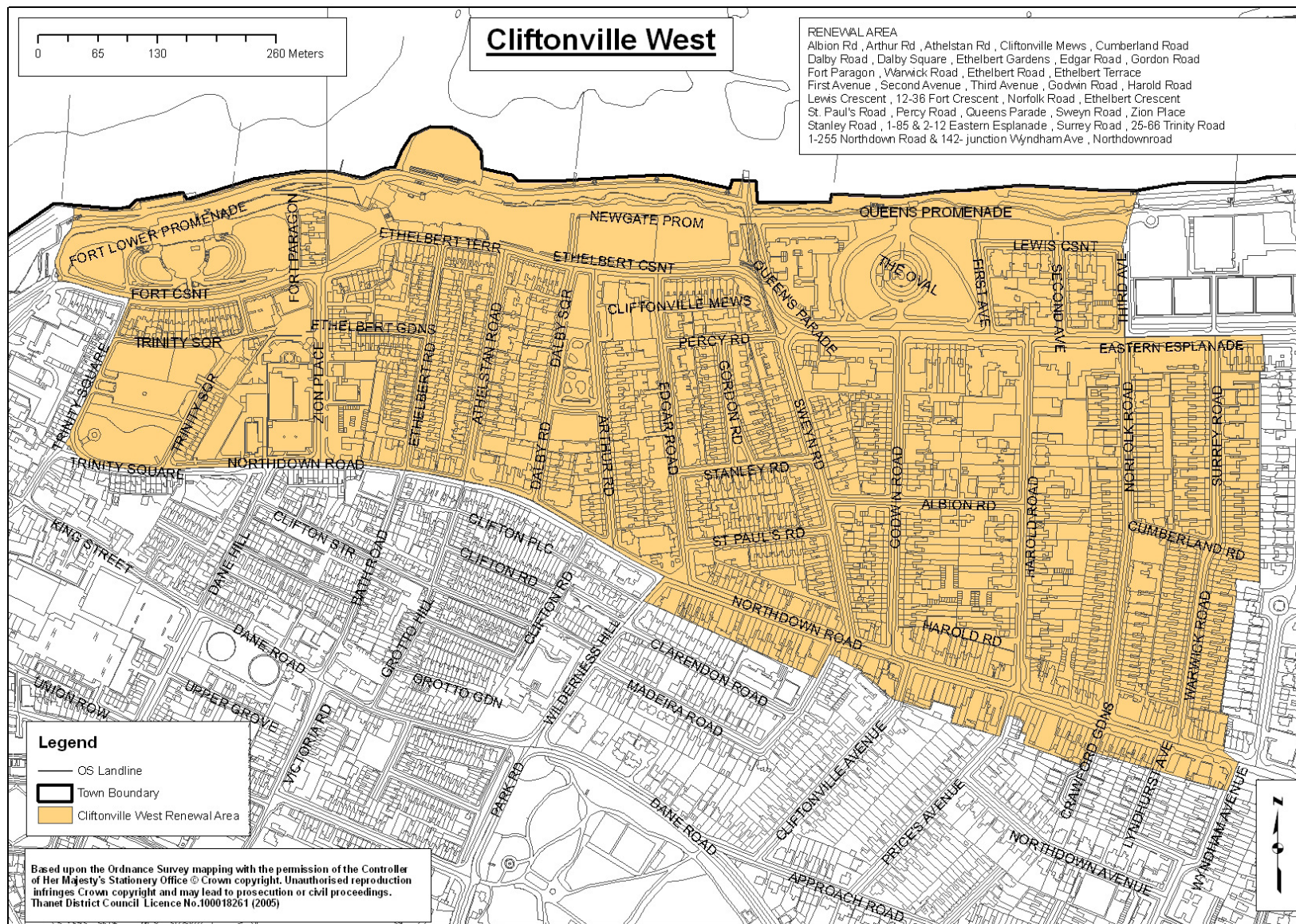
This SA Report will be issued for stakeholder consultation (see Appendix D). Following consideration of comments received, the SA Report will be submitted to the Secretary of State as part of the evidence base accompanying the DPD.

If there are significant changes or new additions to the final draft of the Cliftonville Strategy which could have sustainability impacts then these must be appraised and the results documented in an amended SA Report, prior to submission to the Secretary of State. However, if the final draft document is simply a refinement of the Preferred Option Draft, further sustainability appraisal may not be necessary.

Appendix A

**Supporting Baseline
Information**

A1 Cliftonville West Renewal Area



Appendix B

**Planning and
Sustainability Appraisal
Frameworks**

B1 Related Planning Framework

B1.1 Cliftonville Planning Context

Policy, Plans and programs	Key objectives and targets relevant to Cliftonville DPD	Implications for the Cliftonville DPD and SA
Regional		
Integrated Regional Framework 2004: A Better Quality of Life in the South East	<p>Sets regional objectives, which organisations can use to achieve economic development that benefits people and protects and improves the environment.</p> <p>Objectives are organized under the headings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress which recognizes the needs of everyone; • Effective protection of the environment; and, • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth. <p>Each of the 25 objectives is complemented with indicators to enable monitoring of progress against objectives.</p>	<p>Important to reflect the regional objectives in DPD. Indicators are useful benchmarks for considering monitoring.</p> <p>SA to consider the adoption of indicators used in the Regional Framework as basis to developing local specific objectives and targets.</p>
Local		
Local Plan	<p>The Thanet Local Plan identifies issues and opportunities in the area and the councils view of how to the district to develop covering. A number of the objectives and policy have a direct impact on the development of Cliftonville including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development and Regeneration; • Housing; • Transportation; and • Community Facilities. 	
Area Renewal	<p>Targeting the areas of highest depravity where the poorest private housing conditions exist Area Renewal program has the following planned outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the infrastructure and building of the area; • Assist local residents and businesses to achieve an improved socio-economic environment; • Commence partnership activity to attract funding, resources and support for the future of the area; • Link the Renewal Area process to the wider regeneration in Central Margate. <p>Cliftonville West has been identified as a renewal area with the key objectives to:</p>	<p>Cliftonville West renewal area objectives to inform Cliftonville DPD. Useful to focus regeneration needs to areas of highest deprivation.</p> <p>SA objectives to consider the reason for the renewal area designation.</p>

Policy, Plans and programs	Key objectives and targets relevant to Cliftonville DPD	Implications for the Cliftonville DPD and SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with property owners to encourage them to improve and maintain the standards of their properties; • Work with landlords and property owners to ensure that there is an improvement of housing standards in the private rented sector; • Get previously empty properties and derelict land back into use; • Improve general amenities in the area, through social and environment improvements; • Encourage all residents to participate and take pride in the area and towards their community ; and, <p>Encourage employment opportunities and economic prosperity.</p>	
<p>Council Policy and supplementary planning guidance for residential accommodation in Cliftonville West Renewal Area, 2006</p>	<p>Sets out the case for restricting 1 bedroom flats/bed-sit accommodation in Cliftonville and Margate as these types of accommodation are associated with problems of deprivation including crime, fear of it and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The policy has an important role in restricting increase of accommodation that would serve to carry on the deprivation cycle.</p>	<p>Ensure that policy is considered and incorporated in DPD.</p> <p>SA objectives to support policy as part introducing social and economic sustainability to Cliftonville as a whole.</p>

B1.2 Review of International through to Local Thanet Plans, Policies and Programmes

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
International				
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)	<p>ESDP considers that there are strong links and impacts from urban development and spatial organisation on sustainable development, as well as on environmental quality, energy consumption, mobility, health and quality of life.</p> <p>The ESDP put forward three spatial policy guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; 2. Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and 3. Sustainable development, prudent management and production of nature and cultural heritage. 	<p>The ESDP does not contain targets. It sets a number of guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and decisions with implications for spatial development must not have negative impacts on sustainable development; • Spatial planning should balance public interest between the objectives of social cohesion and sustainability and need of competitiveness and market imperatives; • Conservation of the rich diversity of European territory is paramount; and • Spatial planning should be a tool for combating local and global climate change. 	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS)	<p>The ESDS focuses on four key-priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; 2. Addressing threats to public health; 3. Managing natural resources more responsibly; and 4. Improving the transport system and land use. 	<p>The ESDS sets a number of headline indicators to meet its priorities. These are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health; • Manage natural resources more responsibly; and • Improve the transport system and land-use management. 	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) 1992	The aim of the Habitats Directive is to create a coherent European ecological network known as Natura 2000. This network will consist of a series of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which will protect habitats and species of Community interest.	Concerns flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance. Seeks to establish a framework of protected areas, and ensure biodiversity.	Plan policies should support the objectives of the directives. Where a DPD or SPD impact on an environmentally designated site, especially if that site is of international importance, under the EC Habitats Directive Article 6 it will require an Appropriate Assessment.	Reflect objectives of the directives in the SA framework.
European Biodiversity Strategy	Aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. A range of objectives is identified under four themes: 1. Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; 2. Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; 3. Research, identification and monitoring of information; and 4. Education, training and awareness.	No specific targets identified.	No direct implications.	Key European Context.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1999	The ultimate objective of the Convention is “to achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system.”	Does not include any targets.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.
Waste Framework Directive 92/43/EEC and daughter directives e.g.; Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	Waste production should be minimized through the promotion of clean technology and reusable or recyclable products. Where the possible secondary raw materials should be recovered from waste by recycling, reuse and reclamation or any other process, as well as used to produce energy. Waste should be managed with minimal environmental impact.	Advocates the use of a waste hierarchy – Reduce, reuse and recycle.	Implications for general waste management policies and also policies relating specifically to the waste energy facility.	Reflect objectives of the directives in the SA framework.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
European Biodiversity Strategy 1998	This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity reduction or losses and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the European Union (EU).	No specific targets identified.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.
Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds	The Birds Directive provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds in the European territory of Member States. Requires measures to preserve a sufficient diversity of habitats for all species of wild birds. To conserve the habitat of certain particularly rare species and of migratory species.	Conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. Seeks to establish a framework of protection and ensure biodiversity. Targets are set by the Member States at national, regional and a local level.	Where a DPD or SPD impact on an environmentally designated site, especially if that site is of international importance, under the EC Habitats Directive Article 6 it will require an appropriate assessment	Relevant at national, regional and local scale.
EC Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	This directive expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater with the prime objective of achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline. Water management based on river basins.	All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological and chemical status by 2015. By 2010 ensure adequate contribution from key sectors to the recovery of costs of water services.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale. Take measures to maintain or restore all waters to be detailed in regional and local plans.	Reflect objectives of the directive in the SA framework.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
<p>Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive - 1996/61/EC</p>	<p>The Directive contains basic rules for integrated permits, which cover the whole environmental performance of Plants i.e. emissions to air, water and land, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, risk management, etc. The permits must be based on the concept of Best Available Technique (BAT).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to receive a permit an industrial or agricultural installation must comply with certain basic obligations. In particular, it must: • Use all appropriate pollution-prevention measures, namely the best available techniques (which produce the least waste, use less hazardous substances, enable the recovery and recycling of substances generated, etc.); • Prevent all large-scale pollution; • Prevent, recycle or dispose of waste in the least polluting way possible; • Efficient energy use; • Ensure accident prevention and damage limitation; and • Return sites to their original state when the activity is over. 	<p>Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.</p>	<p>Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.</p>
<p>Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage</p>	<p>The Convention contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage, its integrated conservation, the control of excavations, the use of metal detectors and the prevention of illicit circulation of archaeological objects, and the dissemination of information.</p>	<p>It was ratified by the UK in September 2000, and provides for a broad definition of 'archaeological heritage' that includes 'structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.</p>	<p>Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.</p>	<p>Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.</p>

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
National				
River Basin Planning Strategy: Water for Life and Livelihoods (Consultation), EA - Jan 2005	RBMP are the key management unit of the Water Framework Directive. The RBMP objectives of the Strategy are; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a more integrated, long-term approach to river basin planning and management; 2. Work closely with partners and provide increased opportunity for stakeholder involvement; and 3. Aim to achieve environmental, social and economic benefits concurrently. 	Publish River Basin Management Plans by the end of 2009. Ensure appropriate reference to the Water Framework Directive in Planning Policy Statements.	Direct regulation of abstraction from and emission to the water environment. Economic instruments – taxes, grants and incentives. New emphasis on collaborative agreements – land use planning and regeneration policies. Links between land use planning and River Basin Management Planning.	Must address the requirements of the Strategy and Water Framework Directive for integrated, long-term approach and environmental, social and economic benefits.
The Wildlife and Countryside act 1981	The Act makes it an offence (with exceptions) to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests; • Intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed in Schedule 5; • Prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals; and, • Pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade) any wild plant listed in Schedule 8. The Act also provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and requires surveying authorities to maintain up to date definitive maps and statements, for the purpose of clarifying public rights of way.	No specific targets	The DPD and SPD must put in place systems that encourage and support the Act and the protection of animals	The SA must ensure the protection of animals as detailed within the act and the duties in terms of SSSI are met

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<p>Habitats Regulations for England and Wales (amended) 2007</p>	<p>The Regulations came into force on 30 October 1994, and have been subsequently amended. 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 2007 amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; • Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>Appropriate Assessment needs to be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which:</p> <p>a) either alone or in combination with other plans or projects would be likely to have a <i>significant effect</i> on a European Site, and b) is not directly connected with the management of the site for nature conservation.</p>	<p>SA will need to consider if there is a requirement for an appropriate assessment of DPD.</p>
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</p>	<p>The aim of the action plan is to conserve and enhance biological diversity in UK and to contribute to the conservation of national and global biodiversity and include the following aims to maintain and, where practicable, to enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; • Internationally and nationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; • Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of Kent; • The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats, where this has diminished over 3 recent decades and, • Public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. 		<p>The plan documents must make provisions for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>The SA should ensure the protection of existing biodiversity and support the development of new areas of conservation</p>

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<p>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England (2002) (Defra)</p>	<p>The strategy builds on the Biodiversity Action Plan and aims to embed biodiversity in policy and decisions and society as a whole. It addresses the following issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture - encouraging the management of farmland and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity; • Water – whole catchment approach to wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands; • Woodland – management and extension of woodland to promote enhance biodiversity and quality of life; • Marine and Coastal Management – to achieve sustainable use and management of coasts and seas using natural processes and eco-system based approaches; and, • Urban areas – biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>The plan documents must support the aims of biodiversity policy across the key issues</p>	<p>The SA must support the strategy by addressing and supporting each o the key issues</p>
<p>Rural Strategy 2004, DEFRA - Jul 2004</p>	<p>The strategy reviews the Rural White Paper, 2000 after the creation of Defra in 2001. It sets out a new devolved and targeted approach to rural policy and delivery over the next 3-5 years. There are three priorities for rural policy;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and social regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need; 2. Social justice for all – tackling rural social exclusion and providing fair access to services and opportunities; 3. Enhancing the value of our countryside – protecting the natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap in productivity by 2008; • Improve accessibility of services for rural people; • Production of a second generation Local Public Service Agreement; • Provide affordable housing; and • Make the countryside more accessible and promote sustainable tourism. 	<p>There is a new PPS on sustainable development in rural areas including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion. • Effective protection and enhancement of the environment. • Prudent use of natural resources. • High and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	<p>Strategic priorities for creating Sustainable Communities apply equally in rural and urban areas.</p>

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<p>Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH – 1999)</p>	<p>Strategy is largely an action plan for tackling poor health and improving the health of everyone in England, especially the worst off.</p> <p>Addresses inequality with a range of initiatives on education, welfare to work, housing, neighbourhoods, transport and the environment, which will help improve health.</p>	<p>By 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least a fifth; • Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke and related diseases in people under 75 by at least two fifths; • Reduce the death rate from accidents by at least a fifth and to reduce the rate of serious injury from accidents by at least a tenth; • Reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least a fifth; and • Increased education and training for health. 	<p>DPD and SPD should support the provision of health care facilities where appropriate.</p>	<p>Consider sustainability objectives that aim to improve human health.</p>
<p>The Planning Response to Climate Change, (ODPM - Sep 2004)</p>	<p>Provides planning professionals with an overview of current thinking and state of knowledge on planning response to climate change.</p> <p>It aims to stimulate planners to look for new strategies to respond to climate change in partnership with developers and the wider community.</p> <p>It aims to strengthen policies that will mitigate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>LPA's must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiar with the UK's commitment to its climate change programme; • Actively involved in regional climate change studies; • Identifying areas at risk of flooding and unstable land on the DPD and SPD; • Recognise the availability of water resources in formulating development plans; • Include climate change sensitive policies on biodiversity and landscape. • Set a context in which there is less need for travel; • Set out a framework for minimizing greenhouse gas emission from waste management; and • Consider an integrated framework for climate sensitive built developments. 	<p>Climate change sensitive development checklist sets out the role of SA and EA in assessing development plans, DPD and SPDs for climate change considerations.</p>	<p>Consider efforts to respond to climate change in the framework</p>

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<p>The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (DTI - Mar 2005)</p>	<p>The strategy key themes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living Within Environmental Limits - Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations; 2. Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society - Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all; 3. Achieving a Sustainable Economy - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised; 4. Promoting Good Governance - Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity; and 5. Using Sound Science Responsibly - Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values. 	<p>The Strategy introduces a set of high-level indicators; the <i>UK Framework Indicators</i> to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas shared across the UK.</p> <p>There will also be a mix of indicators, targets and performance measures in the individual strategies for the UK Government, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The UK Government Strategy includes all 20 of the <i>UK Framework Indicators</i> and a further 48 indicators related to priority areas.</p>	<p>The DPD and SPD will have to take into account the Key Objectives and targets of the strategy.</p> <p>The Strategy states that it must be implemented by working across departmental boundaries and through all levels of government.</p> <p>Development must be focused on long-term solutions, ensuring we get the full environmental, social and economic dividend for money spent.</p>	<p>This Strategy is the highest level plan for sustainable development.</p> <p>All aspects of this strategy must be reflected fully within the appraisal process.</p>
<p>Waste not, Want not - A Strategy for tackling the waste problem in England December 2002</p>	<p>Provides a robust and long-term economic and regulatory framework for waste management.</p> <p>Invest in new waste facilities and a package of measures to boost the progress on sustainable waste management.</p> <p>Provide additional funding accompanied by radical reform of delivery structures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow waste growth from 3% to 2% per annum; • Boost the national recycling rates to at least 45% by 2015; • Divert significant amounts of waste from landfill; • Increase choice for industry, Local Authorities and households over how waste is managed; • Stimulate innovation in waste treatment; and • Reduce damage to the environment while increasing resource productivity. 	<p>Waste management strategy to be incorporated into waste policies within the DPD and SPD.</p>	<p>SA should include indicator relating to waste. Will also need indicators on re-use, recycling and recovery of waste as well, to demonstrate the movement away from disposal.</p>

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Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales	Describes a vision for managing waste and resources better. Sets out changes needed to deliver more sustainable development.	Key targets include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill 85% of 1998 levels by 2005; • Recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% of household waste by 2010 and 33% by 2013; and • Restrict the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. 	Waste management strategy to be incorporated into waste policies within DPD and SPD.	SA will include indicator on minimization of waste. Will also need indicators on re-use, recycling and recovery of waste, to demonstrate the movement away from disposal.
Waterways for Tomorrow, (DEFRA – 2000)	Key objective to promote of waterways, encouraging their use and development.	Maximise the opportunities the waterways offer for leisure and recreation; as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration and for freight transport. Encourage the innovative use of waterways such as water transfer and telecommunication.	Useful in context of regeneration master plans, as well as plan policies for regeneration, leisure and recreation, tourism, heritage and culture, natural environment and transport.	Assess opportunities to include promotion of waterways in the SA framework.
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, (DEFRA – 2002)	The Strategy builds on the Biodiversity Action Plan, 1994 and aims to embed biodiversity in policy and decisions and society as a whole. It addresses the following issues; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture – encouraging the management of farmland and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity; 2. Water – whole catchment approach to wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands; 3. Woodland – management and extension of woodland to promote enhance biodiversity and quality of life; 4. Marine and Coastal Management – to achieve sustainable use and management of coasts and seas using natural processes and eco-system based approaches; and 5. Urban areas – biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. 	Strategy aim to provide biodiversity considerations are embedded in all sections of public policy. Sets out key species for concern in different environments. Aims to bring 95% of SSSI's into favorable condition by 2010 Aims to reverse the decline of farmland birds.	Inclusion of policies to preserve wildlife habitats.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies on the natural environment.

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Air Quality Strategy for the UK. Working together for clean air, (DETR - Jan 2000)	<p>Aims to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term.</p> <p>Sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be regularly monitored.</p>	Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in Aug 2002.	Consider use of policies to improve Air Quality.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies on air quality.
Energy White Paper: meeting the energy challenge 2007	<p>The Energy White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to changing circumstances and address the long term energy challenges faced now and in the future including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel. 	<p>The paper sets four policy goals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and, To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	DPD and SPD need to include energy strategy.	The SA needs to take account of the long term aspirations and targets. Energy indicators should be included in the SA Framework
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England. First Government Response, DEFRA March 2005	<p>The government is trying to implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion. It takes into account all sources of flooding, embedding flood and coastal risk management across a range of government policies and reflecting other relevant government policies in policies and operations of flood and coastal erosion risk management.</p> <p>It aims to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce threat to people and their property; Deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit consistent with government sustainable development principles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress stakeholder engagement at all levels of decision making; Revise risk management and scheme appraisal guidance; Complete revision of PPG25 into PSS format; Add flood risk assessment question into Standard Planning Application; Make Environment Agency a Statutory Consultee; Incorporate sustainable buildings code; Increase the use of multi-objective schemes in rural areas; and Undertake pilot studies for integrated urban drainage. 	Flood risk assessment will become a more important part of planning policies. There will be increased emphasis on integrated systems and multi-objective schemes.	The SA should consider the direct and indirect implications of the plan policies on flooding coastal issues at all sites and in particular at sites of environmental designation.

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<p>PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM –2005)</p>	<p>Sustainable development is identified as the key principle underlying planning. Planning is charged with addressing sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; • Contributing to sustainable economic development; • Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; • Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and, • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, livable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 	<p>No specific target.</p>	<p>Key policy context.</p> <p>More effective community involvement is a key element of the Government's planning reforms.</p>	<p>Check that the government's aims for sustainable development are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</p>
<p>PPS: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1</p>	<p>Planning and Climate Change sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.</p>	<p>No specific target</p>	<p>DPD and SPD should ensure that development is developed with the lowest carbon emission that is reasonable</p>	<p>SA should ensure the contribution to, both positively and negatively of plans to cut or increase carbon emissions</p>
<p>PPG 2 Green Belts (ODPM –1995)</p>	<p>The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The purposes of Green Belts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; • To prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; • To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; and • To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. 	<p>No specific target.</p>	<p>Key policy context.</p>	<p>Consider in SA.</p>

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PPS 3 Housing, (ODPM-2000)	Underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live.	Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should aim to meet the Government's objectives in regional spatial strategies and local development documents, and through individual planning decisions.	Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the DPD and SPD.	Sustainability appraisal should inform plan policies in order to ensure that housing is distributed and located in a way which contributes to sustainable development.
PPG 4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (ODPM –1992)	<p>One of the Government's key aims is to encourage continued economic development in a way which is compatible with its stated environmental objectives.</p> <p>Requires that development plans contain clear land-use and locational policies for different types of industrial and commercial development and positive policies to provide for the needs of small businesses.</p> <p>Mixed uses are encouraged where appropriate in scale of development, the nature of the use of the site and location.</p>	No specific target.	<p>Through the DPD and SPD planning authorities should ensure that there is sufficient land available which is readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure. They should also ensure that there is a variety of sites available to meet differing needs.</p> <p>The DPD and SPD should identify areas of under-used or vacant urban land and indicate their appropriate alternative uses, including industrial and commercial uses.</p>	The SA must balance the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality.

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<p>PPS 6 Planning for Town Centers, (ODPM –2005)</p>	<p>The government’s key objectives for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by planning for growth and development of existing centres and promoting and enhancing existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</p> <p>The main town centre uses are; retail, leisure and entertainment, offices, arts, culture and tourism. Housing will also be important as an element of mixed use schemes.</p>	<p>A sequential test must be applied to any proposals to develop main town centre uses outside of existing town centre designations.</p>	<p>The DPD and SPD should implement the government’s objectives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a hierarchy and network of centres; • Assess the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is capacity to accommodate them; • focus development in existing centres and identify appropriate sites for development; and • Promote town centre management. 	<p>Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</p>

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PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, (ODPM –2004)	<p>Key national objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of: • Thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities; • Sustainable economic growth and diversification; • Good quality, sustainable development that respects local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; • A high level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources. • To promote more sustainable patterns of development and support an urban renaissance; • To make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions and, over the long term, reduce the persistent gap in growth rates within and between the regions; and • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. 	No specific targets.	Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on Sustainable Development in Rural Areas.	Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.
PPG 8 Telecommunications (ODPM -2001)	Overall objective is to facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum.	No specific targets.	Plan policies should consider the location of new communication systems.	Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.

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PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, (ODPM –2005)	The Government's objectives for conserving and enhancing biological diversity are to promote sustainable development, conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology and contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity.	No specific targets.	Consider impact of any development on designate protected sites, species and areas of nature conservation interest. Local plans should identify relevant international, national and local nature conservation interests. They should ensure that the protection and enhancement of those interests is properly provided for in development and land-use policies.	Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Ensure that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development.
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, (ODPM –2005)	The overall government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. The government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.	Guidance on sustainable waste management, and criteria for siting facilities.	Plan policies on waste management facilities will have to adhere to these guidelines. Strategic Environmental Assessment required under regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.	Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in SA framework.
PPS11 Renewable spatial development	Sets out the procedural policy on the nature of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and focuses on what should happen in preparing revisions to them and explains how this relates to the Act and associated regulations.	No specific targets.	Utilise the RSS as defined in the strategy.	SA framework to ensure that RSS has contributed appropriately to the DPD and SPD.
PPS12 Local Development Frameworks	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	Details the policy for the preparation of documents that contribute to the LDD.	Must be complied in order to comply with policies to enable inclusion in the LDF.	SA framework to ensure suitability for the LDF.

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<p>PPG13 Transport, (ODPM –2001)</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on transport, which states that when preparing development plans local authorities should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage pattern of urban growth to make fullest use of public transport and focus generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to public transport interchanges; 2. Locate day to day usage facilities in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; 3. Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased development for housing and other uses at locations which are accessible by public transport, walking, etc 4. Ensure development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, etc. recognising this may be less achievable in some rural areas; 5. In rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services. Encourage better transport provision in the countryside; 6. Ensure strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other. Consider linkage of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities; 7. Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys; 8. Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighborhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses; 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on transport.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</p>
<p>J:\123000\123968-00\4 INTERNAL P... SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT ISSUE 01 04 08A.DOC</p>	<p>9. Ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies, traffic management schemes and the design of</p>	<p>Page B19</p>		<p>Ove Arup & Partners Ltd Issue April 2008</p>

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PPG 14 Development on unstable land	Sets out the broad planning and technical issues to be addressed in respect of development on unstable land.	No specific targets set.	Must incorporate guidance to works as appropriate.	SA must ensure full alignment with guidance where applicable.
PPG 15 Planning and The Historic Environment, (ODPM –1994)	National policy outlines the role of the planning system in the protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment, by regulating the development and use of land whilst reconciling the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment.	No specific targets.	Plan policies should seek to protect historic environment.	Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in SA framework.
PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning, (ODPM –1990)	National guidance states that where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance will not always be so clear cut and planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development	No specific targets.	Plan policies should seek to protect archaeological remains.	Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in SA framework.

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<p>PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, (ODPM –2002)</p>	<p>Government objectives for open space, sport and recreation are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting an urban renaissance – creating local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities; 2. Supporting a rural renewal - the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas; 3. Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion - well planned and maintained open spaces and recreational facilities can improve people's sense of well being in the place they live and act as a focal point for community activities; 4. Health and well being - open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages; and 5. Promoting more sustainable development - by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used sports and recreational facilities are well served by public transport. 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance open space, sport and recreation.</p> <p>Consider the baseline for the quantity and quality of open space and range of types of open space and include relevant policies to ensure open spaces are attractive and accessible to all.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</p> <p>Consider sustainability objectives that aim to improve the amount and quality of open space in the city.</p>
<p>PPG19 Outdoor advertisement control</p>	<p>Explains that the main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help those involved in outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive environment in cities, towns and the countryside.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Plan policies should seek to follow guidance.</p>	<p>Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in SA framework.</p>

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PPG20 Costal Planning	Guidance covers the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension. It discusses types of coasts, policies for their conservation and development and policies covering risks of flooding, erosion and land instability, as well as coastal protection and defence. It outlines policies for developments which may specifically require a coastal location, including tourism, recreation, mineral extraction, energy generation and waste water and sewage treatment plant.	No specific targets.	Plan policies should seek follow guidance.	Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in SA framework.
PPS 22 Renewable Energy - 2004	<p>The government's policy on renewable energy will contribute to sustainable development objectives by ensuring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; 2. Effective protection of the environment; 3. Prudent use of natural resources; and 4. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>Government objectives in relation to renewable energy are set out in full in the Energy White Paper.</p>	The Government has set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on Renewable energy.</p> <p>Consider how the DPDs and SPDs can contribute to national targets.</p> <p>Plan policies should promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>Policies should promote the use of renewable energy and may include a certain percentage of energy in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy schemes.</p>	Consider sustainability objectives that aim to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.

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PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control – 2004	<p>In accordance with national policies, the Government expects LPAs to adopt a strategic approach to integrate their land use planning processes with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution, as far as it is possible and practicable to do so. The overall aim of planning and pollution control policy is to ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land (and in particular encouraging reuse of previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites). Within this aim, polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned, and subject to such planning conditions, that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already affected by contamination.</p>	No specific targets.	Plan policies will need to take account of national guidance in terms of decisions on specific developments, and broad spatial policy in terms of minimizing pollution levels.	Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in SA framework. This is particularly important for transport assessments.
PPG 24 Planning and Noise - 1994	<p>The planning system should ensure that, wherever practicable, noise-sensitive developments are separated from major sources of noise (such as road, rail and air transport and certain types of industrial development). It is equally important that new development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses. Where it is not possible to achieve such a separation of land uses, local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise.</p>	No specific targets.	Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on planning and noise. Plan policies should protect noise-sensitive land uses. The Secretary of State considers that housing, hospitals, schools and areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise nuisance, and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason, should generally be regarded as noise-sensitive development.	Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in SA framework.

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Planning for biodiversity as climate changes (2007) – Guidance note	The Guidance advocates the integration of biodiversity policy to be fully integrated into spatial planning strategies and that environmental partners should be fully encouraged to share information.	No specific targets	The SPD and DPD should attempt to fully integrate biodiversity into spatial plans	The SA should ensure that biodiversity policy is integrated in plan objectives
Guidance for local authorities on implementing the biodiversity duty (Defra)	The guidance provides advice for local authorities to meet the duty to have due regard for the environment in everything they undertake including; policy and strategy. Management of controlled land and buildings, infrastructure and development and education	No specific targets	The SPD and DPD must ensure that Thanet District Council are meeting the duty to have due regard for the environment	The SA must ensure that the duty is met
Regional				

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
<p>Better Quality of Life from the South East: The Regional Sustainability Framework</p>	<p>The framework details the sustainable development objectives for the south East:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home; 2. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities; 3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the rest; 4. To stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas; 5. To raise educational and achievement levels across the Region and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skill needed to find and remain in work; 6. To reduce crime and the fear of crime; 7. To create and sustain vibrant communities; 8. To encourage the development of, and participation in, culture, sports and the arts; 9. To improve efficiency in land use, through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, and encourage urban renaissance; 10. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve; 11. To maintain and improve the water quality of the Region's rivers and coast; 12. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases; 13. To conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity 14. To protect, enhance and encourage enjoyment of the countryside; 15. To reduce road traffic and congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice 16. To maintain, enhance and make accessible the historic environment and assets of the region 17. To achieve sustainable waster resources management 18. To reduce the risk of flooding that would be detrimental to public well-being, the economy and the environment 	<p>The Framework details the sustainable development indicators along with directional targets.</p>	<p>DPD and SPD should observe and comply with the frameworks sustainable objectives.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that the DPD and SPD will contribute to the sustainable development indicators in a positive direction.</p> <p>Key regional context</p>
<p>J:\123000\123968-00\4 INTERNAL PALETTE OF DATA\REPORTS\STAGE B\CLIFTONVILLE\CLIFTONVILLE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT ISSUE 01.04.08A.DOC</p>	<p>19. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p> <p>20. To increase energy efficiency</p>	<p>Page B25</p>		<p>Ove Arup & Partners Ltd Issue April 2008</p>

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
South East Regional Housing Strategy 2006 onwards	<p>Aims for everyone in the South East to live in a decent home. To achieve this aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the building of more homes, with an increase in the proportion of social rented housing; 2. Make decent all social housing stock by 2010; and 3. Improve the quality of private sector housing focusing on the worst location vulnerable households with children. 	<p>The strategy sets out priorities, criteria, targets and actions to meet the strategic themes.</p> <p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fund 20% affordable housing in the South East's three designated growth areas: Milton Keynes & Aylesbury Vale, Ashford and Thames Gateway; • Funding for new affordable housing in small villages with populations of less than 3,000 at the same levels as in 2004-05 and 2005-06 (720 units across the two years); • schemes of more than 200 units should be referred to design review at an early stage of development; and • all homes funded by the Board must meet the 'very good' EcoHomes environmental sustainability rating 	<p>The DPD and SPD should observe and comply with the strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that the DPD and SPD are in-line and contribute towards the strategy and the key targets</p>
'No time to waste' - South East Regional Waste Management Strategy March 2004	<p>The volume of waste in the South East region is growing at over 3% per annum, currently producing over 25 million tonnes of waste per annum. The main policy themes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste minimization; 2. Recycling and composting; 3. Other recovery and diversion from landfill; 4. Landfill; 5. Self-sufficiency; 6. Market development and advocacy; and 7. Inter-regional links. 	<p>Policy targets include reducing the growth of all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2020.</p> <p>Achieve targets for improving waste recovery, recycling, composting, provide for continuing but declining landfill capacity.</p>	<p>Waste management strategy to be incorporated into the waste policies of the DPD and SPD.</p>	<p>SA will include indicator on minimization of waste. Will also need indicators on re-use, recycling and recovery of waste as well, to demonstrate the movement away from disposal.</p>

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<p>Minerals Strategy</p> <p>Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance, South East – Regional</p>	<p>The Regional Minerals Strategy sets out a regional framework up to 2016 for the development of minerals such as chalk, clay, sand and gravel; raw materials which are important for both the manufacturing and construction industry by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the development and construction of sustainable construction practise; 2. Effective management of mineral extraction; 3. The need and use of primary aggregates should be reduced; 4. Advocated the need to adopt long-term statutory recycling and recovery targets; and 5. The supply of construction aggregates in the South East should be met from a significant increase in supplies of secondary and recycled materials. A reduced contribution from primary land-won resources and an increase in imports of marine-dredges aggregates 	<p>Development plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage development projects to use construction materials that reduce the demand for primary minerals wherever practical. • Promote a model shift to increase the proportion of minerals and derived manufactured products transported into and with the region by rail/or air 	<p>The mineral strategy to be incorporated into the policies of the DPD and SPD.</p>	<p>Minerals strategy to be cross reference with transport and waste management objectives as part of SA indicators.</p>
<p>The South East Plan - Regional Spatial Strategy</p>	<p>Sets out a framework for the region’s development for the next 20 years, to 2026. It complements other regional strategies, such as those for economic development and public housing investment and, by including an Implementation Plan, has a strong focus on delivery.</p> <p>The Plan’s core objectives are to balance continuing economic and housing growth with rising standards of environmental management and reduced levels of social exclusion and natural Resource consumption.</p>	<p>Numerous targets are given across the different policy’s relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development; • Climate Change; • Resource use; • Sustainable construction; • Infrastructure; • The use of public land; • Inter regional links; • Urban focus and renaissance; • Addressing inter regional disparities; • Green belt and strategic belts; • Supporting an ageing population; • Character and quality of life; and • Housing supply 	<p>DPD and SPD must demonstrate conformity with RSS.</p>	<p>The indicators and targets in the RSS are a usefully framework in forming the DPD and SPD and the SA baseline.</p> <p>Key regional context.</p>

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<p>Harnessing the Elements - South East Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy May 2003</p>	<p>The objective of the policies is to promote a more sustainable pattern of energy use and generation while ensuring that development does not harm the region's environment or the quality of life of its people by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting measures that will conserve energy; 2. Increase the use of renewable energy sources and support more local, small scale and dispersed pattern of generation; 3. Encourage the incorporation of high standards of energy efficiency in all development; 4. Development plans should include policies and proposals for the development of combined heat and power (CHP) schemes and encourage the integration into major development of CHP and district heating infrastructure; 5. Setting minimal regional targets for electricity generation from renewable resources; 6. Contributing to the achievement for the regional and sub-regional targets from land-based renewable energy; and 7. Support developments that support the principle of renewable energy that has a minimal effect on landscape, wildlife and amenity. 	<p>Numerous targets are given across the different policies.</p>	<p>The DPD and SPD should incorporate the energy and renewable energy objectives of the policy.</p>	<p>SA to include indicator on energy usage and use of renewable energy.</p>
<p>'From crisis to cutting edge' Draft regional transport Strategy</p>	<p>The Regional Transport Strategy is the regional framework that will ensure that the investment programmes of local authorities, transport providers and other key stakeholders in the transport sector complement and support the wider regional objective of delivering a more sustainable pattern of development. This is achieved by 19 policy statements.</p>	<p>Local transport plans should develop innovative approaches to public transport in rural areas. Priority will be given to transport systems that support the delivery of the spatial strategy. Local transport plans should include plans and proposals to facilitate sustained economic growth, environmental enhancement and promote social inclusion.</p>	<p>The DPD and SPD should observe and comply with the strategy as well as linking to regional and national strategies.</p>	<p>The provision of transport systems and in particular the provision of public transport and alternatives should be included in the SA framework.</p>

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<p>Destination South East – Tourism and related sport and recreation</p>	<p>The vision for tourism recognises the value of the industry to quality of life in the South East and contends that its contribution to the spatial development of the South East can be significantly enhanced for the good of the region.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out to deliver the following aims over the period to 2026:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasise the sub regional priorities (Thames Gateway, The Coastal Strip, South Downs and New Forest Proposed, Milton Keynes and Ashford, Thames Valley, Oxford and western Oxfordshire); 2. Seek opportunities to diversify the economic base of the region’s costal resorts, while consolidating and upgrading tourism facilities in ways which promote higher value activity, reduce seasonality and support urban regeneration 3. Seek opportunities to promotes tourism and recreation based rural diversification should be encouraged where they provide jobs for local residents and are of a scale and type appropriate to their location; and 4. Opportunities should be sought to protect upgrade existing and develop new, regionally significant sporting facilities in the region in accordance with the facilities strategies produced by the national governing bodies for sport. 	<p>Numerous targets are given across the different policies.</p>	<p>DPD and SPD should prevent inappropriate development, co-ordinate management and environmental initiatives and Identify land for particular types of tourism related development. Also Identifying necessary infrastructure investments.</p>	<p>SA framework to reflect local plan objectives in setting indicators in the SA framework.</p>

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England Rural Development programme (South East Regional Chapter)	<p>England Rural Development Plan in the South East: Regional Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect and enhance distinctive; landscapes, countryside character and historic environment; 2. Safeguard and enhance the diversity of habitats and species of the region; 3. Ensure appropriate management of woodland and water resources; 4. Promote environmentally friendly farming; 5. Exploit niche markets for high value products; 6. Ensure economic activity is sustainable; 7. Develop collaborative marketing initiatives; 8. Encourage diversification of the rural economy and stimulate related activities; 9. Build on market opportunities to develop local employment that is accessible to all; 10. Improve provision of and accessibility of essential services; 11. Ensure that the skills of the workforce match existing and potential business opportunities; and 12. Promote understanding of the countryside and rural issues. 	Identifies key areas for examination during development of the South East regions rural areas including plan and policy suggestions, good practice comments and strength, weakness, opportunities and threats analysis. Also provides broad regional rural objectives	Should consider objectives and incorporate as possible to align with regional objectives.	The overviews of rural elements are useful for framework targets. Aspirations, objectives to inform SA indicators.
Integrated regional Framework for the South East	The Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) establishes a shared regional vision and set of objectives, which organisations can use to achieve economic development that benefits people and protect and improves the environment. This is an update of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) published in June 2001.	Identifies 25 key objectives along with indicators and targets.	Ensure that documents are informed and contribute towards targets set.	Useful for setting SA indicators

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<p>A Framework For Economic Prosperity.</p> <p>Regional Economic strategy 2006-2016</p>	<p>The Regional Economic Strategy adopts three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Competitiveness – assisting more businesses to operate internationally and maximising the South East’s share of foreign direct investment; increasing the region’s stock of businesses; maximising the number of people ready for employment at all skill levels, and ensuring they are equipped to progress in the labour market; 2. Smart Growth – lifting underperformance through; ensuring sufficient and affordable housing and employment space of the right type and size to meet the needs of the region; reducing road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, promoting public transport; and 3. Sustainable Prosperity – supporting quality of life through reducing CO² emissions attributable to the South East and increasing the contribution of renewable energy to overall energy supply in the region; reducing per capita water consumption; achieving measurable improvements in the quality, biodiversity and accessibility of green space, open space and green infrastructure; and enabling more people to benefit from sustainable prosperity across the region. 	<p>The Strategy adopts three headline targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an average annual increase in Gross Value Added per capita of at least 3%; • Increase productivity per worker by an average 2.4% annually, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016; and • Reduce the rate of increase in the region’s ecological footprint (from 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2003, currently increasing at 1.1% per capita per annum), stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 201 	<p>The DPD and SPD should observe and comply with the strategy contributing to targets were possible.</p>	<p>Use economic proprieties to inform the SA indicators.</p>
<p>Sustainable communities in the South East Building for the future.</p>	<p>Strategy consider the key challenges to sustainable communities in the South East under the keys themes;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing supply; 2. Affordability of housing; 3. Transport; 4. Skills and the labour market; 5. Tackling deprivation and renewing communities; and 6. Community engagement and partnership working. 	<p>Action plans to tackle key challenges consider the roles of local and regional planning documents and agencies.</p> <p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Must ensure that SPD and DPD contribute to the regional strategy of sustainable communities.</p>	<p>Cross reference key regional and local challenges to providing sustainable communities to inform suitable SA framework indicators.</p>

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The South East Plan Policy EKA4: Urban renaissance of the coastal towns	Policy EKA4 is to encourage a new economic impetus throughout coastal towns including regeneration, diversification of economies and environments notably in Margate, Folkestone and Dover. Also to encourage development using the Kent international Airport as a catalyst	No specific targets	Should incorporate policy objectives into plan documents	Should support Policy objectives in SEA objectives
Sub Regional				
Community Strategy- Vision for Kent (April 2006)	<p>Strategy details how we will improve the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the county of Kent over the next 20 years focusing on 9 themes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic success that is shared by all; 2. Learning for everyone; 3. Healthy lifestyles; 4. Modern social and health care services; 5. A better environment; 6. Communities that feel safe and are safe; 7. Kent Communities; 8. Keeping Kent moving; and 9. Enjoying life in Kent. 	The strategy sets out priorities, criteria, targets and actions to meet the strategic themes.	The DPD and SPD should observe and comply with the strategy	The SA should ensure that the DPD and SPD are in-line and contribute towards the strategy and SA framework incorporates objectives as appropriate.

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<p>Local Transport Plan for Kent 2006-11</p>	<p>The LTP aims to provide a choice in the transport network and reduce dependency on the private car, thereby improving accessibility for the whole community and protecting the environment. In doing so 10 key objectives have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accessibility; 2. Demand Management; 3. Environment, Heritage and Communities; 4. Health; 5. Integration; 6. Keep Kent Moving; 7. Road Safety; 8. Sustainable Regeneration; 9. UK Connections; and 10. UK Gateway. 	<p>The Kent LTP headline targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10% increase (from 58%) by 2011 in the number of households within 30 minutes traveling time of a hospital by public transport; • A 5% increase (from 88.9%) by 2011 in the number of households within 15 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport; • A reduction in average vehicle speeds on Kent's roads in residential areas by 10% by 2011; • A 2% increase per year in bus patronage on 2003/4 levels; • A 6% improvement in bus punctuality by 2011; • A 38% increase in cycling on 2003/4 levels by 2011; • Restraining Kent wide traffic growth to less than 2% per annum; and • A 10% increase in the use of sustainable transport modes for journeys to school by 2011. 	<p>DPD and SPD need to contribute to key targets of the LTP.</p>	<p>Ensure the DPD and SPD are aligned with the LTP and objectives are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>

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<p>Learning for life, improvement for all. Education Development Plan 2002 - 2007 (Year 2004-05 Update)</p>	<p>“Learning for Life- Improvement for All” identifies that ‘Education, skills and learning are the key to personal success an fulfilment, and to the future prosperity and quality of life in Kent’. The commitments are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To attract, support and reward the very best teachers; 2. To help all schools to improve performance but target those few which are not fully developing children’s abilities; 3. Early years provision is essential and to develop the social skills of children and give them the best start to education; 4. Secondary schools should work together to provide the maximum degree of choice for young people in their area, ensuring all students have access to a curriculum that is best suited to their needs; 5. To ensure that every child is supported to fulfil his or her potential; 6. To help schools to become centres for their communities; and 7. To create responsive structures to tackle underachievement and extend the potential of all pupils. 	<p>The development plan sets out priorities, criteria, targets and actions to meet the strategic themes.</p>	<p>The DPD and SPD should observe and comply with the strategy</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that the DPD and SPD are in-line and contribute towards the strategy</p>

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Kent County Council Equality Strategy April 2007 – March 2010	<p>The Strategy sets out how the Council will promote equality and community cohesion and tackle unfair discrimination in Kent incorporating the Council's Disability, Gender and Race equality schemes., The strategy focuses primarily on five priority outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal and inclusive services and information for all, regardless of age, disability, gender, faith, race or sexual orientation; 2. Creative opportunities for participation and involvement in service planning and decision-making; 3. Work with our partners to ensure the county's most vulnerable groups feel safe and free from harassment; 4. Enhance the quality of our intelligence and monitoring systems, to ensure we can target disadvantage in the county where action is most needed; and 5. Maintain our reputation as an excellent employer. 	Equality impact assessments to be incorporated as part of the DPD and SPD.	The DPD and SPD should observe and comply with the strategy.	The SA should ensure that the DPD and SPD promote the outcomes of the Strategy and incorporate Equality impact assessments as appropriate.
Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to set out how the KWP intends to manage municipal solid waste arising over the next 20 years focusing on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategy Objectives and Policies; 2. Resource Management; 3. Partnerships; 4. Education and Engagement; 5. Waste Minimisation and Re-use; 6. Recycling and Composting; 7. Residual Waste Management Services; 8. Energy Recovery; 9. Disposal to Landfill; and 10. Waste transfer Facilities. 	No specific targets.	Waste management strategy to be incorporated into the waste policies of the DPD and SPD.	SA will include indicator on minimization of waste. Will also need indicators on re-use, recycling and recovery of waste as well, to demonstrate the movement away from disposal.

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<p>The Kent Environment Strategy and Progress Reports</p>	<p>The Kent Environment Strategy has been developed to present the environmental issues affecting the whole county, bringing together a collective response in a single document. It identifies Key challenges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change; 2. Changing rural economy; 3. Global markets; 4. Transport and traffic; 5. Development pressure; and 6. Environmental pollution 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>The DPD and SPD should take in to account the challenges of strategy.</p>	<p>The DPD and SPD should take in to account the challenges of strategy.</p>
<p>The Kent Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>The aim of the action plan is to conserve and enhance biological diversity in Kent and to contribute to the conservation of national and global biodiversity.</p>	<p>To maintain and, where practicable, to enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; • internationally and nationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; • Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of Kent; • The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats, where this has diminished over 3 recent decades. <p>To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>To identify priorities for habitat and species conservation in Kent and set realistic targets and timescales for these.</p>	<p>Ensure that SPD and DPD aligns with BAP</p>	<p>Ensure that DPD and SPD encourage conservation and offer protection to areas and species of high conservation importance as identified in the action plan.</p>

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Kent County Council School Organisation Plan December 2004	The School Organisation Plan (SOP) is a statutory plan, the key purpose of which is to set out how Kent County Council as Local Education Authority intends to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient education provision within its area in order to promote higher standards of attainment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Education Development Plan for Key Stages 1,2,3 and 4 (school age children) on attainment in English, Mathematics, Science, ICT and across the curriculum; Increasing participation in learning by young people and adults; Achievement of basic skills and Level 2, 3 and 4 qualifications; 93.6% of 16 year-olds achieving five or more GCSE A*-G) passes by summer 2003 (also PSA target); and 65% of children looked after by KCC gaining at least one GCSE. 	Must contribute to the national and regional plans and policies towards education.	Useful for establishing SA baseline and education indicators.
Kent economic report- A review of the local economy and its Social and Environmental Context 2004	The 'Kent Economic Report 2004' to provide a snapshot of how the economy of Kent is performing against regional and national benchmarks. The report also provides additional contextual information on social and environmental indicators to provide an overview of the "economy – society – environment" aspects of sustainable development.	No specific targets set.	Provide regional benchmarks for economic development.	Useful for establishing SA baseline for economic indicators.
CAMS Stour catchments	To manage water resources in a sustainable way by providing a structured approach to water resources management in the Stour Catchment. It recognises the needs of abstractors, river users and the environment.	<p>Maintain and improve river quality and water resources.</p> <p>Improve and protect the natural environment (including biodiversity).</p>	Ensure suitable measures are taken to protect the aquatic environment from pollution and over abstraction.	SA to include indicators on the impact DPD and SPD could have on the aquatic environments (coastal and inland).
North East Kent European Marine Sites Management Scheme and Action Plan 2007-2012	The management plan details actions for the management of the north east coastline under 5 management action types; planning, review, on-ground, monitoring, interpretation and awareness.	Specific objectives are separated between the relative authorities and groups who are responsible for their delivery	The plan documents should support the actions of the management scheme	The SA should ensure the actions are supported by the SA framework
Canterbury City Council Local Development Framework	Canterbury City Council are in the process of developing its own LDF through the production of a Core Strategy and related DPD and SPD documents. These documents will also be subject to Sustainability Appraisals	Targets and indicators will become available over time	The plan documents should consider any cross boundary issues and address them appropriately	The SA should ensure the cross boundary issues are considered

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Dover District Council Local development Framework	Dover District Council are in the process of developing its own LDF through the production of a Core Strategy and related DPD and SPD documents. These documents will also be subject to Sustainability Appraisals	Targets and indicators will become available over time	The plan documents should consider any cross boundary issues and address them appropriately	The SA should ensure the cross boundary issues are considered
East Kent Partnership strategy 2005-2015	Details priorities for the area in terms of development and tackling deprivation. Priorities include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosperous inclusive community • Quality Places • Positive cultural identity • Competitive and diverse economy • Successful and aspirational workforce • Secure quality investments • Fully integrated transport • Quality environment • Communications 	No specific targets	Support the objectives and priorities of the Partnership	The SA to reflect and support priorities
Thanet District Council Transport plan 2005-2011	Key Strategic Themes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintaining and improving community safety; 2. Improving health and social welfare; 3. Rejuvenating the city's economy; 4. Protecting and enhancing the environment; 5. Enhancing image and raising aspirations; 6. Creating a learning city; 7. Reinvigorating the housing market; and 8. Improving transport. 	Detailed objectives, baselines and actions are provided in this strategy, covering the key strategic themes indicated.	Ensure that SPD and DPD aligns with transport plan.	The SA should inform the evolving objectives of the transport plan. Must also consider the targets and objectives set in subsequent documents and policies.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
<p>Thanet District Adopted Local Plan 2006</p>	<p>The Local Plan identifies the issues and opportunities that are arising in the area and sets out the Council's views on how they would like to see the area develop over a period of time covering the key areas of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Development & Regeneration; 2. Housing; 3. Town Centres & Retailing; 4. Transportation; 5. Design; 6. Heritage; 7. Tourism; 8. Sport & Recreation; 9. Countryside & Coast; 10. Rural Settlements; 11. Nature Conservation; 12. Environmental Protection; and 13. Community Facilities. <p>The four main development proposals are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued emphasis on employment development; 2. The development of a new town centre at Westwood; 3. The development of additional housing in the Westwood area; and 4. The promotion of mixed-use developments. 	<p>The Plan takes into account national, regional and county planning policies and guidance across the key areas.</p> <p>Key targets of success are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in unemployment in Thanet to that of the corresponding Kent average, during the Plan Period; • An increase in average wages in Thanet to that of the Kent average by 2011; • An increase in GDP in Thanet to match the Kent average GDP, during the Plan Period; and • A reduction in the percentage of retail expenditure by Thanet residents outside the District to 25% of the gross retail expenditure by 2011. 	<p>Ensure that SPD and DPD support achieving the key targets as well as targets identified in the key themes.</p>	<p>The SA should inform the evolving objectives of the Local Plan / LDF.</p> <p>Key local context.</p>
<p>Thanet District Council Housing Strategy 2006 - 10</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy helps realise the effect a fundamental improvement in choice, supply, quality and accessibility of housing available to Thanet people through the following key strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving standards and fitness of Private Sector Housing; 2. Meeting the demand for affordable housing across the District; 3. Promote housing activity in the Renewal Area; 4. Improve choice and access to housing for all communities in the District; and 5. Tackling homelessness. 	<p>The Strategy emphasis the commitment to other regional and national housing strategies. Detailed performance indicators are provided for the Thanet Strategy in the Annex N.</p>	<p>Ensure that SPD and DPD aligns with housing strategy.</p>	<p>Reflect objectives in the SA Framework.</p>

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
Thanet District council Contaminated land strategy	Thanet District Council has produced this document to provide guidance for the identification, inspection, assessment, and remediation of land which may be Designated as Contaminated Land.	Specific targets not set in the strategy acts as guidance only.	Ensure that SPD and DPD is developed using guidance where appropriate.	Ensure that SA supports the guidance.
From Audit to Action – Thanet Crime and Disorder Audit Strategy: 2005 to 2008	Following a review of the annual Crime and Disorder Audit the strategy priorities action for 4 keys themes: 1. Reducing crime; 2. Felling safe and being safe; 3. Tackling anti-social behaviour; and 4. Address substance misuse.	Key targets and objectives are linked to regional and national strategies. Detailed action plans are provided along with a number of specific targets across all 4 key themes.	Ensure that DPD and SPD support the themes and actions of the strategy.	Reflect objectives in the SA Framework.
Thanet District Council Policy on Flood and Coastal Defence	Policy prepared to provide a public statement of the Council's approach to flood and coastal defiance in its areas. Key Objectives inline with government policy: 1. To encourage the provision of adequate and cost effective flood warning systems; 2. To encourage the provision of adequate, economically, technically and environmentally sounds and sustainable flood and coastal defence measures; and 3. To discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion.	Supports and reviews the Councils ability to deliver the government's policy aims and objectives.	Ensure that DPD and SPD support the objectives on the governmental and local strategy.	Ensure that DPD and SPD support the objectives on the governmental and local strategy.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
'Feet first' enabling and promoting walking in Thanet	<p>The Strategy compliments Kent County Council's "Walking Strategy for Kent" published in 2001 and to add a local dimension. The Strategy has the following key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that the appropriate infrastructure is provided and maintained to enable those wishing to walk to do so safely and conveniently; 2. To promote and encourage walking as a healthy alternative to the private car for short work and leisure journeys and as a means of recreation; and 3. To identify priorities form implementing a planned programme of high quality walking routes in Thanet. 	Strategy supports local transport and county transport plans. Specific targets provided across key themes.	Need to compile with strategy so as to met targets provided.	Ensure that DPD and SPD support the objectives.
Bus Strategy for Thanet	<p>The intention of this strategy is to present a ten year plan which, if achieved, will lead to an improvement in the quality, reliability and perception of bus services in Thanet. The strategy covers the keys themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reliability 2. Information 3. Accessibility 4. Community Transport 5. The Rural Perspective 6. Inter-Modal Issues 7. School Travel 8. Company/Green Travel Plans 9. Reducing The Need To Travel 	Strategy supports local transport and county transport plans. Specific targets provided across key themes.	Need to compile with strategy so as to met targets provided.	Ensure that DPD and SPD support the objectives.
Corporate Plan 2007-11, Thanet District Council.	<p>This Plan sets clear objectives and ambitions for Thanet Council for the next 10 years. This plan covers 6 key themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thanet's Economy 2. Safe Neighbourhoods 3. Beautiful Thanet 4. Quality Housing 5. Healthy Communities 6. Modern Council 	This plan identifies why the key themes have been prioritised. Specific actions and a timescale for works are summarized.	Ensure that DPD and SPD support the themes identified in this Plan	Ensure that DPD and SPD support the objectives

PPP	Key objectives relevant to DPD and SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPD, SPD and SA	Implications for the DPD and SPD	Implications for SA
Community Strategy for Thanet.	<p>This document recorded the process and outcomes of the community strategy co-ordinated by the Thanet Local Strategic Partnership.</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy • Lifelong learning • A safer community • The environment and housing • An inclusive community • Health and lifestyle. 	<p>The community was asked what they would like to see in the area. The top five priorities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosperous, thriving economy with job and training opportunities for all who want them. • A safe community where people feel confident and able to take part in community life, social and recreational activities. • Homes for all who need them • Clean, safe streets and quality public spaces in an environment that we can all be proud of. • Opportunities, facilities and activities for young people. <p>Action plans were developed along these priorities.</p>	<p>Ensure that DPD and SPD support the priorities and action plans identified in the Strategy.</p>	<p>Ensure that DPD and SPD support the priorities and action plans</p>
Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (2007)	<p>The SMP is a non-statutory, policy document for coastal defence management planning. The main objective of the SMP is to identify sustainable long-term management policies for the coast. It does this by recommending policy for smaller different reaches of coastline on the basis of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold the line; • Advance the line; • Managed retreat; and, • No active intervention. 	<p>Management policy for individual coastal reaches</p>	<p>Support the individual policies as appropriate</p>	<p>Must afford coastal protection in line with SMP</p>
Pegwell Bay to Kingsdown Coastal Flood Risk Management Strategy (2007)	<p>Details the management plans for flood risk management by through the consideration of strategic options for 9 coastal reaches</p>	<p>Strategic management options provided for individual coastal reaches</p>	<p>Support the individual policies as appropriate</p>	<p>Must afford coastal protection in line with the strategy</p>

B2 SA Frameworks

B2.1 The Core Strategy SA Framework

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
Social		
<p>1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply an appropriate quantity of housing to satisfy demand? • Supply an appropriate mix of types and tenures of properties in relation to the respective levels of demand? • Supply 30% of new homes as affordable homes? • Reduce the prevalence of unfit and derelict dwellings within the housing stock? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net additional dwellings for the current year (10) • Net additional dwellings over previous 5 year period or since the start of the relevant plan period, whichever is longer (9) • Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan period or over a ten year period, whichever is longer (11) • Annual net dwelling requirement (12) • Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performance. • Number of affordable housing completions. • % of new housing sites over 15 units net or 0.5 hectares where provision is made for an element of affordable housing. • Average property price compared to average earnings. • Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings.
<p>2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure people are adequately served by key healthcare facilities, regardless of socio-economic status? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide. • Infant mortality rates • Conceptions among girls under 18 • Life expectancy • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Amount and % of residential property within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres.

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>3. To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve educational levels of the population of working age? • Improve access to educational facilities for vulnerable and welfare dependant workers? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs, A *-C or NVQ equivalent) • % of population of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent. • Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills. • Access to education facilities.
<p>4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crime? • Reduce public perceptions and fear of crime? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes. • Fear of crime.
<p>5. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport links to key facilities for existing development? • Ensure new development is appropriately serviced by public transport to enable access to key facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Amount and % of residential property within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres.

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>6. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.</p> <p>9. To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and enable people who want to work to work. • Reduce levels of unemployment? • Reduce the proportion of people living in deprived areas. • Ensure new residential development is within a reasonable travel distance from key facilities. • Ensure existing residences are adequately served by key facilities. • Ensure vulnerable people within the community are adequately served by key facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households. • % of population of working age who are claiming key benefits • Percentage of households in fuel poverty. • Proportion of population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country. • Household income in rural areas. • Proportion of people of working age in employment • Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Amount and % of residential property within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Access to key facilities by lower socio economic groups.
<p>8. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in communities where residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live? • Result in harmonious and mixed communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. • % of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>21. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? • Reduce areas available for flood storage? • Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk? • Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to run-off? • Ensure development is appropriately future proof to accommodate future levels of flood risk? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds. • Properties at risk from flooding. • New development with sustainable drainage installed
Economic		
<p>9. To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase levels of employment in the population of working age? • Reduce the proportion of people on unemployment benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people of working age in employment • Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year • % increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area • Percentage change in workplace-based employment

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>10. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the GVA per capita of the district's population? • Encourage sustainable development of key sites across the district likely to stimulate economic growth? • Encourage sustainable development of key services and facilities across the district likely to stimulate economic growth? Deliver industrial and employment development in regeneration areas? • Deliver industrial and employment development that reduces unemployment in deprived areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA per capita • Development of key sites to stimulate economic growth across the district. • Development of key services and facilities to stimulate economic growth across the district. Development of key sites to stimulate economic growth in priority regeneration areas • Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment • Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year • Proportion of young people (18-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full-time education or employment • Percentage increase or decrease in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas
<p>11. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan • Encourage development that will boost the tourism sector? • Protect and enhance natural, semi-natural and built assets that support the tourist economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector • Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend • How to measure the protection of assets that support the tourist economy?
<p>17. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.</p> <p>18. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan • Improve transport links to key facilities within the district? • Reduce reliance on private vehicles • Support the development of key transport links between Thanet and the wider south East? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Average daily motor vehicle flows. • Proportion of travel by mode. • How to assess transport links across the wider south east?

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
Environmental		
<p>7. To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste</p> <p>19. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote adherence to movement up the waste hierarchy? • Promote reduced household waste generation rates? • Promote increased waste recovery and recycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste (municipal solid waste, construction and demolition and industrial) that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled.
<p>12. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage locating development on previously developed land, avoiding Greenfield sites? • Encourage an appropriate density and mix of development that reflects the needs of the population? • Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land and properties, returning them to appropriate uses? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land. • Development on previously developed land. • % of new dwellings completed at (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare. • Net densities achieved on completed housing sites over 10 units. • Empty properties brought back into use. • Derelict land brought back into reuse • Number of hectares of open countryside lost to irreversible development. • Number of departures from policy safe guarding green wedges. • Number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land lost to irreversible development during plan period.

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>13. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.</p> <p>17. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles. (also included as social and economic objective)</p> <p>20. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan: • Promote a proactive reduction in the volume of greenhouse gas emissions released by development across the District? • Promote a sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private vehicles? • Promote development in sustainable locations that limits the need to travel to key facilities and services? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management. • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Average daily motor vehicle flows. • Proportion of travel by mode.
<p>14. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.</p> <p>15. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve landscape quality and the character of open spaces and the public realm? • Protect and/or enhance the character and appearance of the District's townscape and countryside? • Preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other features of cultural, historical or archaeological value and their setting? • Ensure that development is sensitive towards the local environment? • Support the restoration and re-use of existing buildings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land covered by management schemes • Access to and the use of the countryside • Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay • Empty properties brought back into use. • Derelict land brought back into reuse
<p>16. To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage improvement in air quality within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days when air pollution is moderate or high

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>22. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities to develop or enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites? • Avoid destruction of important habitats or unique geological features? • Avoid damage to designated wildlife and geological sites, protected species and their habitats? • Support key objectives of the biodiversity action plan (BAP)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of wild birds. • Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). • Extent and condition of key habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans have been established. • Extent of ancient woodlands • Achievement on BAP targets • Loss of BAP or protected habitat as a result of new development. • Area designated as SNCI and Local Nature Reserve • Changes in populations of BAP species • Changes in the area of BAP habitats • % of greenspace gain in new developments
<p>23. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage Compliance with WFD? • Encourage compliance with the EC Bathing Waters Directive? • Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers of Good or Fair chemical and biological water quality / Compliance with Water Framework Directive • Compliance with EC Bathing Waters Directive • Incidents of major and significant water pollution
<p>24. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainability principles in the design, procurement, and operation of development? • Encourage developers and operators in the District to 'green' their business operations and supply chains? • Reduce the consumption rates of raw materials through strong sustainability policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard • Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard • Ecological footprint for the District

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>25. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? • Encourage the development of renewable energy facilities within the District? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use per capita • Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources

B2.2 Cliftonville DPD SA Framework

Cliftonville Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>C1. To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in wider Thanet District.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support employment initiatives • Encourage and enable residents of Cliftonville who want to work to work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Jobseeker claimants in Cliftonville West Renewal Area as a proportion of residents of working age (18a c) • Percentage of people reporting limiting long term illness in Cliftonville West Renewal Area (18b c) • Proportion of people of working age in employment • Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year. • % increase or decrease in VAT registered businesses in the area. • Proportion of population moving into and out of wards straddled by Cliftonville West Renewal Area (18c c)
<p>C2. To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits.</p> <p>C3. To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Supply an appropriate quantity of housing to satisfy demand? 11. Supply an appropriate mix of types and tenures of properties in relation to the respective levels of demand? 12. Reduce the prevalence of unfit and derelict dwellings within the housing stock? 	<p>All general indicators plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of single bed and or non-self contained accommodation proposed in Cliftonville West Renewal Area and in other monitoring areas. (18d o) • % of single bedroom and/or non-self contained accommodation permitted in Cliftonville West Renewal Area and in other monitoring areas. (18e o) • Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings
<p>C4. To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve educational levels within the Cliftonville population? • Improve access to educational facilities for vulnerable and welfare dependant workers? 	
<p>C5. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime within the Cliftonville West Renewal Area.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify specific initiatives to reduce crime appropriate to the Cliftonville West Renewal Area? • Encourage initiatives to reduce fear of crime within the Cliftonville West Renewal Area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes. • Fear of crime. • Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings
<p>C6. To reduce the transient nature of residents and</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage initiatives to retain current residents in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

Cliftonville Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
improve community structure.	area? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in communities where residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live? • Result in harmonious and mixed communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.
C7. To improve location and safety of local parking facilities.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the problems associated with local parking and traffic management? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of car crime • Levels of car related incidents and accidents
C8. To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategy suitable to the environment of the Cliftonville West Renewal Area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste (municipal solid waste, construction and demolition and industrial) that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled
C9. To educate residents about waste management and recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote reduced household waste generation rates? • Promote increased waste recovery and recycling? 	

Appendix C

Consultation

C1 Consultees

C1.1 Consultee List

English Heritage

Name: Alan Byrne

Address: South East Region
Eastgate Court
195-205 High Street
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 3EH

Natural England

Name: Claudie Scully

Address: Phoenix House
32-33 North Street
Lewes
East Sussex
BN7 2PH

Environment Agency

Name: Claerwyn Hughes

Address: Orchard House
Endeavour Park
London Road
Addington
West Malling
Kent
ME19 5SH

C1.2 Consultations Undertaken During the SA of the Cliftonville DPD

Date	Activity	Comments
December 2007 to February 2008 consultation	Thanet District Council Cliftonville DPD Scoping Report published for consultation	Comments were received on the Scoping Report including adjustment of the objectives and demonstrating enhanced linkages between baseline environment, plans and programme and formulation of SA objectives
April 2008	Thanet District Council Cliftonville DPD Issues and Options Paper and SA published for consultation	Comments from stakeholder consultation on Options and SA

Appendix D

Assessment Matrices

D1 Issue 1: The Overriding Need for Action in Cliftonville West

D1.1 Key Issue 1 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 1.1			Option 1.2			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		Develop an over-arching policy across a wide spectrum of issues with the aim of addressing the identified 'key' problems in Cliftonville West.			Leave the area to develop according to market forces with no intervention			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the provision of housing. Under Option 1.2 the continued development of small low quality dwellings will over time reduce the housing type available in Cliftonville.
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on healthcare provision. Under Option 1.2 increasing pressure from socially dependant and vulnerable residents attracted to the area would place an additional strain on the existing healthcare provisions. Over time healthcare facilities are therefore likely to decline.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without details of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the provision of educational facilities. Under Option 1.2 increasing pressure from socially dependant and vulnerable residents attracted to the area would place an additional strain on existing resources. Over time educational facilities are therefore likely to decline.
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime;	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on crime and the fear of crime. Under Option 1.2 increasing pressure from socially dependant and vulnerable residents attracted to the area is likely to have a negative impact on crime. Without intervention crime and the fear of crime would be expected to worsen.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the provision of sustainable transport and access to facilities. Under Option 1.2 the existing transport system will be placed under increasing pressure and likely to decline over time.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards;	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without details of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on key facilities and levels of deprivation within Cliftonville. Under Option 1.2 it would be expected that the cycle of deprivation would continue unchecked and access to key facilities would become increasingly restricted.
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	U	U	U	-	-	-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is uncertain as to whether educational policy to encourage the reduction and recycling of waste would be included. Under Option 1.2 no educational schemes would be implemented. Behaviour and attitudes towards waste would remain unchanged.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the establishing an active and cohesive community and 'sense of place'. Under Option 1.2 the increasing numbers of vulnerable and socially dependant people attracted to the areas would be expected to create a disjointed and isolated community.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without details of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on paid employment. Under Option 1.2 the area is likely to continue to attract people with few skills and low levels of education. This will have an increasing negative impact on the areas levels of employment.
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without details of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on economic development. The decline of the area is unlikely to attract economic investment under Option 1.2

		Option 1.1			Option 1.2			
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without details of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the natural environment and the tourist economy. Option 1.2 does not afford protect or enhancement to the natural environment that would be expected to decline over time. This will have a negative impact on the tourist industry
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance	U	U	U	U	U	U	Without details of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on land use efficiency. Under Option 1.2 the likely uptake of Brownfield sites and derelict properties over time is uncertain.
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither Options contribute to a sustainable pattern of development.
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the character of the area. Under Option 1.2 the character of Cliftonville is likely to continue to deteriorate.
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on historic sites, features and buildings. Option 1.2 does not afford the areas sites of historic value the appropriate protection and so these features are likely to decline over time.
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on air quality. If the area is permitted to develop under market forces private car ownership would increase reducing air quality.
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	U	U	U	0	0	0	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is uncertain weather it would support the provision of a public transport network. Without intervention under Option 1.2 it is unlikely that a sustainable transport network will establish and therefore would not pass on benefits to the environment.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on improving links the wider Kent region. The expected further decline in the area where there is no intervention would cause Cliftonville to become increasingly isolated from the wider Kent region.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on waste management With out intervention waste generation would be expected to increase with disposal routes becoming saturated. A likely knock on impact would be increased incidences of fly tipping.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	U	U	U	0	0	0	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on climate change. Without intervention Cliftonville will continue contributing to climate change at today's levels at best.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25	U	U	U	0	0	0	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on flooding and flood risk. Option 1.2 is not likely to have a impact on flooding or flood risk.
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on biodiversity. Option 1.2 does not afford areas of biodiversity or conservation protection and is likely to result in the general decline in status.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	U	U	U	0	0	0	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on water quality. Option 1.2 is unlikely to have significant impact on fluvial water quality
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on consumption of natural resources. Without policy that incentivises the use of local, recycled and reclaimed materials the net consumption of natural resources would be expected to increase.

		Option 1.1			Option 1.2			
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	U	U	U	0	+	++	<p>Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on energy efficiency and renewable energy generation</p> <p>The current and long term trends indicate an increase in energy prices. Under market forces it is sensible to assume that Cliftonville residents will become increasing energy aware and use energy more efficiently.</p>

D1.2 Key Issue 1 Policy Options Assessed Against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	Option 1.1			Option 1.2			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		Develop an over-arching policy across a wide spectrum of issues with the aim of addressing the identified 'key' problems in Cliftonville West.			Leave the area to develop according to market forces with no intervention			
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on unemployment. Under Option 1.2 the area is likely to continue to attract people with few skills and low levels of education. This will have an increasing negative impact on the areas levels of employment.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have the development of small low quality flats and bedsits Under Option 1.2 the trend to convert large properties into multiple small one-bedroom flats is likely to continue and dominate the housing type available in the area.
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the housing type and available housing tenure on the market Under Option 1.2 dominance of small one and two bedroom flats will limited the housing availability type. Without policy drivers the variety of tenure type is unlikely to improve over time.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the provision of educational facilities and skills training Under Option 1.2 increasing pressure from socially dependant and vulnerable residents attracted to the area would place an additional strain on existing resources. Over time educational facilities are therefore likely to decline.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on crime and the fear of crime Under Option 1.2 increasing pressure from socially dependant and vulnerable residents attracted to the area is likely to have a negative impact on crime. Without intervention crime and the fear of crime would be expected to worsen.
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on the transient population. Under Option 1.2 socially dependant and vulnerable people will continue to be attracted to the area. These social groups are traditional transient and will contribute to a worsening situation with time.
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on local parking facilities. Under Option 1.2 local parking facilities are likely to worsen over time.

		Option 1.1			Option 1.2			
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	<p>Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on waste management</p> <p>With out intervention waste generation would be expected to increase with disposal routes becoming saturated. A likely knock on impact would be increased incidences of fly tipping.</p>
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	U	U	U	0	-	-/-	<p>Without detail of what would be included as part of Option 1.1 it is not possible to consider the impact it would have on waste management education</p> <p>Under Option 1.2 no educational schemes would be implemented. Behaviour and attitudes towards waste would remain unchanged.</p>

D2 Issue 2: The Adopted Cliftonville Policy on Small Flats

D2.1 Key Issue 2 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 2.1			Option 2.2			Option 2.3			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		The policy adopted in 2006 [restricting the development of one-bedroom flats] should continue to be implemented.			The [existing 2006] policy should be deleted			The policy restricting one-bedroom flats as adopted in 2006 is appropriate in principle but requires insertion of exceptions, as there may be circumstances where it is appropriate to allow for smaller units of accommodation to be developed.			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	+	+	+	0	-	-/-	+	+	+	Whilst Options 2.1 and 2.3 are restrictive in terms of housing type, both would prevent small one-bedroom flats dominating the housing market. This would ensure a sustainable supply of housing type and mix of tenures. Option 2.2 is likely to lead to the continued and further dominance of one-bedroom flats on the market restricting the housing type available.
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on healthcare.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on educational facilities.
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on crime or the fear of crime.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of sustainable public transport.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of key facilities.
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on attitudes towards waste.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	+	+	+/+	0	-	-/-	+	+	+/+	Option 2.1 and 2.3 restrict housing type (i.e. one-bedroom flats) that are often occupied by transient social groups. By restricting these housing types a broader and more sustainable sense of community would be expected to develop.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on employment.
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on economic growth.
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the protection of the natural and semi-natural environment.

		Option 2.1			Option 2.2			Option 2.3			
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	By allowing the conversion of larger properties to one-bedroom flats under Option 2.2, derelict properties and Brownfield sites are likely to be used for the provision of new homes. This in turn reduces pressure to build on Greenfield sites.
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable development.
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	Part of Cliftonville's character and landscape is defined by large buildings many of which had been hotels in the past. Often once converted into one-bedroom flats these building become neglected and rundown.
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	Cliftonville has a large number of architectural interesting and appealing buildings that have in the past been grand town houses or hotels. Often once converted into one-bedroom flats these building become neglected and rundown.
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on air quality.
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on providing a sustainable transport network.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on providing strategic links to the wider Kent region.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on waste generation and disposal.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on climate change.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on flooding and flood risk.
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on biodiversity.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on fluvial water quality and coastal water resources.
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on resource consumption.
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the sourcing of renewable energy.

D2.2 Key Issue 2 Policy Options Assessed Against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	Option 2.1			Option 2.2			Option 2.3			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		The policy adopted in 2006 [restricting the development of one-bedroom flats] should continue to be implemented.			The [existing 2006] policy should be deleted			The policy restricting one-bedroom flats as adopted in 2006 is appropriate in principle but requires insertion of exceptions, as there may be circumstances where it is appropriate to allow for smaller units of accommodation to be developed.			
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on unemployment.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	+/+	+/+	+/+	-/-	-/-	-/-	+	+	+	Option 2.1 will directly restrict the development of small, low quality one-bed flats and bedsits within Cliftonville. Option 2.2 will have a similar impact to Option 2.1 however, the uncertainty of the legislation may lead to a large number of exceptions being made. Option 2.2 will not restrict the development of one-bedroom flats and poor quality bedsits.
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	+	+	+	0	-	-/-	+	+	+	Whilst Options 2.1 and 2.3 are restrictive in terms of housing type, both would prevent small one-bedroom flats dominating the housing market. This would therefore ensure a range of properties are available on the market. Option 2.2 is likely to lead to the dominance of one-bedroom flats on the market restricting the housing type available.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of education facilities.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime.
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	0	+	+/+	0	-	-/-	0	+	+/+	One-bedroom flats attract social dependant and vulnerable people with which transient populations are generally associated. By reducing the number of new one-bedroom flats Option 2.1 and 2.3 would reduce the transient population and create a more stable and sustainable population. Option 2.2, by supporting accommodation is associated with transient groups would have a negative impact on inward and outward migration.
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on parking facilities.
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on waste management.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on waste management education.

D3 Issue 3: Retention of Family Housing

D3.1 Key Issue 3 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 3.1			Option 3.2			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		To develop a policy to retain existing family housing within the area			To continue to allow conversion of any properties in the area into smaller dwellings less suited to family occupation			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	+	+	+	0	-	-/-	Option 3.1 will ensure that housing type suitable for families is not lost in Cliftonville. Whilst Option 3.2. Does not directly restrict housing type, by allowing conversions of properties to smaller dwellings the availability of family homes in the longer term may be negatively effected.
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on healthcare.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on educational facilities.
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime;	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on crime or the fear of crime.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of sustainable public transport.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy is not expected to directly impact on access to key facilities
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on attitudes towards waste and recycling.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	0	+	+/+	0	-	-/-	Option 3.1 will ensure that dwellings suitable for families continue be available in Cliftonville. This will help maintain a balanced, stable and sustainable community structure and encourage a movement away from a population dominated by vulnerable people. The impact of Option 3.2 would be reduced numbers of houses suitable for families. This will reduce the number of families in the area who would otherwise contribute positively to the sense of community.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment;	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on employment.
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on economic growth.
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on protecting the natural and semi-natural environment.
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance	-	-	-	+	+	+	By allowing the conversion of larger properties to one-bedroom flats under Option 3.2, derelict properties and Brownfield sites are likely to be used for the provision of new homes. This in turn reduces pressure to build on Greenfield sites. Where family homes are derelict Option 3.1 would prevent the use of Brownfield sites.

		Option 3.1			Option 3.2			
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable development.
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	+	+	+	-	-	-	Part of the character of Cliftonville is large Victorian buildings, many of which had been hotels in the past. These buildings are often the most suited as family housing. Family housing they are generally well maintained and under Option 3.1 would contribute positively to the character of the area. If converted into one-bedroom flats these buildings often become neglected and rundown as would be permitted under Option 3.2.
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	+	+	+	-	-	-	Cliftonville has a large number of architectural interesting and appealing buildings that have in the past been grand town houses or hotels. These buildings are often the most suited as family housing. As family housing they are generally well maintained. If converted into one-bedroom flats these buildings often become neglected and rundown as would be permitted under Option 3.2
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on air quality.
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on providing a sustainable transport network.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on providing strategic links to the wider Kent region.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on waste generation and disposal.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on climate change.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on flooding and flood risk.
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on biodiversity.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on fluvial water quality and coastal water resources.
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on resource consumption.
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the sourcing of renewable energy.

D3.2 Key Issue 3 Policy Options Assessed Against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	Option 3.1			Option 3.2			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on employment.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	+/+	+/+	+/+	-	-	-	By preventing large family homes being converted into smaller low quality housing Option 3.1 will curtail the development of one-bedroom flats and bedsits. By permitting these building to be converted Option 3.2 is permitting low quality housing to continue to be constructed within Cliftonville.
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	+	+	+	+	+	+	Option 3.1 will ensure that housing suitable for families remain on the market within Cliftonville and help prevent one-bedroom flats dominating the area. Option 3.2 allows the regeneration of large homes that are either derelict or vacant that might otherwise be left unoccupied under Option 3.1.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of education facilities.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime.
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	+	+	+	-	-	-	One-bedroom flats attract socially dependant and vulnerable people who tend to have a transient nature. By preventing family homes being converted Option 3.1 could have a positive impact in reducing the transient population. Option 3.2. would allow the development of properties that attract transient groups.
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on parking facilities.
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on waste management.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing policy not expected to directly impact on waste management education.

D4 Issue 4: Size of Flats

D4.1 Key Issue 4 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 4.1			Option 4.2			Option 4.3			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		Continue using existing standards of 50m sq until resources available to carry out a full and robust review of the guidelines.			An alternative minimum standard should be set (between 60 and 80 m sq).			The amount of 'habitable space' should be considered rather than specifying a minimum floor area.			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	It is uncertain what impact policy relating to 'flat size' would have on the development of different property type
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on healthcare provision.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of educational facilities.
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of a sustainable transport network.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	Option 4.2 will increase the floor space in converted flats which will have a positive impact on the residents quality of life. This will positively impact on vulnerable people and deprivation indices. The impact of Option 4.3 to increase or decrease floor space is unknown and therefore its impact is uncertain.
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on educating residents about waste reduction and recycling.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on the sense of community and place.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on employment.
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable economic growth.
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on the tourist economy.
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on efficiency land use.
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable pattern of development.

		Option 4.1			Option 4.2			Option 4.3			
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on conserving the character of the area.
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on preserving the site historic features.
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on air quality.
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on providing a sustainable transport network.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on developing key transport links.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on reducing waste generation.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	0	0	0	-	-	-	U	U	U	Under Option 4.2 Increased floor area within converted properties will require additional consumption of resources in heating and lighting. This will increase the carbon emission of these homes and have a negative impact on Climate Change. The impact of Option 4.3 is uncertain as it is not known if it will result in a net positive or negative change in floor space per conversion.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on flooding and flood risk.
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on biodiversity.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on fluvial water quality.
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	0	0	0	-	-	-	U	U	U	Increased floor area under Option 4.2 will require additional consumption of resources to heat and light. The impact of Option 4.3 is uncertain as it is not known if it will result in a net positive or negative change in floor space per conversion.
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	0	0	0	-	-	-	U	U	U	Increased floor area under Option 4.2 will require additional energy to heat and light and have a negative impact on energy efficiency.

D4.2 Key Issue 4 Policy Options assessed against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	Option 4.1			Option 4.2			Option 4.3			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		Continue using existing standards of 50m sq until resources available to carry out a full and robust review of the guidelines.			An alternative minimum standard should be set (between 60 and 80 m sq).			The amount of 'habitable space' should be considered rather than specifying a minimum floor area.			
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on unemployment.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	It is uncertain what impact policy relating to 'flat size' would have on the development of different property type
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on property type and tenure.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on educational facilities
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on crime and fear of crime
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Each Option can contribute towards better living conditions in accommodation traditional occupied by transient populations. In this way can have a positive impact.
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of parking facilities
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on waste management.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flat size policy not expected to directly impact on waste education.

D5 Issue 5: Design, Open Space and New Development

D5.1 Key Issue 5 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 5.1			Option 5.2			Option 5.3			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		Develop a policy to the effect that extensions to existing building to provide additional residential accommodation will only be permitted providing there is no material loss of existing garden or open space from the existing property, and that a suitable level of accessible amenity space can be provided for the units.			Develop a policy stating an indicative maximum density of new dwellings for the Cliftonville West area. This may be 50 units per hectare, or a lower figure (to be determined).			Develop a policy and 'Security Checklist' to be complied with if planning permission is to be granted.			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	By placing a maximum density for new dwellings Option 5.2 encourages developers to build a mixture of housing types.
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on healthcare provision.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on educational facilities
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/+	Areas with mixed housing type would be expect to accommodate a wider social range. Declining crime and fear of crime are likely to be a knock on effect. The Security check list will have a significant impact on reducing crime and the perception of crime through the provision of suitable preventative measures.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on sustainable transport.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Option 5.3 will ensure security measures are implemented with new developments. Improved security has the potential to break down barriers, namely the fear of crime, which may improve access to educational facilities
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on attitudes towards waste.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+/+	Option 5.1 prevents the loss of green space and open space. This has a positive impact on the 'sense of place'. Mixed developments associated with Option 5.2 are likely to include areas of open space. Mixed residential developments will also contribute to a broader social structure. Both of these point will contribute to a sustainable sense of community. Over time the impact of Option 5.3 will be to reduced crime having a positive impact on sense of place.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on access to employment
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on economic growth
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	+/+	+/+	+/+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option 5.1 ensures that green and open spaces are not lost and therefore conserved the natural environment. Open spaces created from mixed developments associated with Option 5.2 will contribute positively to street scene.
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on a

		Option 5.1			Option 5.2			Option 5.3			
	developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance										sustainable pattern of development.
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on land use efficiency.
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	+/+	+/+	+/+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option 5.1 will ensure that green and open spaces are not lost will conserve the areas character and street scene supporting the tourist industry. Option 5.2 is likely to create new open spaces created as part of mixed developments
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on sites and features of historic interest.
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on air quality
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on sustainable transport.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on transport links to the wider Thanet region.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on sustainable waste management.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on climate change.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option 5.1 will ensure that open space is not lost and therefore that there will be no significant loss in flood storage area. Open mixed development can included sustainable urban drainage.
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	+/+	+/+	+/+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option 5.1 will preserve existing green areas and biodiversity. Option 5.2 will contribute to additional habitats as part of green spaces.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on fluvial water quality.
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on resource consumption.
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on energy efficiency.

D5.2 Key Issue 5 Policy Options Assessed Against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

		Option 5.1			Option 5.2			Option 5.3			
		Develop a policy to the effect that extensions to existing building to provide additional residential accommodation will only be permitted providing there is no material loss of existing garden or open space from the existing property, and that a suitable level of accessible amenity space can be provided for the units.			Develop a policy stating an indicative maximum density of new dwellings for the Cliftonville West area. This may be 50 units per hectare, or a lower figure (to be determined).			Develop a policy and 'Security Checklist' to be complied with if planning permission is to be granted.			
No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	Comparison of Options
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on unemployment
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	0	0	0	+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	Option 5.2 will contribute to a reduction in small low quality flats and bedsits as policy will force the provision of mixed developments.
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	0	+	+	+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	Option 5.1 will ensure that properties maintain garden and green space and so contribute to maintaining a diverse housing stock. Option 5.2 by supporting mixed development will contribute to a diverse housing stock and housing tenures.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on educational facilities.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/+	Option 5.23 will contribute positively to reduction in crime and the fear of crime as security measures become effective.
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option 5.2 will support the provision of mixed developments that will have attract a range of social groups. Diverse community structure will impact positive on transient populations.
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on parking facilities.
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on waste management.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Design, open space and new development policy is not expected to have a direct impact on residents approach to waste management, reduction and recycling.

D6 Issue 6: Tourism

D6.1 Key Issue 6 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 6.1			Option 6.2			Option 6.3			Option 6.4			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		To safeguard building currently use/potentially suited to use as quality hotel accommodation that will enhance and support the local tourism economy.			To identify and allocate sites or buildings within the areas suitable for tourist accommodation.			To draw up a criteria based policy to support proposals to upgrade existing tourist accommodation, or for the provision of new tourist accommodation.			No specific policy regarding hotel accommodation in Cliftonville West renewal area is developed and market forces will determine the future use of property over and above normal planning considerations.			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on housing.
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on healthcare.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	U	U	U	Options 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 with attract employment opportunity into the area which will support increasing education and skill development. Left to market forces the impact of Option 6.4 on education provision is uncertain.
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable transport and access to key facilities.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of key facilities.
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on attitudes towards waste reduction and waste recycling.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	U	U	U	Options 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 will contribute to the re-establishment of the tourist industry. This will boost the local areas sense of importance, notoriety and sense of place. The impact of 6.4 under market forces is unclear.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment;	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	U	U	U	Options 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 have the purpose of ensuring that upturns in the tourist industry can be catered for within Cliftonville. This will have a positive impact of providing local jobs, initially in the construction and refurbishment of tourist sites, and later within the service industry. As market forces are uncertain the impact of Option 6.4 is uncertain.

		Option 6.1			Option 6.2			Option 6.3			Option 6.4			
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	By setting aside appropriate sites (Options 6.1 and 6.2) and the development of criteria based policy (Option 6.3) the Tourism policy will attract developers to Cliftonville providing clear routes for economic development into the area. Under option 6.4 the impact is uncertain.
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	Options 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 will contribute to the improvement of the street scene as part of redevelopment. The impact of Option 6.4 is uncertain.
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	Option 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 all encourage the redevelopment of derelict, rundown and vacant Brownfield sites. This is an efficient and sustainable approach to land use and contribute to wider urban regeneration. The impact on option 6.4 is uncertain.
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both Option 6.1 and 6.3 are identifying existing site and property that could be reused and contributes to sustainable development.
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	By supporting the enhancement and redevelopment of property, namely large Victorian homes and hotels Option 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 will help improve the areas character by returning building to there former glory. This will have significantly beneficial impacts on the tourist industry. Under Option 6.4 the impact is uncertain.
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on sites and features of historic interest.
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on air quality.
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable transport.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on improving connectivity to the wider Kent region.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on waste generation and sustainable waste management.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on climate change.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on flooding and flood risk.

		Option 6.1			Option 6.2			Option 6.3			Option 6.4			
	and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25													
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	Supporting a growing tourist economy is likely to place existing biodiversity under pressure from additional visiting numbers. However in doing so there is a potential to increase funding towards the upkeep and enhancement of these areas. The impact on Option 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 is therefore uncertain as it is dependant on the management approach. The impact of Option 6.4 is uncertain.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on fluvial water quality.
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on resource consumption.
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

D6.2 Key Issue 6 Policy Options Assessed Against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	Option 6.1			Option 6.2			Option 6.3			Option 6.4			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		To safeguard building currently use/potentially suited to use as quality hotel accommodation that will enhance and support the local tourism economy.			To identify and allocate sites or buildings within the areas suitable for tourist accommodation.			To draw up a criteria based policy to support proposals to upgrade existing tourist accommodation, or for the provision of new tourist accommodation.			No specific policy regarding hotel accommodation in Cliftonville West renewal area is developed and market forces will determine the future use of property over and above normal planning considerations.			
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	U	U	U	Options 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 have the purpose of ensure that upturns in the tourist industry can be catered for within Cliftonville. This will have a positive impact of providing local jobs initially in the construction and refurbishment of sites and then in the service industries. As market forces are uncertain the impact of Option 6.4 is uncertain.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Property suitable for hotel accommodation is also suited for conversion to small residential units. By safeguarding these properties and sites the development of small poor quality flats is restricted.
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+/+	+/+	0	0	0	Option 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 will contribute significantly to the regeneration of the area, derelict buildings and vacant properties.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	U	U	U	Education and skill development will accompany increases in employment within the area. Left to market forces the impact of Option 6.4 on education provision is uncertain.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime.
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	0	-	-/-	0	-	-/-	0	-	-/-	U	U	U	Option 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 are encouraging the return to a seasonal industry which could result in labour influxes during the summer months. The negative impact will increase as the tourism industry establishes. However in reality the benefit of tourism would be expected to exceed that created by the seasonality of the employment opportunities. The impact of Option 6.4 reliant on market forces in uncertain.
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	0	-	-/-	0	-	-/-	0	+	+/+	U	U	U	Option 6.1 and 6.2 in utilising existing sites has the potential to place additional pressure on existing parking resources. criteria based approach Option 6.3 can include the need for parking provision and therefore contribute positively to the local areas parking facilities. Under market forces Option 6.4 is uncertain.
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on waste management.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism policy not expected to directly impact on people waste usage and recycling habits.

D7 Issue 7: Traffic Management

D7.1 Key Issue 7 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 7.1			Option 7.2			Option 7.3			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		To require the provision of secure cycle storage within all new development or a communal cycle storage facility.			To require provision of additional car parking spaces per additional residential unit created by extensions to properties.			To refuse applications for parking provision in garden areas this would result in the loss of on-street parking spaces.			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on the supply of housing.
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of healthcare.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on access to educational facilities.
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on crime or the fear of crime.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Secure cycle storage provides opportunity for residents to use a sustainable transport method to access facilities that might otherwise be inaccessible.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on provision of facilities.
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on attitudes towards waste management.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on the sense of community.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on employment.
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Parking and transport policy not expected to directly impact on
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	Option 7.3 protects garden and open spaces areas from becoming used as car parks.
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Parking and transport policy not expected to directly impact on land use efficiency
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable development
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	Option 7.3 protects garden and open spaces areas from becoming used as car parks. These spaces contribute to the character of the area.

		Option 7.1			Option 7.2			Option 7.3			
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on sites and features of historic importance.
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	By encouraging the use of cycles the dependency on private cars will fall and have a positive impact on air quality.
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	By encouraging the use of cycles the dependency on private cars will fall and have a positive impact on the local environment.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact the connectivity of Thanet to the wider area.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on waste generation and disposal habits.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	By encouraging the use of cycles the dependency on private cars will fall and have a positive impact on climate change.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on flooding and flood risk.
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	By encouraging the use of cycles the dependency on private cars will fall and have a positive impact on the local environment and biodiversity.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on fluvial water quality.
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	By encouraging the use of cycles the dependency on private cars will fall and have a positive impact on the amount of fossil fuels consumed.
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on energy efficiency.

D7.2 Key Issue 7 Policy Options Assessed Against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	Option 7.1 To require the provision of secure cycle storage within all new development or a communal cycle storage facility.			Option 7.2 To require provision of additional car parking spaces per additional residential unit created by extensions to properties.			Option 7.3 To refuse applications for parking provision in garden areas this would result in the loss of on-street parking spaces.			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on unemployment.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on the development of one-bedroom flats.
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on the types, tenures and regeneration of property.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on access to education.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime. The options also fail to consider road safety.
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Traffic management policy not expected to directly impact on the transient nature of the population.
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Option 7.1 will encourage people to cycle, reducing the dependency on private cars and have a positive impact on reducing the pressure on the existing parking provisions. Option 7.2 will ensure that extension to property that intensify land use, will not place additional pressure on existing parking provisions. Use of gardens for off street parking reduces the overall parking provision in the area. Option 7.3 therefore protects the existing parking provisions.
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transport Management policy not expected to directly impact on waste management.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transport management policy not expected to directly impact on public participation in waste reduction and recycling.

D8 Issue 8: Refuse Storage

D8.1 Key Issue 8 Policy Options Assessed Against the Core Strategy SA Objectives

No.	Core SA Objective	Option 8.1			Option 8.2			Comparison of Options
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
		To develop a policy requiring that refuse storage be provided at the rear, to the side or within a development or conversion, to prevent further storage of waste at the front of properties.			To develop a policy requiring refuse storage to be provided to the side or rear of a property in all new developments, and conversions where possible. If this is not possible, then appropriate storage should be provided at the front of the property, and be of a high standard of design to achieve minimal detrimental visual impact.			
1	To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on housing.
2	To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on healthcare.
3	To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on education provision.
4	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime;	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime.
5	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Social Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable transport and access to key facilities.
6	To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards;	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on the provision of key facilities.
7	To support campaigns to inform to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community with regard to the reduction and recycling of waste	U	U	U	U	U	U	The impact of the refuse storage policy on residents understanding of waste reduction and recycling is uncertain.
8	To create a vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	++	++	++	++	++	++	Option 8.1 and 8.2 will reduce the negative visual impact of domestic waste being stored at the front of properties and at the curb side. This will have a positive impact on the visual appearance of the area and sense of place.
9	To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment;	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on employment.
10	To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable development.
11	To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy	++	++	++	++	++	++	Option 8.1 and 8.2 will reduce the negative visual impact of domestic waste being stored at the front of properties and at the curb side. This will have a positive impact on the street scene
12	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on the efficiency of land use.

		Option 8.1			Option 8.2			
	from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance							
13	To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuge Storage policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable development.
14	To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	Option 8.1 and 8.2 will reduce the negative visual impact of domestic waste being stored at the front of properties and at the curb side. This will have a positive impact on the character of the area.
15	To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on sites or features of historic, archaeological or architectural importance.
16	To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuge storage policy not expected to directly impact on air quality.
17	To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles (Environmental Objective)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on sustainable transport.
18	To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on developing transport links to the wider Kent area.
19	To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	U	U	U	U	U	U	The impact of the refuse collection policy on waste generation and disposal from domestic properties is unclear.
20	To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on climate change.
21	To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on flooding and flood risk.
22	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on biodiversity.
23	To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on fluvial and coastal water quality.
24	To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on the consumption of resources.
25	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

D8.2 Key Issue 8 Policy Options Assessed Against the Cliftonville DPD SA Objectives

		Option 8.1			Option 8.2			
		To develop a policy requiring that refuse storage be provided at the rear, to the side or within a development or conversion, to prevent further storage of waste at the front of properties.			To develop a policy requiring refuse storage to be provided to the side or rear of a property in all new developments, and conversions where possible. If this is not possible, then appropriate storage should be provided at the front of the property, and be of a high standard of design to achieve minimal detrimental visual impact.			
No.	Cliftonville SA Objective	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	Comparison of Options
C1	To support initiatives and development to bring unemployment rates in Cliftonville in line with levels in the wider Thanet District	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on unemployment.
C2	To curtail development of small, low quality flats and bedsits	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on the development of one-bedroom flats.
C3	To support the development of a range of types and tenure of properties and the regeneration of derelict and vacant properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact property type, tenure and regeneration of land.
C4	To provide access to education facilities focused on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure stable employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on education and training.
C5	To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime in the Cliftonville West Renewal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on crime and the fear of crime.
C6	To reduce the transient nature of residents and improve community structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on improving community structure
C7	To improve location and safety of local parking facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refuse storage policy not expected to directly impact on parking facilities
C8	To ensure waste management and collection strategies are appropriate to the Cliftonville urban environment	+	+	+	++	++	++	Both Option 8.1 and 8.2 address the need to reduce the amount of domestic waste stored at the front of properties and at the curb side. As Cliftonville has a large percentage of properties, such as terraces and flats, storage of waste at the side or rear of the property is not always possible. By stipulating that when waste must be stored at the front of property it must be done so to a minimal detrimental visual impact Option 8.2 is the most beneficial.
C9	To educate residents about waste management and recycling	U	U	U	U	U	U	The impact of the refuse storage policy on residents understanding of waste management and recycling issues is uncertain.