

Thanet District Council  
**Draft Local Plan to 2031**  
Sustainability Appraisal -  
Environmental Report

REP/228764/003

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This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.  
It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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# Non-Technical Summary

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## Introduction

This document describes the methodology and the issues that the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Thanet District Local Plan, has assessed. The Thanet District Local Plan will help to guide the future spatial development of the District up to 2031. It will be used to make decisions on planning applications and proposals for development.

## Role of the Sustainability Appraisal Report the Sustainability Appraisal Process

The purpose of the SA report is to communicate to interested parties the results from the SA of draft Local Plan preferred options and to inform them about the potentially significant sustainability effects of the emerging Local Plan policies.

As a consequence, consultees have an opportunity to make a better informed response to the draft Local Plan, particularly with respect to aspects regarding the sustainability performance of the policies that have been selected for the Local Plan. It also provides consultees with a better understanding of the reasons for selecting some policies and rejecting others.

## Approach to the Sustainability Appraisal

Before the SA of the draft Local Plan was undertaken, a review of the existing social, environmental and economic issues currently facing the district was carried out. This was undertaken by collecting and analysing information from a variety of sources, such as the Office of National Statistics (e.g. 2011 census data), Thanet District Council’s (TDC) own data relating to housing requirements and information held by other organisations such as the Environment Agency and English Heritage.

In addition to this information other plans, policies and strategy documents that were considered relevant to the development of the Local Plan were reviewed. Having gathered together all of this information a list of key sustainability issues was identified to frame the SA. The issues are set out in the baseline section of the main SA Report.

A series of criteria were set out for the SA in order to determine whether or not the draft Local Plan was likely to have positive or negative effects. These all link to a set of objectives that have been developed to reflect the key sustainability issues mentioned earlier. These objectives and criteria are set out in the table below.

Table 1: SA Objectives and Assessment Criteria.

Concern	SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria – will the policy?
Housing	1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	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?
Health, Safety and Security	2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	Ensure people are adequately served by key healthcare facilities, regardless of socio-economic status?
Education and Skills	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.	Improve educational levels of the population of working age? Improve access to educational facilities for vulnerable and welfare dependant workers?
Health, Safety and Security	4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	Reduce levels of burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crime? Reduce public perceptions and fear of crime?
Facilities and Services	5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	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.
Community	6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	Result in communities where residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live? Result in harmonious and mixed communities?
Employment	7. 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.	Increase levels of employment in the population of working age? Reduce the proportion of people on unemployment benefits?
Wealth Creation	8. 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.	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?
Landscape Character	9. To protect and enhance the areas natural landscape, semi-natural landscape and street scene to support the tourist economy.	Encourage development that will boost the tourism sector? Protect and enhance natural, semi-natural and built assets that support the tourist economy?
Built Environment	10. 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.	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?
Overall Sustainability	11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	Promote development in sustainable locations that limits the need to travel to key facilities and services?
Landscape Character	12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	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?
Cultural and Historic Heritage	13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	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
Air Quality	14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	Encourage improvement in air quality within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)?

Concern	SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria – will the policy?
Transport	15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	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? Promote a sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private vehicles?
Transport	16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	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?
Waste Management	17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	Promote adherence to movement up the waste hierarchy? Promote reduced household waste generation rates? Promote increased waste recovery and recycling?
Climate Change	18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	Promote a proactive reduction in the volume of greenhouse gas emissions released by development across the District?
Water	19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	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?
Biodiversity	20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	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)?
Water	21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	Encourage Compliance with WFD? Encourage compliance with the EC Bathing Waters Directive? Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution?
Energy Sources	22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	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?
Energy Sources	23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? Encourage the development of renewable energy facilities within the District?

Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan

The draft Local Plan consists of a number of policies covering a wide variety of aspects of land use planning. Table 2 below summarises the findings of the sustainability appraisal by Local Plan policy. The full appraisal, which reports the findings of the appraisal of each Local Plan policy against the individual SA objectives, is reported in Appendix E of the main SA Report.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Summary.

<p><b>Policy SP01 – Implementation</b></p> <p>The proposed policy, through support for the promotion of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), would undoubtedly enhance the District due to the positive impacts seen across the majority of the SA objectives. Commonly, a ‘no policy’ option would yield neutral or negative impacts as uncontrolled developments could oversaturate local services and place too high a demand upon them. As such by incorporating the NPPF, sustainable practices and designs will be created whereby developers and TDC work together to create a development that sustainably meets the needs of the local population whilst socio-economic and environmental implications have also been considered.</p>
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<p><b>Policy SP02 – Economic Growth</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has no significant negative effects and provides a number of opportunities yielding 5,000 jobs. Any potential negative significant effects could be mitigated, either by other Local Plan policies and the site allocation assessment process. With regards to the HRA implications, there are no likely significant effects. However, the policy could be strengthened to support environmental protection with regards to supporting new developments.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP03 – Land Allocated for Economic Development</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects could be attributed to the proposed policy, however these, and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site-specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the ‘no policy’ option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP04 – Manston Business Park</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects could be attributed to the proposed policy, however these and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the ‘no policy’ option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP05 – New Settlement Policy (Former Airport Site)</b></p> <p>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear positive contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. The effects with respect to the landscape are likely to be lesser for the development on brownfield land, when compared to development of greenfield land. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The site is well connected, with the policy requiring numerous efforts to link with and improve the public transport links, particularly with the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA, it is unlikely that this policy will significantly affect designated sites, assuming policy controls such as Policy SP26 are in place.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP06 – Thanet’s Town centres</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will promote a proportionate town centre hierarchy that would provide services and facilities for Thanet residents in locations that are accessible. Residential accommodation would be allowed, to a degree, so long as the viability of town centres are not detrimentally affected, which is more likely to be an issue at local town centres where shop frontages are threatened. Not all SA objectives are applicable at this level, though these are assessed further as part of policies SP07 to SP10.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP07 – Westwood</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has potential to have positive and negative effects depending on the location of development and its relationship with the receiving environment. The proposed policy would primarily deliver these benefits at the Town Centres. Where potentially adverse effects have been predicted, it is anticipated that they can be mitigated either by ensuring that development management policies are provided that counter or avoid adverse effects and/or by meeting the requirements of the NPPF. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>

<p><b>Policy SP08 – Margate</b></p> <p>A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy, suitable development will be encouraged across Margate. Active support and promotion of developments will be seen to promote a contemporary seaside resort to help develop the area into a contemporary mixed use site. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity. Transport provisions will increase to ensure the viability of the location and facilities will grow that will be of benefit to both visitors and locals. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive socio-economic factors, with local character and history preserved throughout. With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, this policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP09 – Ramsgate</b></p> <p>A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy, active regeneration of the Ramsgate district will occur with the developments taking into consideration the local maritime heritage and ensuring character is preserved in order to create a contemporary mixed use site. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity with the creation of retail and tourism facilities. Transport provisions will increase notably by the support of the Ramsgate Maritime Policy which will seek to build upon the conflux of a major seaport and high speed rail location. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive, with local character and history preserved throughout. However, it should be noted that policy adoption may be to the detriment of environmental assets and that housing opportunities are not overly supported within the policy due to the tourist and economic focus. With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, this policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP10 – Broadstairs</b></p> <p>A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy, active regeneration of Broadstairs will occur with the developments promoting the creation of employment opportunities by enhancing the existing commercial, retail and tourist infrastructure. This will add future economic resilience to the area by increasing the attraction of investors and visitors. The active support of developments along promenade and beach front will enhance the tourist economy whilst creating employment opportunities. Similarly, by enhancing local character and existing features, a sense of place will be established that is attractive and in keeping with local history. Policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives. With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP11 – Housing Provision</b></p> <p>Areas of new build homes have the potential to create areas that may be perceived as being safer. This is often the case when brownfield or previously developed land is developed and brought back into active use. However, this was not factored into the assessment of the scenarios at this stage, given their strategic nature. The development of new homes will have no direct effect on the provision of public transport links. The increase in new homes is likely increase demand on public transport facilities indirectly by increasing the population of certain areas. The extent of the effect will depend on the provision of public transport facilities and the availability of public transport options for a given area. Gathering data on capacity of existing public transport facilities will be crucial in understanding the effects increased populations will have. Many of the potentially uncertain effects and adverse effects will be mitigated by other criteria and topic specific policies as well as the site assessment criteria used to assess and select site allocations. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>

**Policy SP12 – General Housing Policy**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of the housing objective as it supports mix dwellings, accessible and affordable residential development. It also has a positive effect on the water, limiting the flood risk and reducing pollution by connecting to the existing sewerage system. However, the impact of this policy on public safety and on the character of an area is unclear as there is no information about the design. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP13 – Strategic Housing Sites - Manston Green**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. Due to its location, the proposed policy advocates housing sites that do not currently connect well with existing urban settlements, though design of the sites can improve urban connectivity. The sites are served by public transport and available capacity on the highway network, which enables good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP14 – Strategic Housing Site at Birchington**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of an increase in capacity of the primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects with existing urban settlements, though good design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of a new link road to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP15 – Strategic Housing Site at Westgate-on-Sea**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new District Centre. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, such as inclusion of a functional green corridor to not only offer better connectivity to established site but to the new urban edge development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The implementation of a new link road to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for master planning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP16 – Westwood Strategic Housing**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities. There may be a need for a new off-site school, which would benefit from identification and implementation that aligns with a phasing programme for the site. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects well with existing urban settlements, though design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is largely served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of highway improvements to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP17 – Land fronting Nash and Haine Roads**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new school, medical centre and community assembly facility. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects well with existing urban settlements, though design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of highway improvements is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications, there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**SP18 – Land at Manston Court Road/Haine Road**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply. Any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates a Transport Strategy and whilst this likely to increase car usage (enabling connectivity) it is likely to maximise public transport use. The implementation of highway improvements is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for master planning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP19 – Type and Size of Dwellings**

The proposed policy adheres to the SHMA recommendations to ensure that the make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes is accounted for. Similarly, developments resulting in a net loss will not be prohibited unless in exceptional circumstances. As such housing sustainability is appropriately met through the adoption of policy SP19.

<b>Policy SP20 – Affordable Housing</b> The proposed policy adheres to the SHMA recommendations to ensure that the make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes is accounted for. Similarly, developments resulting in a net loss will not be prohibited unless in exceptional circumstances. As such affordable housing provision is appropriately met through the adoption of the proposed policy. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SP21 – Development in the Countryside</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on the majority of the SA objectives. Many of the potentially adverse effects associated with ‘no policy’ option could be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan, though in isolation are likely to be significantly adverse.
<b>Policy SP22 – Safeguarding the Identity of Thanet’s Settlements</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on the majority of the SA objectives. Many of the potentially adverse effects associated with the ‘no policy’ option would be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan.
<b>Policy SP23 – Landscape Character Areas</b> The proposed policy is predicted as being likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly the role that areas of high value townscape has on the sense of place, people’s satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features within those areas. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SP24 – Green Infrastructure</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SP25 – Protection of International and European Designated Sites</b> The proposed policy is largely a reflection of existing legislation and will yield the most substantial environmental protection and sustainability. The protection to the highest level of sites of international nature conservation importance will be especially beneficial to the natural environment and biodiversity objectives. The proposed policy will be restrictive to infrastructure and housing as protecting environmental assets will mean developments upon such lands will most likely be prohibited and thus restricted to other areas of Thanet. With regards to the HRA assessment this is the principle protective policy for which all developmental policies refer to. Whilst there are no likely significant effects the policy should refer to SP31, in addition to SP24, as the requirements in both policies instil the principle of enhancement and protection of the natural environment.
<b>Policy SP26 – Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Plan (SAMM) Policy</b> By conserving, enhancing and managing the biodiversity and geodiversity assets, this policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity, natural environment and community objectives. In the absence of this policy is it likely adverse effects would occur on the biodiversity; however the policy suggests that an ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of a proposed development on species and habitats. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SP27 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity Assets</b> By conserving, enhancing and managing the biodiversity and geodiversity assets, this policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity, natural environment and community objectives. In the absence of this policy is it likely adverse effects would occur on the biodiversity, however the policy suggests that an ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of a proposed development on species and habitats. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

<b>Policy SP28 – Biodiversity Opportunity Areas</b> The proposed policy seeks to preserve an environmental aspect and as such commonly yield positivity on similar objectives. The ‘no policy’ option largely yields negative impacts as by removing protection or having no support there is the potential for unrestricted development action which could be to the detriment of environmentally sensitive parameters. Biodiversity enhancements are clearly supportive of all of the SA objectives they relate to. Whilst focusing on species and habitats, the effects of the proposed policy are more wide reaching and affect many other aspects of the natural environment. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SP29 – Protection of Open Space</b> The protection of open spaces would yield environmental benefits. However, without mitigation and the implementation of other policies within the Local Plan, the proposed policy may be restrictive to infrastructure and housing.
<b>Policy SP30 – Local Green Space</b> This policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity and the natural environment, promoting a sense of place and possibly guarding against the fear of crime. It will also contribute to creating vibrant communities. In the absence of this policy, it is likely the biodiversity would be impacted negatively, as development could occur in greenspaces without implementing measures to enhance or protect the greenspaces. It would also have a adversely affect local communities that who have contributed to local green spaces designation thus demonstrating that green spaces are valued.
<b>Policy SP31 – Provision of Accessible Natural and Semi Natural Green Space, Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds</b> The proposed policy seeks to promote an environmental aspect and as such commonly yield positivity on a number of the sustainability objectives. With regards to the HRA, the policy encourages the integration of green spaces with existing greenspace, green wedges and/or the wider countryside and public rights of way network.
<b>Policy SP32 – Allotments</b> This policy will have a positive effect on the community objective as it will protect the allotments, or relocate them if development needs to occur.
<b>Policy SP33 – Quality Development</b> The proposed policy specifies that all developments must be high quality and inclusive in design thus reduce a prominent impact of the local visual display and in fact enhance its appearance. Similarly, the policy stipulates that any large developments or ones of national significance have to undergo a design review to ensure development quality does not impede the local area.
<b>Policy SP34 – Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet’s Historic Environment</b> The proposed policy is predicted as being likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly the role that areas of high value townscape has on the sense of place, people’s satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features within those areas. There is also the added ability of the proposed policy to encourage the reuse of listed buildings to aid urban renaissance and also to enhance the protection of the historical and archaeologically important sites across Thanet. The policy will also have a positive effect on the protection of the historic environment. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SP35 – Climate Change</b> Generally, the proposed policy seeks to protect assets through ensuring climate change resilience for new development. The proposed policy also ensures that the design of new development should consider the effects it can have on climate change issues by helping to reduce emissions. The policy will result in positive effects towards biodiversity. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.



<p><b>Policy SP36 – Healthy and Inclusive Communities</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would yield significant positive effects upon a variety of objectives, with regards to the improvements in available health care for the community. Whilst a ‘no policy’ option is not likely to cause significant negatives the added policy and effort to enhance services would create a more robust sustainability approach. Social benefits could be seen through increased recreational provisions in an environmental conscientious manner. Through creating a healthier lifestyle approach within designs and facilities the region would significantly benefit in comparison to if a ‘no policy’ option was pursued. The proposed policy also encourages environmentally sustainable mixed use areas of character and charm, alongside appropriate building practices and as such a multifaceted approach to creating an appropriate healthy and inclusive community can be achieved.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP37 – QEQM Hospital, Margate</b></p> <p>This policy will have positive effects on the provision of healthcare, including vulnerable groups, as it supports the extension to QEQM Hospital. It will also benefit the sustainability and transport objective as it will promote the green transport strategy. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP38 – New Medical Centre at Westwood</b></p> <p>This policy will have positive effects on the provision of healthcare, including vulnerable groups, as it supports the provision of a new medical centre. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP39 – Community Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The effects of the proposed policy are considered positive as the policy contributes towards supporting existing facilities and promoting the development of new facilities to address current and future shortages. The effects of the ‘no policy’ option are adverse because over the long term would not allow the capacity of facilities to be increased. All of the other remaining uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated by development management policies.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP40 – Expansion of Primary and Secondary Schools</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would attribute significant success with regards to the education SA objectives. It is also likely that the proposed policy will be required over the life of the plan if there is to be sufficient school place provision to meet the anticipated growth in the residential population. The potential improvement within the community could be significant due to the utilisation of existing infrastructure at the schools. Whilst expansions can accommodate new pupils, a new purpose built facility can be tailored to the needs of the local area. There are potential society benefits under the options such as increased employment form both options alongside the opportunity to potentially offer night school as a side product of expanded facilities for the wider community. A ‘no policy’ option could be generationally inhibiting as a lack of investment into the education system could cause stagnation and overcrowding of resources.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP41 – Safe and Sustainable Travel</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would actively seek to grow and enhance safe sustainable methods of transport. In turn this could yield health benefits alongside environmental air quality improvements. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral effects due to no change in the status quo. Policy support for the growth of sustainable transport would robustly meet the demands of the public and the SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP42 – Accessible locations</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would actively seek to grow and enhance safe sustainable methods of transport. In turn this could yield health benefits alongside environmental air quality improvements. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral effects due to no change in the status quo. Additional benefits of the proposed policy are likely to stem from promoting the need for developments to be located in accessible locations. This in turn could promote public transport use and reduce the need for private vehicles whilst also ensuring that developments are appropriately situated in relation to facilities and services.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP43 – Transport Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect against a number of sustainability objectives. Furthermore, the proposed policy is likely to have significant beneficial cumulative effects when considered with policies relating to greenhouse gas emissions and efficient use of resources.</p>

<p><b>Policy SP44 – Connectivity</b></p> <p>No SA required as policy relates to statement of intent to lobby for investment</p>
<p><b>Policy SP45 – New Railway Station</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to result in significant beneficial effects, particularly in terms of contributing towards employment, economic growth (particularly the visitor economy) and providing infrastructure to support modal shift. However, without further details of the proposed policy it is not possible to assess whether it is likely to result in significantly greater benefits than the ‘no policy’ option. Where potentially adverse or uncertain effects have been predicted mitigation measures can be used to ameliorate the effects. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP46 – Strategic Road Network</b></p> <p>No SA required as policy relates to statement of intent to undertake modelling of impact on strategic road network outside the district.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP47 – Strategic Routes</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure key roads and junction improvements are safeguarded for future works, such that they can support the implementation of the Thanet Transport Strategy. This would enable the district to develop key sustainable links between the local road access for which the policy is directed at but also access to the strategic road network and wider transport links. A ‘no policy’ option could result in a worsening of current traffic conditions on the roads highlighted on the safeguarding map and prevent the District from attaining a sustainable transport network which is coherent and linked up with local and wider transport networks.</p>
<p><b>Policy E01 - Retention of existing employment sites</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is predicted to have the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects were predicted for both options, however these and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the ‘no policy’ option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing, by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.</p>
<p><b>Policy E02 – Home Working</b></p> <p>The proposed policy clearly has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working) and by indirectly helping to make residential areas and local centres more vibrant by increasing day time weekday activity. It should however be noted that the potential sustainability benefits of this option are only likely to be realised as part of wider sustainability interventions. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by the requirements of the NPPF and at the local level through development management policies.</p>
<p><b>Policy E03 – Digital Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The proposed policy clearly has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working and reduced business travel) and supporting the creation of jobs and economic growth by ensuring that the communication infrastructure is also provided. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by implementing the suggested methods and at the local level also through development management policies.</p>

<p><b>Policy E04 – Primary and Secondary Frontages</b></p> <p>Policy adoption has the potential to have a significant sustainability effect on towns. Whilst it restricts the housing market by only allowing residential properties upon non ground floors in the primary frontage, economic functioning will enhance. Through safeguarding primary and secondary frontages into set business activities whether tourism, retail or business the frontages will not undermine one another through a conflict of use and subsequently create areas that do not undermine one another. Indirectly by adopting the policy and creating centralised hubs of activity business opportunities could potentially grow and increase employment opportunities. As a ‘no policy’ option would not alter the status quo of the local economy, policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy E05 – Sequential and Impact Test</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has both positive and negative effects against the sustainability objectives. The proposed policy is likely to only support out of town centre development that contributes to sustainable economic growth, the local sense of place, and sustainable transport. This was on the basis that locating small convenience type shops in or close to residential areas, by setting thresholds lower than NPPF, would avoid larger retail units being developed that could detract and potentially weaken the market for the larger retailers at the Town Centres. All of the adverse or uncertain effects can be avoided, or mitigated to a certain extent, by development management type policies, the implementation of the NPPF and compliance with environmental legislation.</p>
<p><b>Policy E06 – District and Local Centres</b></p> <p>Both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option have positive and negative effects. However, the effects of the proposed policy are generally more certain and likely to result in a beneficial effect than those associated with the ‘no policy’ option. This is because the assessment deemed that the proposed policy was more likely to support out of town centre development that contributes sustainable economic growth, the local sense of place, and sustainable transport. This was on the basis that locating small convenience type shops in or close to residential areas, by setting thresholds lower than NPPF, would avoid larger retail units being developed that could detract and potentially weaken the market for the larger retailers at the Town Centres. All of the adverse or uncertain effects can be avoided, or mitigated to a certain extent, by development management type policies, the implementation of the NPPF and compliance with environmental legislation.</p>
<p><b>Policy E07 – Serviced Tourist Accommodation</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a significant effect on job creation and economic growth in the tourist and visitor economy. Both the proposed policy and the ‘no policy’ option are likely to have uncertain effects. This is particularly because the options do not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects as the policy includes protection measures from recreational pressure.</p>
<p><b>Policy E08 - Self Catering Tourist Accommodation</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a significant effect on job creation and economic growth in the tourist and visitor economy. The protection of tourist accommodation could detract from the community sense of place due to the presence of accommodation that potentially may not contain residents that actively contribute to community consistently through the year. However, providing tourist accommodation will have economic benefits in that it will ensure there is sufficient accommodation for tourists to visit the area and contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have uncertain effects. This is particularly because the options do not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p>

<p><b>Policy E09 – Protection of Existing Tourist Accommodation</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure a fair assessment of economic viability across a minimum of a calendar year. This would safeguard jobs for a period of time alongside ensuring tourist accommodation is present for at least one more low/high season cycle to assess if the tourist trade will re-establish itself and be increasingly profitable. The policy would also ensure knee jerk decisions are not made by landowners to redevelop their assets. Protection of tourist accommodation could detract from the community sense of place due to the presence of accommodation that potentially may not contain residents that actively contribute to community consistently through the year. However, safeguarding tourist accommodation will have economic benefits in that it will ensure there is sufficient accommodation for tourists to visit the area and contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>The proposed policy likely to have a number of uncertain effects. This is particularly because the policy does not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p>
<p><b>Policy E10 – Major Holiday Beaches</b></p> <p><b>Policy E11 – Intermediate Beaches</b></p> <p><b>Policy E12 – Undeveloped Beaches</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect, on job creation, economic growth and potentially the use of previously developed land. However, without this policy there would be a greater degree of uncertainty as to whether or not these effects would be realized, and would be positive or negative. The proposed policy is likely to have uncertain effects, because the policy does not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p>
<p><b>Policy E13 – Language Schools</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to result in positive effects, particularly in terms of job creation and supporting economic growth associated with language schools. The potentially negative or uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can be mitigated by development management policies. The ‘no policy’ option would avoid a lot of the potentially adverse effects associated with the proposed policy. However, over the long term in particular it could have a negative effect on the economy, if opportunities to increase the provision in this sector are lost.</p>
<p><b>Policy E14 – Quex Park</b></p> <p>The proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option commonly reflected one another in that the impacts were the same either as the future development specifics were unknown or that national legislation that already exists ensured that the objective would be met under either option. However, under policy adoption it would be ensured that a local heritage and cultural asset would be preserved with the opportunity to increase local employment and helping develop a tourist industry within Thanet. The safeguarding of Quex Park in such a way would yield significant economic benefits which may not be attained under a ‘no policy’ option as it would not be known if the facility would be retained and developed or not; under this option. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy E15 – New build development for economic development purposes in the rural area</b></p> <p>Both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option have positive and negative effects. However, the proposed policy is more likely to result in neutral and beneficial effects than the ‘no policy’ option because it would allow Thanet to gain the benefits from rural economic development, whilst avoiding many of the potential downsides (e.g. traffic impact, visual and landscape effects and adverse effects on nature conservation). All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. However, it may not be possible to enhance the effects of the ‘no policy’ option because it has been included to reflect the sustainability issues of a ‘policy void’. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>



<p><b>Policy E16 – Conversion of rural buildings for economic development purposes</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has many positive effects and under the utilisation of existing structures in rural environments it will ensure local economy, the sense of place, sustainable transport all benefit. However, the policy is limited by the locations of existing structures which may not be appropriately placed for economic development if too isolated. However, utilization of existing structures would have significant environmental benefits by minimising the need for construction.</p>
<p><b>Policy E17 – Farm Diversification</b></p> <p>Both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option have positive and negative effects. However, the proposed policy is more likely to result in neutral and beneficial effects than the ‘no policy’ option because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to gain the benefits from agricultural diversification whilst avoiding many of the potential downsides (e.g. traffic impact, visual and landscape effects and adverse effects on nature conservation).All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. However, it may not be possible to enhance the effects of the ‘no policy’ option because it has been included to reflect the sustainability issues of a ‘policy void’.</p>
<p><b>Policy E18 – Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, avoiding increases in flood risk and significant benefits for the protection of greenfield land from development. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed option and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The ‘no policy’ option is not predicted as being likely to have any positive effects where they are not counteracted by potentially adverse effects as illustrated by the volume of ‘uncertain’ effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy E19 – Agricultural Related Development</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because neither option is specific about where development would occur uncertain effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy and resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent, in these effects. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The ‘no policy’ option is not predicted as being likely to have any positive effects where they are not counteracted by potentially adverse effects as illustrated by the ‘uncertain’ effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO1 – Housing Development</b> <b>Policy HO3 – Land on west side of Old Haine Road, Ramsgate</b> <b>Policy HO4 – Land fronting Nash Road and Manston Road</b> <b>Policy HO5 – Policy combined with Policy SP14</b> <b>Policy HO6 – Land south of Brooke Avenue Garlinge</b> <b>Policy HO7 – Land at Haine Road and Spratling Street, Ramsgate</b> <b>Policy HO8 – Land south of Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate</b> <b>Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate</b></p> <p>Under policy adoption there are specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and infrastructure provisions. The policy states that developments must not conflict with another policy, resultantly all SA objectives are positively met as alternative policies all provide positive impacts to the objectives. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. With regards to the HRA, policies HO2 and HO9 need to include a cross-reference to Policy SP26, demonstrating how these are being met in order to protect European sites from recreational space.</p>

<p><b>Policy HO2 – Additional Site – Land north and south of Shottendane Road, Margate (To become a Strategic Policy in the final version of the Local Plan)</b></p> <p>Under policy adoption there are specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and ensuring that appropriate assessments and mitigation is undertaken. The policy supports many of the SA objectives, however utilisation of the NPPF guidance will be paramount to develop within rural settings and demonstrate vibrancy and sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO10 – Cliftonville West and Margate Central</b></p> <p>Under the proposed policy, housing in Cliftonville West and Margate Central would have specific guidance to ensure a positive sustainability outcome was achieved and that updated or new residential accommodation actively contributed to the establishment of vibrant local communities. Policy adoption would ensure historic character and scale was preserved. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO11 – Housing at Rural Settlements</b> <b>Policy HO12 – Land at Tothill Street, Minster</b> <b>Policy HO13 – Land at Manor Road, St Nicholas at Wade</b> <b>Policy HO14 – Land at Walter’s Hall Farm, Monkton</b> <b>Policy HO15 – Land south side of A253, Cliffsend</b> <b>Policy HO16 – Land north of Cottington Rd, Cliffsend</b> <b>Policy HO17 – Land south side of Cottington Rd, Cliffsend</b></p> <p>Under the proposed policy, housing in rural settlements would have specific guidance to ensure a positive sustainability outcome was achieved. The developments must also comply with guidance of Policy H01 which provides positivity to all SA objectives and as such the effects would also be felt under adoption of the proposed policy. Additionally, policy adoption would ensure historic character and scale was preserved; the requirement of bird surveys also shows environmental conscientiousness. Combining the requirements of the proposed policy with positive sustainability practices in relation to rural housing will occur. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO18 – Rural Housing Need</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would release land for appropriate residential development, yet it could be to the detriment of environmental sustainability. In addition, rural locations may be isolated from provisions and facilities, which may be detrimental for certain groups of first time buyers, particularly those with young families.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO19 – New agricultural dwellings</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because neither option are specific about where development would occur, effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy an resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent, in these effects. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The ‘no policy’ option is predicted to have both positive and negative effects, but the balance of this is unknown at this stage, as illustrated by the ‘uncertain’ effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO20 – Care and Supported Housing</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would undoubtedly increase the provisions and facilities available across Thanet. As such levels of deprivation and access to healthcare will enhance whilst it also indirectly provides the opportunity for employment. A ‘no policy’ option could lead to unrestricted development within Thanet which could lead to excess demand upon current facilities and services. This could lead to the decline in the quality of life and increase deprivation across the area.</p>

<p><b>Policy HO21 – Non self-contained residential accommodation</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would induce sustainability across Thanet and is likely to yield a controlled impact across the region without fully restricting HMO locations. The uses of HMO’s would not be fully restricted through the policy option, which would be a positive impact given that HMO’s often provide student accommodation and low cost housing, thus a key demographic in Thanet would be accounted for and have suitable housing provisions without being to the detriment of the local area (e.g. in Broadstairs given its proximity to East Kent College and University Campus). It would take into account the specific local housing make up to ensure there is not an over saturation of such houses in one region and thus allow their spread across Thanet. It is specific in detail and guidance as it allows a controlled utilisation of the whole Thanet area as opposed to specific locations.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO22 – Accommodation for Gypsy and Travelling Communities</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy will ensure any new gypsy and traveller communities are appropriately placed to have access to existing services and facilities without placing undue stresses upon them. However, support for creating appropriate sites may be to the detriment of environmental assets yet this is questionable due to existing legislation protecting such assets. The ‘no policy’ option could allow unrestricted developments that may be to the detriment of local services and facilities.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO23 – Residential use of empty property</b></p> <p>The proposed policy states that developments must be compatible with nearby uses, which in turn could act as a catalyst for the improvement of local infrastructure and services. Policy adoption implements an all-encompassing policy that will be specific to housing but will also incorporate other policy benefits for the wider promotion of sustainability. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO24 – Retention of existing housing stock</b></p> <p>Through the proposed policy, there would be the safeguarding of existing housing stocks. This would mean that a variety of housing types would be available to the market whilst also preserving other land that has not been identified for residential purposes by ensuring utilisation of existing assets. Similarly, the social benefits would be the prevention of social upheaval of residents in favour of developments whilst also retaining existing services and infrastructure that will most likely currently service the area to an appropriate level without causing disruption. However, the policy would not actively grow employment and economic upturn yet the clauses provide the flexibility to allow tourist developments and community facilities to grow, which indirectly would create employment. A ‘no policy’ option commonly would not alter the status quo and in some cases would allow unrestricted developments which could be to the detriment of several objectives. As such adoption of the policy protects existing housing which has significant social implications whilst providing flexibility for economic growth in an appropriate sustainable manner.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO25 – Ancillary accommodation for a family member</b></p> <p>This proposed policy would benefit objectives relating to healthcare services and vulnerable groups. Whilst it does not directly increase access to facilities or services, it allows more vulnerable groups to live close to relatives but maintain some degree of independence.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO26 – Fostering Homes</b></p> <p>The proposed policy, will have significant positive effects on residents of foster homes as it designates an ‘exclusion zone’ where homes will not be permitted. Future planning will enable children who are placed in areas of deprivation and risks and fear of crime will now be allocated a safer environment that may offer a sense of place. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>

<p><b>Policy GI01 – Protection of Nationally Designated Sites (SSSI) and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)</b></p> <p>Adoption of the GI01 policy would undoubtedly enhance the conservation, protection, and enhancement of the designated sites of ecological and geological value (SSSI’s, MCZ’s, and NNR’s); and benefit protected, rare and scarce species. It is unclear whether the absence of the policy would significantly impact upon the area or not, due to existing legislation; however, the implementation of the policy will reinforce the need for sustainable development and ecological conservation. The strategy, where harmoniously and interactively integrated with the human population, will also seek to enhance the vibrancy of the community. There are many positive impacts for the HRA and these should be considered in policy planning. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI02 – Locally Designated Wildlife Sites</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would undoubtedly enhance the protection of wildlife sites. With that said a ‘no policy’ option would not damage such assets due to existing legislation. However, by adding local specificity and control through the proposed policy, adoption would ensure sustainability practices are upheld by new developments with the desire to enhance and connect designated wildlife sites.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI03 – Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)</b></p> <p>Comparably both options would offer protection to RIGS given that existing legislation is in place to protect such features. However, the adoption of the proposed policy would be pertinent in order to meet specific environmentally related SA objectives. Yet if nothing is done it is unlikely severe adverse effects would occur given the existing legislation around geological areas of significance.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI04 – Amenity Green Space and Equipped Play Areas</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI05 – Protection of Playing Fields and Outdoor Sports Facilities</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would be beneficial as it could help provide social benefits through preserving recreational facilities. Similarly, the policy could preserve the associated health benefits of active recreation on the protected areas by encouraging and preserving exercise spaces. A ‘no policy’ option would not actively support the aims of several objectives regularly yielding neutral impacts in comparison to the significant social benefits of the proposed policy.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI06 – Landscaping and Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. It will also contribute in retaining historic features.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI07 – Jackey Bakers</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy could help provide social benefits through an additional facility to utilise. Subsequent health and social benefits from exercise would also follow. The potential for expansions and increased footfall at the site could create more employment/business opportunities within the immediate vicinity. This could be through direct employment at the site or even through local business needing extra staff. A ‘no policy’ option would not actively support the aims of several objectives. The overall benefits of the policy potentially outweigh the negatives as the site is not a new build and the environmental effects should not be on a large scale.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD01 – Sustainable Design</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect a significant proportion of the SA objectives. The policy could result in the restriction on new buildings and housing developments by introducing measures to re-use existing buildings and designing buildings for a wide-range of possible uses. However, the proposed minimised land-use could allow for a greater number of developments and investment to be supplied to the area. The proposed policy will most likely reduce the energy consumption and related pollutants in the area and reduce strain on transport systems by the design of cycling and walking opportunities. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>

<p><b>Policy QD02 – General Design Principles</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in permanent direct positive effects. The policy may negatively impact the residents of new accommodation developments by setting limits on their water usage. However, the internal space minimum may increase the standards of residential accommodation. The proposed policy will most likely reduce water consumption in the area and increase the sustainability of water supplies. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD03 – Living Conditions</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on the objectives by encouraging the natural drying of clothes and providing adequate space for refuse disposal. The proposed policy has the potential to have a number of positive effects, including indirect effects on a sense of place and the desire people have to live at certain location or in a given settlement, supporting the visitor economy by working with and enhancing the built environment and by requiring development to take into account and work with their setting including heritage areas and features. However, the most significant effect of the proposed policy is the requirement for developments to take into account their surroundings, residential amenities and neighbouring buildings in order to have a on the landscape and townscape.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD04 – Technical Standards</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in permanent direct positive effects. The policy may negatively impact the residents of new accommodation developments by setting limits on their water usage. However, the internal space minimum may increase the standards of residential accommodation. The proposed policy will most likely reduce water consumption in the area and increase the sustainability of water supplies. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD05 – Accessible and Adaptable Accommodation</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in positive effects to residents and developers, as adaptable and accessible accommodation will provide for all demographics. The policy is mostly relevant in the long term, as the aspiration is to be a sustainable housing initiative. If the policy is not introduced, significant negative effects may occur; including developments which are not fit for purpose and wheelchair users without accommodation. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD06 – Advertisements</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has an inherently positive effect on the creation of vibrant communities as there is a clear emphasis within the proposed policy text for the effects on amenity and public safety to be considered as part of any application for advertisements and the safeguarding of townscape character, through the consideration of specific aspects, such as the appearance and the illumination of advertising.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD07 – Telecommunications</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working and reduced business travel) and supporting the creation of jobs and economic growth by ensuring that the communication infrastructure is also provided. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by implementing the suggested methods and at the local level also through development management policies.</p>
<p><b>Policy HE01 – Archaeology</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, helping to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. One major significant effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adopting the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the ‘no policy’ option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p>

<p><b>Policy HE02 – Development in Conservation Areas</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements; helping to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right; and contribute to the character of townscape. Two significant beneficial effects were predicted on SA objectives 12 and 13 (to conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area’s landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas; and to preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings).</p>
<p><b>Policy HE03 – Local Heritage Assets</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy, particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant beneficial effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adoption of the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the ‘no policy’ option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan, it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy HE04 – Historic Parks and Gardens</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, will help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant effect was predicted on SA objective 13 (To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings). The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan, it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy HE05 – Works to a heritage asset to address climate change</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant beneficial effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adopting the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the no policy option are uncertain, because without specific policies in the Local Plan it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC01 – Fluvial and Tidal Flooding</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change or flood risk, though the positives are likely to outweigh any inhibiting of house building. However, the proposed policy will aid flood mitigation efforts but potentially at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. The effects of the no policy option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from flooding.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC02 – Surface Water Management</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change or flood risk through the implementation of sustainable drainage systems, though the positives are likely to outweigh any inhibiting of house building. However, the proposed policy will aid flood mitigation efforts but potentially at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. The effects of the ‘no policy’ option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from inappropriate development. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects. Approval for the design and long term maintenance of SuDS will be required prior to development being permitted.</p>

<p><b>Policy CC03 – Coastal Development</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change, flood risk and coastal erosion through the implementation of restrictive criteria for new developments. The effects of the no policy option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from inappropriate development within coastal areas, particularly within 40m of the coastline or cliff top. The policy will contribute positively to the coastal biodiversity. With regards to the HRA, the policy should be strengthened to include potential effects on European protected sites as a specific criteria requiring consideration. For example, stating coastal development will not adversely affect the interest features of any designated nature conservation sites.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC04 – Renewable energy</b></p> <p>The proposed policy explicitly states a presumption in favour of renewable technologies within developments, assuming that there are no detrimental impacts, including visual effects, natural environment and biodiversity, and historic environment. This supports a range of the sustainability objectives. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC05 – District Heating</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is unlikely to have an adverse sustainability effect. It is likely to have significant beneficial effects on transport, greenhouse gas emissions, waste minimisation, and efficient use of resources, and will also contribute towards reducing local atmospheric pollutants. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels as part of individual heating installations.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC06 – Solar Parks</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will contribute towards the promotion of low carbon and renewable energy with associated benefits for environmental objectives relating to air quality, biodiversity etc. The no policy option results in neutral effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC07 – Richborough</b></p> <p>The proposed policy explicitly states a presumption in favour of renewable technologies within developments at Richborough, assuming that there are no detrimental impacts, particularly biodiversity effects. This supports a range of the sustainability objectives. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE01 – Potentially Polluting Development</b></p> <p>The proposed policy result in beneficial effects because it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system. The policy will be beneficial in terms of improving air quality and the quality of water resources, as well as benefits for biodiversity and significant heritage assets. The ‘no policy’ option performs negatively against the objectives as it provides no such control. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE02 – Landfill Sites and Unstable Land</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to affect the use / development of previously developed land. A beneficial effect is predicted because the proposed policy will ensure that developers have better understanding of the potential structural and design issues they will have to address during construction. As a result this could help to make development of PDL more viable and less risky for developers and give others the confidence that potential instability issues have been considered. This particularly important in areas with a dynamic coastline. The no policy option would not affect the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE03 – Contaminated Land</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will have beneficial effect on land use by helping to provide a framework that would allow potentially contaminated previously developed land to be used for development. A no policy option is likely to have a neutral effect as other legislation would require developers to remediate their sites.</p>

<p><b>Policy SE04 – Groundwater Protection</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would benefit objectives related to sustainable development, biodiversity and the protection of water quality. However, groundwater is protected by other legislation so it is uncertain whether the no policy option would actually result in detrimental effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE05 – Air Quality</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is more likely to result in beneficial effects than the ‘no policy’ option because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system. The proposed policy would contribute towards promoting more sustainable, low emission forms of transport as well as providing beneficial effects in relation to both air quality and biodiversity. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE06 – Noise Pollution</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure that residents and other sensitive receptors are protected from unacceptable noise at both existing and future development locations.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE07 – Noise Action Plan Important Areas</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure that noise pollution is managed in line with the Environmental Noise Directive and ensure that that communities and residential amenity is protected from unacceptable noise.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE08 – Light Pollution</b></p> <p>The policy supports objectives to conserve the character of the area’s townscape and landscape as well as biodiversity and heritage assets by minimising the potential impacts of light spillage and pollution. Minimising light pollution will also contribute in conserving energy. A ‘no policy’ option could lead to negative effects with respect to townscape and biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>Policy CM01 – Provision of New Community Facilities</b></p> <p>The proposed policy supports objectives to maintain and enhance existing key facilities and services, especially local services such as those in rural areas. By protecting, and allowing for enhancement of such facilities it ensures that they are still available for the most vulnerable members of society. It also promotes more sustainable modes of travel by ensuring services are available at local level and can be accessed by cycling and walking, rather than reliance on private motor vehicles. Conversely, the ‘no policy’ option is likely to perform adversely against these aspects. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy CM02 – Protection of Existing Community Facilities</b></p> <p>The proposed policy supports objectives to provide and maintain appropriate access to key facilities and services, including healthcare and education. By protecting such facilities, it ensures that they are still available for the most vulnerable members of society. Conversely, the no policy option would perform adversely against these objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy CM03 – Expansion of Margate Cemetery</b></p> <p>The policy indirectly enhances natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed. The no policy option would be neutral in terms of the SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy CM04 – Expansion of Minster Cemetery</b></p> <p>The policy indirectly enhances natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed. The no policy option would be neutral in terms of the SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP01 – Transport Assessments and Travel Plans</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the opportunity to promote more sustainable, low carbon modes of travel. However, it relies on a modal shift in travel behaviour from residents living within new developments. The no policy option would retain dependency on the use of private motor vehicles.</p>

<p><b>Policy TP02 – Walking</b></p> <p>The policy has the potential to have a positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access. However, it relies on a modal shift in travel behaviour from residents living within new developments. The no policy option would retain dependency on the use of private motor vehicles.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP03 – Cycling</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access.</p> <p>Policy adoption would actively seek to increase safe and appropriate cycling provisions at the earliest opportunity within new developments and grow the cycling network across the District. There are numerous sustainability benefits for doing so, particularly regarding improved travel options, improved air quality and enhanced health all indirectly via the potential to reduce road traffic and vehicle use. Under a no policy option the status quo would ensure the effects would largely be neutral.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP04 – Public Transport</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy to support the growth and active investment into public transport provisions has the potential to yield significant positive effects. The proposed policy would increase travel opportunities and reduce the number of vehicles upon roads which would have environmental and health benefits. Additionally, it would increase the connectivity across the district and ensure all members of society have access to facilities, services and employment. A no policy option would not alter the status quo and as such would not actively seek to improve the public transport network.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP05 – Coach Parking</b></p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to maintain and potentially enhance coach parking, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. Any development pressures applied to these sites, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP06 – Car Parking</b></p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to maintain public parking provision, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. It is important that the proposed policy includes provision for requiring replacement parking should development of public car parks occur. Any development pressures applied to public car parks, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP07 – Town Centre Public Car Parks</b></p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to maintain public parking provision, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. It is important that the proposed policy includes provision for requiring replacement parking should development of public car parks occur. Any development pressures applied to public car parks, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP08 – Freight and service delivery</b></p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to implement appropriate standards for the servicing of businesses. This would reduce on street deliveries, which would have beneficial effects relating to local air quality and traffic congestion. The no policy option would potentially lead to a comparative lack of service bays if developers are not duty bound to provide appropriate provision within developments.</p>

<p><b>Policy TP09 – Car parking provision at Westwood</b></p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to maintain parking provision at Westwood, whilst limiting the potential for increased parking provision associated with new commercial development. This would have beneficial effects on local air quality and the local transport network, as pollution and congestion associated with private car use is limited. The no policy option would retain dependency on use of private cars, which may result an ongoing increase in pollution and congestion on the roads surrounding Westwood.</p>
<p><b>Policy TP10 – Traffic Management</b></p> <p>There is minimal difference between the proposed policy and no policy option. Both options seek to enhance sustainability within Thanet and do so in similar ways given that the local policy regularly reflects the Traffic Management Act 2004. As such adoption of the proposed policy or the no policy option would be beneficial. Incorporating specific policy regarding traffic management would add an additional layer of protection to the District and ensure traffic management measures are implemented with the best interests of the local community at the core.</p>

Sustainability of Thanet’s Housing Allocation

The selection of housing allocation sites followed an allocation strategy; TDC screened sites for those that could be accepted or rejected after being appraised for their availability, suitability for development and the achievability of development. As a result of the SA process a number of the sites selected for allocation were identified as being likely to result in significant adverse effects or were not suitable in capacity and thus were rejected or mitigation was proposed.

Any sites that were ‘call for site’ locations or submitted in response to public consultation (i.e. sites which are privately owned and have been proposed as potential redevelopment sites by local land owners) underwent a further appraisal to add depth to the housing land allocation process.

Upon completion of the process appropriate housing developments sites have been identified and proposed as suitable for the Thanet district. To address these potential significant effects policies have been included in the draft Local Plan to ensure that if these sites are developed the relevant mitigation measures are put in place.

Sustainability Appraisal of the Employment Land Allocation

The selection of sites for employment land was subject to a single assessment stage. As a result of the assessment process a number of the sites selected for allocation were identified as being likely to result in significant adverse effects. Such sites were discounted and a final four suitable employment land allocation sites were noted and are subsequently detailed within Policy SP03 of the Local Plan. The sites considered suitable for employment land development in accordance to the assessment were:

- Manston Park;
- Eurokent Business Park;
- Thanet Reach Business Park; and
- Hedgend Industrial Estate.

To address any potential significant effects policies have been included in the draft Local Plan to ensure that if these sites are developed the relevant mitigation measures are put in place, as detailed within the Policy SP03 and other relevant policies.



## Next Steps

Following publication, it may be necessary to revise or update the SA report in response to specific comments on the SA process or its findings. The SA will also require updating if, as a result of publication, the policies and allocations in the draft Local Plan are revised. With each revision any new or amended policies or allocations will be subject to SA and compared to the options or sites that were rejected earlier on in the plan preparation process. The SA may also require updating if the Planning Inspector makes changes to the draft Local Plan.

Once the Local Plan is adopted a Post Adoption Statement will be produced. This will set out the indicators that will be used to monitor any of the significant effects identified in the SA. It will also summarise how:

- Sustainability considerations have been taken into account by the Local Plan;
- Comments on the Local Plan and SA Reports have been taken into account;
- The reasons for the choice of the preferred policies and allocations in light of the alternatives; and
- The indicators and approach to be adopted to monitor significant effects.

## SA monitoring framework

Monitoring will enable any unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage and necessary remedial action to be undertaken (i.e. in line with requirements of the SEA Regulations).

A full monitoring framework will be incorporated as part of the Post Adoption Statement, and will include relevant proposals for monitoring from stakeholders received during consultation.

Contextual indicators describe the wider economic, social and environmental background in which the plan operates, such as life expectancy, unemployment rates and GCSE results. In addition, some of the indicators will be taken directly from the Local Plan monitoring framework.

It is anticipated that the monitoring of the SA will take place annually alongside the monitoring of the Local Plan from 2017 to 2031 in the Annual Monitoring Report. The SA monitoring framework indicates that there is a strong overlap between the two processes.

## Sustainability appraisal conclusion

The Local Plan will ensure new developments across the Thanet District are designed in an appropriate manner to ensure sustainability in accordance to the Strategic Priorities of Thanet District Council. Several broad overarching policies are specifically contextualised where necessary by others to add a unified purpose across all policies and strive towards sustainable development. Mitigation processes have been proposed throughout the SA process where relevant in order to deliver a positive impact for every policy.

The land allocations for housing and employment allocations have undergone a robust appraisal to ensure only suitable sites are selected that are appropriate for their intended function.

Upon completion of the report it can be found with confidence that the draft plan is unlikely to result in significant adverse effects. The plan will promote social, environmental and economic sustainability for

the Thanet district due to the cohesive but varied nature of the policies in place in order to attain the desired outcomes for new developments across the life of the plan until 2031.

# 1 Introduction

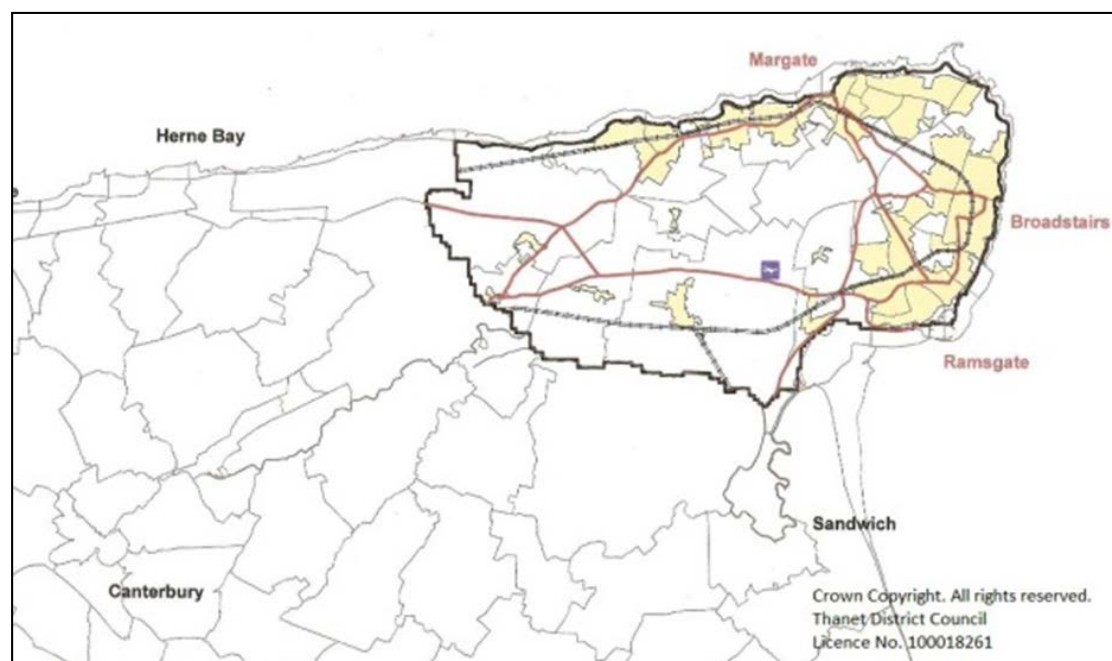
## 1.1 General Introduction and Background

The District of Thanet is located on the east coast of England, on the north eastern tip of Kent. Bounded by the English Channel to the north, east and south, the District is predominantly coastal. The District is bordered by the City of Canterbury District to the west, and the Dover District to the south. The district has an area of 103 square kilometres and a resident population of 134,400. There are 32 kilometres of coastline with attractive chalk cliffs and beautiful sandy beaches and bays making the area a vibrant coastal resort.

Thanet comprises of three main urban areas: Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate, which are all located on the coast. Interspersed between these are a number of villages and hamlets. As a consequence of the position of the three towns, almost the entire coastal area accommodates substantial built development. From Birchington-on-sea, via Westgate-on-Sea, Margate, Cliftonville, Kingsgate to Ramsgate there is limited undeveloped seafront.

The key transport networks into the area include the duelled A299 Thanet Way, which connects to the M2, the A28 Canterbury Road which links with the city of Canterbury and the A256 which serves as the link to District of Dover. Ferry services (freight) are operated from Port Ramsgate<sup>1</sup>, with the potential for passenger services in the future.

Figure 1: Location map of the Thanet District Council administrative area.



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.visitthanet.co.uk/>

## 1.2 Local Plan Background

Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Localism Act (2011) significant changes have been made to the scoping report document to reflect the evolution of the planning policy framework for Thanet; from an LDF comprising a Core Strategy and Site Allocations to a single Local Plan.

The new Local Plan will set out the planning policy for Thanet. It will include the 'Strategy' for spatial development of Thanet up to 2031, TDC's policies for managing development in the District, and sites for achieving development requirements, including other land use designations. The purpose of the Local Plan is to provide a spatial strategy for development in Thanet and to provide a responsive and flexible supply of land for housing, employment and other uses and the future of town centres. This SA has assessed the policies to ensure that they are both strategic and site specific. This conforms to national planning policy and acts as a basis for local people to build upon with Neighbourhood Plans should they wish to do so.

While such matters have been subject to previous consultation, they have been re-considered and re-consulted in light of differing circumstances, such as the new planning policy guidance issued by Government.

As well as providing a strategic vision to guide development in Thanet, the Local Plan will provide a comprehensive set of generic development management quality development policies to replace those currently saved from the Thanet District Local Plan, which will act as the basis for determining planning applications.

Consultation on the issues and options for future growth took place in June 2013. After this, in January 2015, TDC undertook a further round of consultation on the preferred options Draft Local Plan - this included detail on policies and allocations.

The Scoping Report was updated after a version published in 2009 underwent review. The new version was an opportunity to present a review of sustainability issues in relation to the emerging Local Plan and identify those that should be a particular focus for this SA. It was advised to update the baseline information, trends and issues for the District to enhance the sustainability appraisal of TDCs Local Plans. Baseline information was identified across a wide range of topics, help bring together key issues from an evidence based approach, with key trends and objectives for Thanet identified. A key output of the Scoping Report was the sustainability framework which was used to appraise plans and proposals.

## 1.3 Sustainable Development and the LDF

Under the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* (the Act), Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for Local Development Documents as part of the plan making process. The process of undertaking SA assists planning authorities to fulfil the objective of integrating sustainable development principles into the plan making process and should not be seen as a separate activity.

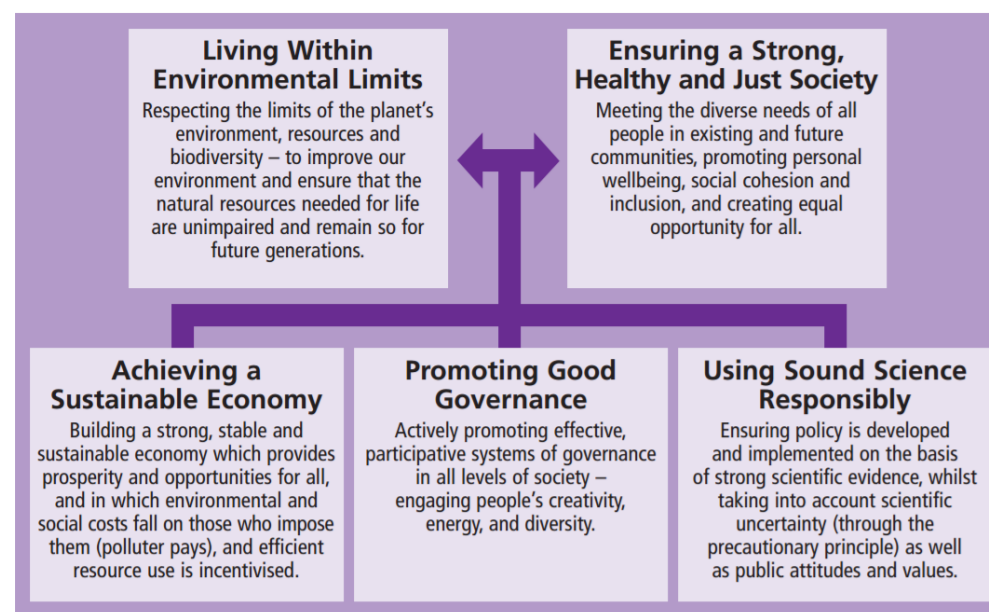
There are a number of different definitions of sustainable development. The NPPF refers to the UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* in relation to its five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

Sustainable development in England will be achieved partly through the planning system and by the policies within the NPPF assisting in fulfilling a number of roles under three dimensions:

- "an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy."<sup>2</sup>

Spatial plans such as Thanet District Council's Local Plan encompassing Core Strategy and Site Allocations can have a significant role in achieving the objectives of sustainable development. The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act<sup>3</sup> requires planning bodies, in preparing plans, to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

Figure 2: Guiding Principles in the UK Sustainability Strategy - Securing the Future.



Source: *Securing the Future*, HMG 2005

<sup>2</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012

<sup>3</sup> The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act: 2004

## 1.4 SA and SEA and Requirements for the Local Plan

### 1.4.1 Sustainability Appraisal

The SA is in accordance with the requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) and Statutory Instrument 1633 'The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes' Regulations (2004), the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2014).

Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of a plan. It is a systematic and transparent process for informing decision making. It achieves this by testing the performance of the plan against a series of environmental, social and economic objectives which define sustainable development. The process identifies the adverse sustainability issues that need to be mitigated; alongside the opportunities for such enhancement. The SA subsequently provides the basis for improving the performance of plans.

In the context of the Local Plan:

*'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'.<sup>4</sup>*

Sustainability Appraisals help planning authorities to fulfil the objective and to promote sustainable development in the preparation of plans. The 2004 Act makes SA mandatory for all DPDs (including Local Plans) and SPDs. In addition, SA helps planning authorities to deliver more effective DPDs and SPDs that can address the significant issues facing them.

### 1.4.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive) came into effect in the UK on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004 in the form of 'The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI2004/1633)'. These regulations require that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (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).*

The SEA Directive, Annex II suggests the significance of effects of a plan relates to the characteristics of the 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:

<sup>4</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents: ODPM, November 2005



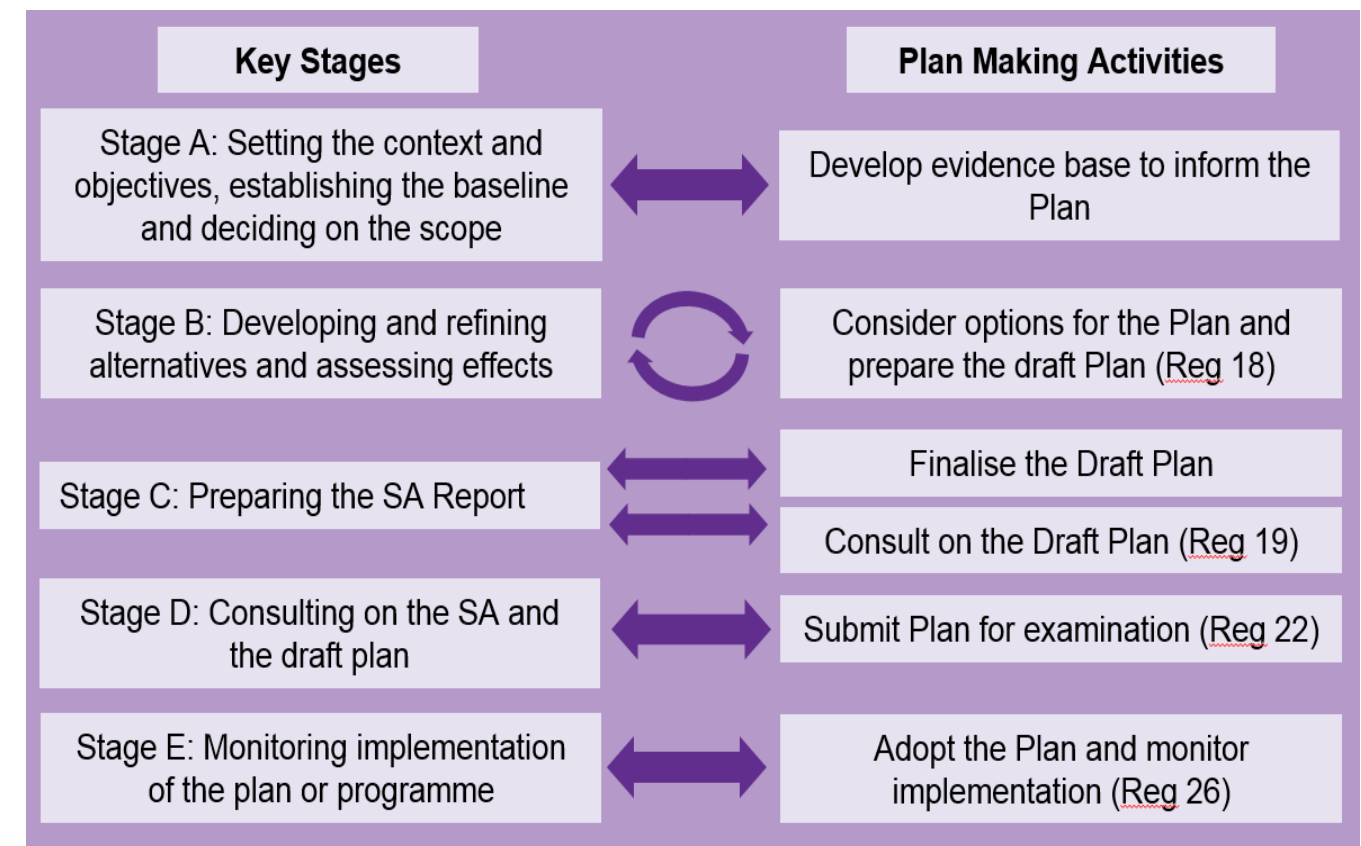
- The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
- The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a 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 Local Plan can have a significant impact and influence when considered in the context of the SEA Directive. Therefore, when preparing DPDs and SPDs planning authorities must conduct an assessment in accordance with the SEA Directive.

### 1.4.3 Combined Sustainability Appraisal and SEA Process

Although the requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG, formerly ODPM) Plan Making Manual 2, the DCLG SEA Practical Guide (2005) and the Sustainability Appraisal Guidance (2005) propose that both can be satisfied through a single appraisal process<sup>5</sup>. They have produced guidance to ensure SAs meet the requirements of the SEA Directive whilst widening the Directive's approach to include economic and social issues as well as environmental. The DCLG are currently reviewing all their planning guidance including their Plan Making Manual, however in the meantime it remains valid. The guidance proposes that where reference is made to SA (in the application to LDFs) it should be taken to include the requirements of the SEA Directive. It should be noted that herein where reference is made to SA it should be taken to include the requirements of the SEA Directive. In practice these two processes are generally combined, provided that the matters relating to the Environment Report required by the SEA are clearly defined. The link between this combined process and its application to DPDs is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: The SA and Plan development process.



Source: Planning Advisory Service.

Sustainability Appraisal differs from SEA in that it expands the focus of the assessment to include social and economic considerations. Therefore, the Local Plan has been subject to both assessment processes. However, to avoid unnecessary repetition the results from the two processes have been documented within one report (this Sustainability Appraisal Report). The table below sets out the SEA requirements and where relevant information can be found within this report. For the avoidance of doubt the information in this SA Report meets all of the requirements.

The Guidance emphasises the importance of the following areas in conducting appraisals:

- Collecting and presenting baseline information;
- Predicting the significant effects of the plan and addressing them during its preparation;
- Identifying reasonable plan options and their effects;
- Involving the public and authorities with social, environmental and economic responsibilities as part of the assessment process; and,
- Monitoring the actual effects of the plan during its implementation.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelid=152450>

Table 3: Signposting where the requirements of the SEA have been met

Required stages from the SEA Directive	Relevant section of this SA Report
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes (article 5)	Section 6
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programmes;	Section 7
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 7
(d) Existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 7
(e)The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member state level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 7
(f)The likely significant effects on the environment including on 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.	Section 9
(g) 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	Section 9 (where appropriate)
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information	Sections 2, 8 and 9 Appendix G
(i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring	Section 10
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Non-Technical Summary
Consultation Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4)	Scoping report consultation occurred in the Summer of 2014

an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the economic, social and environmental factors’. Table 3 demonstrates how this SA Report achieves these requirements.

Each stage of the SA followed approximately the same format as detailed in the following section. The detailed structure of each report was subject to review due to the iterative nature of the process.

1.5 The Local Plan Process

Thanet District Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan for the District - the Thanet Local Plan to 2031, which when finalised, will form the statutory planning framework for determining planning applications and will replace the ‘saved’ policies from the Thanet Local Plan 2006.

The Thanet Local Plan will set out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the District and help guide regeneration over the period to 2031. They are subject to independent examination and consultation and must be deliverable, viable and realistic.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Thanet District Council was required to carry out a SA of its Local Plan. The SA was used to inform each subsequent stage of plan production.

Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that ‘a sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be

2 Appraisal Methodology

The SA process, as defined in the DCLG SA and SEA Guidance 2005, must be applied to all DPDs and SPDs. This process that was undertaken is outlined below.

Table 4: Stages and tasks in the SA process

STAGE 1 PRE-PRODUCTION
<i>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</i> Task A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives Task A2: Collecting baseline information Task A3: Identifying key sustainability issues and problems Task A4: Developing the SA framework Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA
STAGE 2 PRODUCTION
<i>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</i> Task B1: Testing the Local Plan objectives against the framework Task B2: Developing the Local Plan options Task B3: Predicting the effects of the Local Plan Task B4: Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan Task B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects Task B6: Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan <i>Stage C: Appraising the effects of the Local Plan</i> Task C1: Preparing SA report <i>Stage D: Consulting on the SA and Local Plan</i> Task D1: Public participating on the SA report and Local Plan Task D2: Assessing significant changes
STAGE 3 ADOPTION
Task D3: Making decisions and providing information <i>Stage E: Monitor implementation of Local Plan</i> Task E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring Task E2: Responding to adverse effects

The SA identified and assessed the likely significant effects of the policies and site allocations of the Local Plan against economic, social and environmental objectives. This included appraisals of the

options developed through the plan preparation process and policies and proposals contained within the Local Plan.

2.1 Adding value: influencing the content of the plan

The SA process adds value and transparency to the preparation of the Local Plan and the decision making process. This has occurred through the consideration of economic, social and environmental effects of the plan (including the no policy option) using a robust framework which is specifically designed to address the issues and problems of TDC. The framework is described in Section Appendix D of this report.

Sustainability Appraisal as a tool, helps to ensure that the Local Plan meets the requirements of sustainable development as well as to ensure consistency and rigor in the plan process. The Government’s SA guidance states that ‘*integration of SA into DPD preparation is fundamental to sound plan making*’ (paragraph 3.19).

The SA reports provide a detailed commentary of how the SA has informed and influenced the preparation of the Local Plan and highlights the difference it has made.

2.2 Policy Context

This SA Report and the development of the Thanet Local Plan have taken into account the recent changes to the Planning System, including:

- The Localism Act 2011 which provides for the introduction of Neighbourhood Plans and the ‘revocation’ (abolition) of Regional Spatial Strategies (in the case of Thanet the South East Plan)

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) which simplifies national planning guidance, reemphasises the role of planning in supporting economic development, and requires each Local Planning Authority to produce a single Local Plan, with additional and supplementary planning documents only used when necessary.

### 3 Stages of the SA Process

This SA Report describes the results from the SA of the Local Plan Preferred Options and also fulfils the requirements of Stages B and C of the SA process as defined in the SA guidance note and illustrated in Table 4.

- Assess the effects of the proposed Local Plan policies (Section 10);
- Description of the next steps (Section 11).

#### 3.1 Scoping stage

The scoping stage (Stage A) involved collating information on the economic, social and environmental aspects of the district, identifying the main sustainability issues and developing sustainability objectives to allow the likely significant effects of the Local Plan to be assessed. The process is cyclic and has been carried out systematically from task A1 to A4 (see Table 4).

Scoping is a requirement of the SEA Directive and has been incorporated into a single document to inform the appraisal process. It has resulted in the development of an objective-led framework to overcome the issues identified in the baseline and policy review. This framework was used as a basis for assessing the economic, social and environmental effects of the plan.

#### 3.2 Assessment stage

The assessment stage (stage B in Table 4) involved examining the likely significant effects of the Local Plan policies and site specific land use allocations, and the SA Objectives and assessment criteria (Table 1) were used as the criteria to assess effects.

The potential effects of the Local Plan, acting as a comprehensive planning document on its own, has also been accounted for. The impacts and combination between the plan and others such as the Local Transport Plan and the NPPF have also been accounted for.

Where potentially significant adverse effects have been predicted an accompanying mitigation strategy has been supplied. This will illustrate how to reduce the impact to a level where it is no longer likely to have significant effect.

#### 3.3 Structure of the SA Report

In summary, the format of this SA report is as follows:

- Introduce the SA process and provide background/ context into preparation of the Local Plan (Section 1);
- Describe the method and purposes of the assessment (Section 2, Section 3);
- Describe the consultation that has been undertaken so far during the SA process (Section 4);
- Describe the appraisal of the Issues and Options (Section 5)
- Provide a review of relevant international, national, regional and local plans, policies and strategies describing the policy context and sustainability objectives relevant to Thanet (Section 6);
- Define the characteristics of the district (the baseline) and identify the key problems and sustainability issues (Section 7);
- Set out the key sustainability issues affecting Thanet (Section 8);
- Set out the framework for assessing the likely significant sustainability effects of the plan (Section 9);

## 4 Consultation Process

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The SA process has included the following consultation stages (please note that stages described in brackets refer to those set out in Table 4):

### 4.1 Scoping (SA Stage A)

The Scoping Report was sent to the three statutory consultation bodies<sup>6</sup> (Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage), for a consultation period between March and April 2013. The Scoping Report was also logged on the Local Plan consultation area of TDC's website and offices to allow others the opportunity to comment on the scope of the SA.

### 4.2 Development of the Draft Local Plan (SA Stage B)

The development of the draft Local Plan has considered a number of development options and these have been assessed by the SA. The assessment has been informed by dialogue and consultation with statutory consultation bodies and local stakeholders, including council members and officers from key council departments and local area forums that has occurred as part of the Local Plan development process.

### 4.3 Further stages

The SA will be subject to consultation as part of the Local Plan publication document consultation (i.e. Stages C and D).

If, following consultation on the publication version of the Local Plan, changes are required that have not been subject to SA, then further SA work will be carried out. If this is necessary, then this SA Report will be updated and consulted on at the same time as the updated Local Plan. We will produce a final SA environmental report for the Local Plan at publication stage. This will set out how the SA has influenced the Local Plan process from issues and options through to submission outlining any changes in the light of previous consultation work.

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<sup>6</sup> English Nature, the Countryside Agency and the environmental activities of Rural Development Service have been brought together to form Natural England (October 2006) - the new integrated government agency for the natural environment. Natural England acts as a statutory consultee on the SA along with the Environmental Agency and English Heritage.



5 Appraisal of Issues and Options

5.1 Options Appraisal

A fundamental part of the plan preparation process was the identification and assessment of options. A SA of the Local Plan options was required in order to arrive at the preferred options, and to comply with the requirements of the European SEA Directive. An appraisal of the issues and options associated with the policy themes was undertaken in May 2013.

The SA assessed, in broad terms, the likely significant effects of the plan options against the objectives of the framework, as set out in Table 1 of this report. It fulfilled the requirements of stage B (Table 4) of the SA process. The findings of the appraisal were reported in the Summary Interim SA<sup>7</sup>. It has also set out the options and outlined the reasons for selecting or eliminating them. This was performed in order to establish a relevant option that would promote sustainability across the district by meeting the demands of the objectives.

The Summary Interim SA appraised the strategic options proposed for plan components, such as whether housing should be located on the urban edge of existing settlements or whether there should be new settlements. These broad assessments influenced key TDC documents, including the Strategy for the Planned Location of Housing<sup>8</sup> that was used to help identify potential housing sites within Thanet.

5.2 Housing and Employment Land Allocation

A comparative SA process was utilised for the assessment of housing land and employment land allocations across the District. At the issues and options stage of the SA process, broad options were tested such as the amounts and location of housing and employment land. Following this, housing sites submitted under the SHLAA process and current employment allocations and sites were assessed according to their suitability, availability, and achievability. Employment sites were assessed to determine which sites should be retained and which could be released for alternative development. This helped the appraisal of housing and economic sites against the SA framework, as reported in Appendix E.

The process was utilised to assess all potential development sites, including those that are outside the existing planning policy framework or Thanet’s urban confines. Upon completion of the comparative assessment, appropriate sites for housing and employment land, have been proposed across Thanet. This process is considered compliant and robust in assessing alternatives as required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

5.3 Developing the Options

The process of developing options involved extensive consultation with members of the public, local stakeholders and statutory consultees. These options ranged from broad strategic and spatial options (i.e. showing different levels of growth) through to detailed policy options. TDC carried out a consultation on Issues and Options for the new local plan from 3rd June - 14 August 2013. Comments

7 Arup (May 2013) Summary Interim Sustainability Appraisal  
8 <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/publications/planning-policy/strategy-for-the-planned-location-of-housing/>

were invited on various options that could form new planning policies. TDC then considered the responses to that consultation, and comments made in the Summary Interim SA regarding the performance of the options against the sustainability framework.

In preparation for consultation in January 2015, TDC provided a suite of documents to aid the consultation process, one of which was the Justification for Preferred Options<sup>9</sup>. This document provided the rationale behind the decision making employed for selecting preferred options and the reasons why other options were rejected. Full details of this process and the justification for preferred options is presented in Appendix G.

A number of policies, due to them being a direct requirement of Central Government policy or other policies within the Local Plan, were not derived from the Issues and Options process. These policies are reported in Table 5, along with the rationale for them not being assessed as part of reasonable alternatives.

Table 5: Rationale for policy’s not assessed as part of reasonable alternatives

Policy Number	Policy Name	Rationale
SP12	General Housing Policy	Policy has been prepared to prevent having to repeat clauses in each housing policy
SP13	Strategic Housing Sites – Manston Green	These sites were assessed under broad housing locations as well as being assessed via the SHLAA
SP14	Strategic Housing Site at Birchington	
SP15	Strategic Housing Site at Westgate on Sea	
SP16	Westwood Strategic Housing	
SP17	Land fronting Nash and Haine Roads	
SP18	Land at Manston Court Road/Haine Road	The policy reflects recently published documentation on landscape character. Reflects new study. The general content of this policy has been assessed under the protection and enhancement of Thanet’s historic landscapes
SP23	Landscape Character Areas	
SP26	Strategic Access management and Monitoring Plan (SAMM) policy	Policy is a requirement from the HRA. The content of this policy was previously referenced in Policy SP25.
SP27	Biodiversity and Geodiversity Assets	Formerly part of the biodiversity enhancements policy, SP25 and GI03. This policy has been separated out for clarity on the advice of Natural England
SP30	Local Green Space	Developed in line with Central Government advice. Selection criteria is mandated.

9 <https://consult.thanet.gov.uk/consult.ti/TPODLP/viewCompoundDoc?docid=6061076>

Policy Number	Policy Name	Rationale
SP32	Allotments	Policy has been developed as part of the green infrastructure issues and options previously assessed.
SP37	QEQM Hospital, Margate	Derived from the requirements of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This represents fundamental infrastructure needed to deliver the plan. In addition, SP37 was assessed under previous iterations of the Local Plan.
SP38	New medical centre at Westwood	
HO2	Land at Manston Road/Shottendane Road, Margate	Policy has been assessed under broad housing locations
HO25	Ancillary accommodation for a family member	Policy expands slightly on policy H07. The principle has therefore been assessed under that policy
GI01	Protection of Nationally Designated Sites (SSSI) and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)	Formerly part of Policy SP25
QD04	Technical Standards	Derived from government consultation on new technical standards, which we can apply if there is local justification
QD05	Accessible and Adaptable Accommodation	

5.4 Previous sustainability appraisal of options

The Interim Sustainability Appraisal in May 2013 looked at broad spatial options for locating the greenfield element of the housing in Thanet. These options were

- Adjoining the Urban Area
- Adjoining the Villages
- Freestanding Countryside Sites
- In the Green Wedges
- Housing in the form of a New Settlement

The option of adjoining the urban area and villages was chosen which is reflected in the selection of strategic sites identified in the Draft Preferred Options local Plan 2015 and the Proposed Revisions to the Preferred Options in 2017.

The objectively assessed need in 2014 was 12,000 dwellings based on migration trend based population projections and labour requirement. Following release of sub national population data, projections rose in January 2016 to 15,660 and again in September 2016 to 17,140. Following this increase it was decided that further SA work was required to look again at the option of a new settlement and whether the negative effects of the option could be mitigated against.

As limited details regarding a new settlement option and any mitigation were known 2013, the option performed poorly within the sustainability appraisal as there would be a high level of greenfield development requiring additional infrastructure and public transport investment in order to function. In

addition, public support for a greenfield approach to housing was low. As such, the poorly performing option was discounted as a viable solution to addressing Thanet’s housing demand.

Due to the increased housing need, it was decided that a review of a potential new settlement option should be undertaken, but exploring the opportunity to implement robust mitigation in order to facilitate as sustainable new settlement scenario as possible. An assessment of possible new settlement sites due to their size and location, either on their own or adjoining other sites were appraised against the sustainability appraisal framework. This study is presented in Appendix A1.

The study concluded that given the implementation of defined and robust mitigation (based on the content of exemplar planning policies from other authorities, which have progressed through the plan preparation process), sustainable implementation of a new settlement option could be achieved. This option was consulted upon during the Proposed Revisions to the Preferred Options in 2017

In addition, as part of consultation during 2017, an additional site at Woodchurch was put forward as a potential new settlement site. In order to ensure consistency, this site was appraised in the same way as the previous study. A memo reporting the findings of the assessment is presented in Appendix A2. Based on the two assessments, option NS5 (the former airport site) was deemed the most likely opportunity to provide a sustainable new settlement due to its size, which would allow comprehensive provision of uses and facilities, and its unique status amongst options as a brownfield site. Advice given helped to shape the previous preferred policy SP05 New Settlement Policy. Assessment of this policy has been included in this report with strikethrough text in order to demonstrate how assessment of the Airport Site has developed.

Subsequently the officer report to Council recommended an option of urban/village edge sites plus the new settlement in order to meet the housing requirement.

This option was not voted through by members at the Full Council meeting on 18th January 2018. The main concern was that this would potentially stifle aviation development at the airport.

A development consent process to acquire the site for aviation use as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project is currently underway. The proposal is to reopen Manston as a hub for international air freight which also includes passenger, executive travel and aircraft engineering services.

5.5 Revised preferred option

In order to recognise the importance of the Development Consent Order application and that further sites would need to be identified to account for the shortfall in housing numbers if the airport site is not allocated, the Council have revisited the options.

This leaves the two strategic options for delivering the additional housing as “Option 1 and 2”. Option 1 is what was recommended to Full Council in January 2018, Option 2 is to not allocate the airport for a specific use and to reallocate 2,500 dwellings to site that were selected from sites submitted to TDC throughout the Local Plan process.

The selection of Option 1 was informed by:

- Advice in the New Settlements study<sup>10</sup>;
- Selecting a brownfield site from the potential new settlement options;
- Delivering the entire transport strategy including link from Westwood to the A299 through Manston Court Road;
- Planning application from Stone Hill Park including masterplan and business case;
- Avoiding best and most versatile land where possible; and
- Avoiding flood risk areas.

The selection of Option 2 was informed by:

- The application to PINS for a DCO;
- Avoiding overload to the Haine corridor with additional sites as the relief link road cannot be delivered;
- Selecting sites that could deliver as much of the transport strategy as possible;
- The need to relieve pressure on Coffin House corner;
- Choosing sites in deliverable buoyant market areas;
- Inability to allocate sites too close to the airport site if it becomes a functioning airport;
- Avoidance of flood risk areas; and
- There were no choices as such with best and most versatile agricultural land as the majority of Thanet's greenfield land is best and most versatile.

The addenda associated with Option 2 that were deemed likely to change the findings of the sustainability appraisal, were appraised with the findings reported in the 'Revised Options Sustainability Appraisal (25 June 2018)'.<sup>11</sup> Option 2 was voted through by Members at the Full Council meeting on 16 July 2018, therefore the assessment of these addenda have been incorporated in to this environmental report.

<sup>10</sup> Arup (November 2016) New Settlement Mitigation Study

<sup>11</sup> <https://democracy.thanet.gov.uk/documents/s60596/Annex%205%20-%20Thanet%20Local%20Plan%20Revised%20Options%20Sustainability%20Appraisal%2020180625%201.pdf>



## 6 Context Review

### 6.1 Introduction

The Local Plan and the SA were influenced by many different plans and programmes. This is recognised by the SEA Directive which requires a review of relevant plans and programmes to be completed in the preparation of the SA document.

*‘the plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes’ and ‘the environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) 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’.*

Directive 2001/42/EC - SEA Annex 1 (a), (e)

Therefore, the first stage of completing the SA was to review relevant international, national, regional and local, policy guidance, plans and strategies. This ensures:

- the Local Plan and the SA framework are in line with the requirements of other relevant plans and policies;
- that inconsistencies or constraints are suitably dealt with;
- sustainability objectives, key targets and indicators are reflected in the SA; and,
- relevant baseline data is accounted for.

### 6.2 Document Review for Thanet

The 2009 Core Strategy Scoping Report identified a substantial list of PPPs (Policies, Plans and Programmes) relevant for the Thanet district. This list has been comprehensively reviewed, updated and rationalised by removing redundant or irrelevant policies, plans and programmes, so as to focus on those that are key and most recent and relevant.

The relevant PPPs are summarised in Table 5 below. The identification of relevant PPPs is an on-going process and the list will be updated once new PPPs become available and will be included in any subsequent SA Reports.

Table 6: Relevant Plans and Programmes.

International/European
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</li><li>• EU Energy Efficiency Plan, 2011</li><li>• The Copenhagen Conference, 2009</li><li>• European Landscape Convention, 2009 (Became binding in 2007)</li><li>• (The Air Quality Framework Directive) 1996, and subsequent Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) June 2008</li><li>• EU Directive 2008/1/EC: Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control</li><li>• European Flood Risk Directive, 2007</li><li>• European Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001</li><li>• European Water Framework Directive, 2000</li></ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• European Waste Framework Directive 92/43/EEC and daughter directives e.g.; Landfill Directive 99/31/EC</li><li>• Delhi Summit on Sustainable Development</li><li>• Kyoto Climate Change Protocol, 1997</li><li>• European Sustainable Development Strategy</li><li>• European Spatial Development Perspective</li><li>• Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992</li><li>• European Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (The Habitats Directive), 1992</li><li>• European Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds</li><li>• European Directive on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management</li><li>• Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage</li></ul>
National
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012</li><li>• Health and Social Care Bill, 2012</li><li>• Healthy Lives, healthy People White Paper, 2011</li><li>• The Public Health White Paper, 2011</li><li>• The Localism Act, 2011</li><li>• National Planning Statements: Energy, Transport and Waste (2011-2012)</li><li>• Water for Life 2011 The White Paper</li><li>• Climate Resilient Infrastructure, 2011</li><li>• Carbon Plan, 2011</li><li>• Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)</li><li>• Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, November, 2011</li><li>• Confident Brighter Communities, 2010</li><li>• Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010</li><li>• National Infrastructure Plan, 2010</li><li>• The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010</li><li>• Flood and Water Management Act, 2010</li><li>• UK The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National strategy for Climate Change, July 2009</li><li>• Renewable Energy Strategy, 2009</li><li>• Soil Strategy for England, 2009</li><li>• Flood Risk Regulations, 2009</li><li>• Be Active: be healthy – A plan for getting the Nation Moving, 2009</li><li>• Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, 2009</li><li>• The Planning Act, 2008</li><li>• Play Strategy for England ,2008</li><li>• Climate Change Act, November, 2008</li><li>• Energy White Paper – Meeting the Energy Challenge, 2007</li><li>• Habitats Regulations for England and Wales (amended), 2007</li><li>• Waste Strategy for England, 2007</li><li>• Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – White Paper, 2007</li><li>• Code for Sustainable Homes DCLG 2006</li><li>• River Basin Planning Strategy: Water for Life and Livelihoods (Consultation), EA - Jan 2005</li><li>• Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention, 2004</li></ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sustainable Communities, 2003</li><li>• Rural Strategy, 2004</li><li>• The Housing Act, 2004</li><li>• Sustainable Communities Plan, 2003</li><li>• The Homelessness Act, 2002</li><li>• A biodiversity strategy for England, 2002</li><li>• Waste Not Want Not – A Strategy for tackling the waste problem in England, 2002</li><li>• The Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act (1981) as amended (most notably by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act, 2000</li><li>• Waterways for Tomorrow, 2000</li><li>• Air Quality Strategy for the UK. Working together for clean air, DETR – Jan 2000</li><li>• Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services</li><li>• The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future:</li><li>• Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation (White Paper), 1999</li><li>• Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England.</li><li>• Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper DoH, 1999</li></ul>
<b>Regional</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• South East Biodiversity Strategy, 2009</li><li>• River Basin Management Plan – South East River Basin District, 2009</li><li>• Minerals Strategy: Proposed Alterations to Regional Guidance</li><li>• The South East Regional Sustainability Framework (RSF), 2008</li><li>• Destination South East – Tourism and related sport and recreation</li><li>• England Rural Development programme (South East Regional Chapter)</li><li>• Regional Economic Strategy, 2006</li><li>• Regional Housing Strategy, 2005</li><li>• Sustainable Communities in the South East: Building for the Future</li><li>• Harnessing the Elements - South East Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy May, 2003</li><li>• Sustainable Communities in the South East, 2003</li></ul>
<b>County</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local Transport Plan for Kent, 2011-2016</li><li>• South East Local Enterprise Partnership Business Plan, 2011-2015</li><li>• Growing the Garden of England: Environment and Economic Strategy, 2011</li><li>• Growth without Gridlock Integrated Transport Strategy for Kent, 2010</li><li>• Kent Design Guide</li><li>• Kent County Council Environment Strategy, 2010</li><li>• Kent County Council Framework for Regeneration, 2009</li><li>• Kent Prospects, 2007</li><li>• Active Lives: The Future of Social Care in Kent, 2007</li><li>• Kent County Council Equality Strategy, 2007</li><li>• Kent Health and Affordable Warmth Strategy (2005-2008)</li><li>• Kent economic report- A review of the local economy and its Social and Environmental Context, 2004</li><li>• Bold Steps for education and commissioning. Plan for education provision in Kent 2012-2017</li><li>• Kent Biodiversity Action Plan, 1997</li><li>• Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy</li><li>• Kent Waste Local Plan (Saved Policies), 1998</li><li>• Kent Minerals Local Plan (Saved Policies), 1986-1997</li><li>• Local Partnership Vision and Business Plan</li><li>• Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan, 2013-2030</li></ul>

<b>Sub County</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• East Kent Sustainable Communities Strategy, 2009</li><li>• East Kent Homelessness Strategy, 2008</li><li>• East Kent Partnership Strategy, 2005</li><li>• East Kent Local Investment Plan</li><li>• Cams Stour Catchment Plan</li><li>• Canterbury City Council LDF</li><li>• Dover District Council LDF</li><li>• North East Kent European Marine Sites</li></ul>
<b>Local</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thanet Council Corporate Plan 2012-2016</li><li>• Thanet District Council Transport Plan 2005-2011</li><li>• Southern Water Strategic Direction Statement 2007, updated March 2011</li><li>• Thanet District Council Housing Strategy, 2006</li><li>• Thanet District Adopted Local Plan ,2006</li><li>• Bus Strategy for Thanet</li><li>• Thanet District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</li><li>• Thanet District Council Contaminated Land Strategy</li><li>• From Audit to Action – Thanet Crime and Disorder Audit Strategy: 2005 to 2008</li><li>• Thanet District Council Policy on Flood and Coastal Defence</li><li>• A Sustainable Community Strategy for East Kent, 2009</li></ul>

The review process provided a valuable source of information and a framework for developing different components of the SA, specifically:

- Key national policies (including the National Planning Policy Framework) and sub-regional (county) plans, provided the planning context for Thanet;
- Local documents provided a valuable source of baseline information, and identified local priorities and objectives as well as conditions that the Local Plan and SA should adhere to; and,
- Several documents including existing appraisals provided sustainability objectives and indicators and guided the development of the SA Framework.

6.3 NPPF Review: Local Plan and Development Context

The Local Plan must be in conformity with the NPPF. The NPPF came into force on 27th March 2012 and emphasises the importance of the planning system to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It sets out how planning process can accomplish this by meeting a number of requirements that are listed below:

1. Building a strong, competitive economy;
2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres;
3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy;
4. Promoting sustainable transport;
5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure;
6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes;

7. Requiring good design;
8. Promoting healthy communities;
9. Protecting Green Belt land;
10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;
11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment; and
13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

Many of these policy areas overlap with the SA objectives that have been developed for this SA. As a result, the SA process can help to inform the development of the Local Plan and potentially identify areas where the Local Plan might not comply with the NPPF.

## 7 Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

### 7.1 Scope and Purpose of the Baseline and Key Issues

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require a discussion of the 'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme' (Annex 1 (b)). In the case of SA, the baseline and identification of key issues must also consider social and economic aspects in addition to the environmental issues specified in the SEA Directive.

The baseline review provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the LDDs. The sustainability issues identify positive or negative issues for Thanet relevant to the Local Plan that has the capacity to influence, optimising enhancement opportunities and minimising detrimental impacts associated with the plan.

The collation of baseline data and identification of sustainability issues has been completed for Thanet as a whole, and is therefore relevant to all documents in the Local Development Scheme. The baseline situation and key issues for Thanet will inevitably change over time, as such it is important that it is monitored and regularly revised.

### 7.2 Baseline Information and Sustainability Issues

#### 7.2.1 Approach and Format

The baseline for Thanet was collated in a number of iterative stages. Firstly, the review of plans and policies listed in Appendix B provided an initial understanding of the current situation in Thanet in terms of environmental, social and economic performance and enabled key sustainability issues for Thanet to be identified. This subsequently assisted in the development of the SA Framework.

Indicators were developed for each of the SA Objectives in the framework. Both qualitative and readily available quantitative information was collected for each of the SA Objectives.

It should be recognised that due to the interrelationships between the SA Objectives, the baseline data is often relevant to more than one objective. The data collection focused on identifying:

- The current situation in Thanet;
- The trend for Thanet; and
- Regional and national comparisons.

#### 7.2.2 Problems and Constraints

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, during the collection of baseline data some problems were encountered placing limitations on data. This included:

- 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; and
- 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.

Thanet is interlinked socially, economically and physically to adjacent areas and while trans boundary 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,

It is acknowledged that the baseline situation in Thanet is ever changing, thus baseline data can quickly go out of date, including the information within this SA Report. Every effort has been made to ensure the report contains up to date environmental data.

#### 7.2.3 Future Baseline

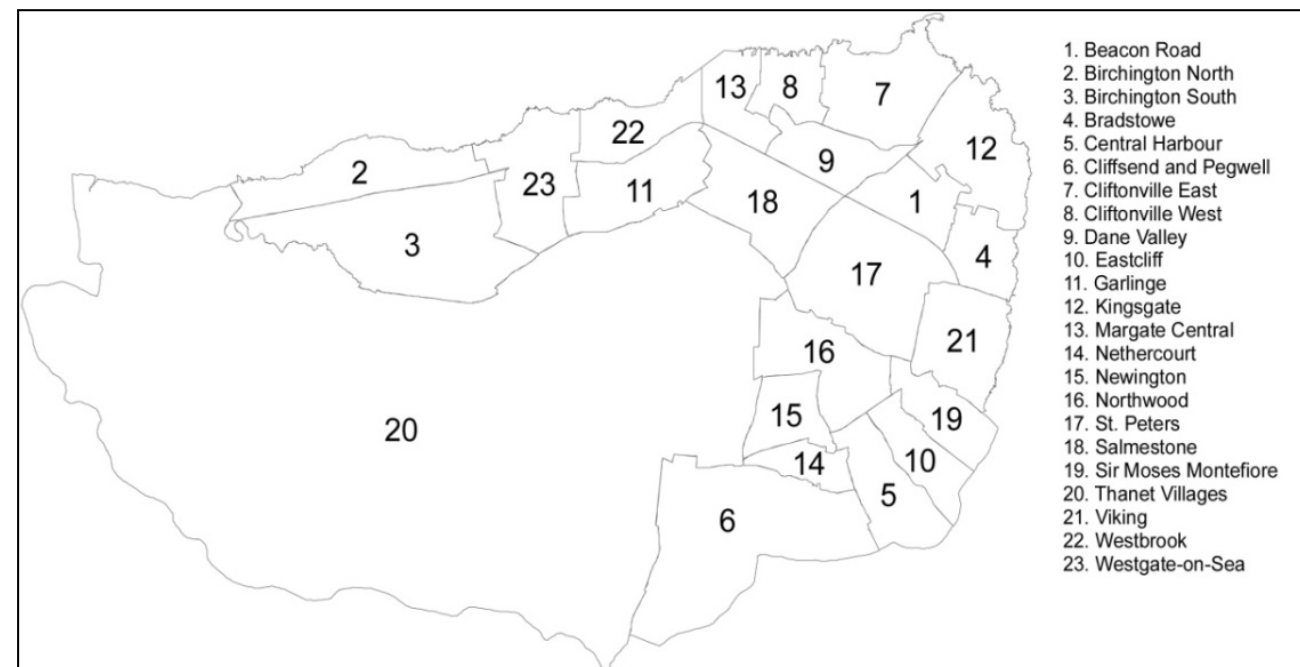
Further consideration should be given to how data could be made available for the on-going data collection required during the implementation and monitoring of the Local Plan. This could include expanding the data managed through the central computerised resource for Thanet linked to Geographical Information Systems (GIS), consistency of data type, aligning indicators across Thanet and where possible in the wider district and other areas, and the collation of new or evolving indicators.

### 7.3 Baseline

A review of the Thanet baseline has been undertaken and is presented below, making comparisons on topics such as housing, employment, education and cultural heritage between Thanet, Kent, the South East and England. In order to make comparisons between the different areas within Thanet, Wards, which are electoral districts that form part of the UK administrative hierarchy, have been utilised. The different Wards of Thanet are shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4: Thanet District Electoral Wards



## 7.4 Geography and Situation

The District of Thanet is located on the east coast of England and on the north eastern tip of Kent. Bounded by the English Channel to the north, east and south, the District is predominantly coastal. The District is bordered by the City of Canterbury District to the west, and the Dover District to the south.

Thanet comprises three main urban areas: Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate, all located on the coast. Interspersed between these are a number of villages and hamlets. As a consequence of the position of the three towns, almost the entire coastal area accommodates substantial built development. From Birchington, via Westgate-on-Sea, Margate, Cliftonville, Kingsgate to Ramsgate there is limited unused seafront.

The key transport networks into the area include the duelled A299 Thanet Way, which connects to the M2, the A28 Canterbury Road which links with the city of Canterbury and the A256 which serves as the link to District of Dover.

## 7.5 Demographics

Thanet's population has gradually increased in recent years with a net in-migration offsetting a negative natural change (births to deaths). In 2017, the population was estimated at 142,240 with 68,720 males and 73,520 females<sup>12</sup>. Of these, around 82,100 are aged 16-64 (the approximate working age of the population).

The population of children and young people for the under 10s remains lower than the England average for both sexes. There has been a decrease in the population of persons aged 10-19 compared

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

to the England average, with both sexes in this age range now lower than the England average. Thanet's population exhibits a considerable smaller proportion of under 50s compared to the England profile. As a popular coastal location, Thanet attracts an older population of individuals close to or of retirement age. 22% of Thanet's population are of, retirement age (over 64 years), with this demographic the only population group in Thanet above the England average<sup>13</sup>. The related effect of high numbers of elderly residents is a low proportion of people of working age, between 16 and 64, and a lower than average percentage of residents aged between 0 and 15<sup>14</sup>. This demographic skew towards an older population has been a characteristic of the area since at least the 1991 census.

### 7.5.1 Population projection

Population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show an overall rise in population over the next five years, with the largest percentage rise occurring in the 65+ age group. This is predicted to increase by 10% by 2022, however this growth rate is falling compared to statistics produced for the years 2010-2015, which showed an increase in this age range of 12%. The overall population projected increase for Thanet for 2022 is 4.8%, up from 3.3% in 2015, and would result in the size of population just over 149,000, up from 140,000 in 2015. This will have an impact on health services as people over 60 will generally have greater health needs and service usage.

The expected population growth in persons aged over 65 is expected to place increased demand on local health services. Thanet's seaside location and relatively low property prices attract high numbers of unemployed and asylum seekers to the District. These dependent and vulnerable groups have led to, especially in the more deprived areas, a highly transient population abundant with people with support needs.

ONS figures show that the population of Thanet is predominantly white, although there are increasing concentrations of people from different Black and Minority BME backgrounds.

Table 7: Population by ethnicity for Thanet in 2011.

	Thanet		England	
	Number	%	Number	%
All people	134,186	100%	53,012,456	100%
White	128,194	95.5%	45,281,142	85.4%
BME	5,992	4.5%	7,731,314	15%

Source: 2011 Census Table KS201EW

Thanet has a number of ethnic minority populations. National census data from 2011 shows the largest of which 'White other' makes up 4.2%<sup>15</sup>. More detailed figures of ethnicity breakdown showing 'white: other Eastern European' to be the largest ethnic minority with 0.85% of the total population. Thanet's ethnic minorities are not evenly distributed across the District, but rather concentrated in the wards that are the most socially and economically deprived. One such group categorised as 'white: other white' have high representations in Cliftonville West (18.2%) and Margate Central (8%) and. This clustering of ethnic minority populations is likely to be a result of net in-migration from EU countries into the more socially and economically deprived areas of Thanet.

<sup>14</sup> Thanet Local Plan Background Paper: Housing.

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.kent.gov.uk/your\\_council/kent\\_facts\\_and\\_figures/equalities\\_and\\_diversity/ethnic\\_profile.aspx](http://www.kent.gov.uk/your_council/kent_facts_and_figures/equalities_and_diversity/ethnic_profile.aspx)

## 7.5.2 Economic Trends and Performance

In 2017, Thanet was ranked the 28<sup>th</sup> most deprived area out of a total of 326 districts in England<sup>16</sup>. Between 2004 and 2015, Thanet saw a 12.8% increase in the number of active enterprises, compared to an 18.5% increase in the number of businesses in Kent, and a 24.5% increase across the whole of England.

In 2015<sup>17</sup> 3,935 VAT companies were registered in Thanet across a number of industries including Wholesale and Retail (495 companies), Construction (580 companies), Hotels and Restaurants (395 companies) and Manufacturing (210 companies). Overall for Thanet the number of business 'births' have increased 3.8% from 2014-2015, although the percentage growth is considerably less than on average across Kent, (8.5%), and in Great Britain as a whole (9.3%)<sup>18</sup>. Despite a lower number of business 'births', the number of business 'deaths' in Thanet has fallen by 7.8% between 2014 and 2015. Over the same period, there was a 1.8% increase in business closures in Kent, and a 3.3% increase across the whole of England. Significantly, there has been a 24.5% reduction of business closures in Thanet over the 11-year period between 2004 and 2015.

Thanet's unemployment rate has been falling steadily since a high in 2012 of 6.1%. Unemployment in Thanet currently stands at 3.3%, more than double the 1.6% unemployment rate for Kent, and just less than double the average unemployment rate across England (1.8%). According to 2011 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) data Thanet's employment growth in 2011 was -2.36%. The South East figure was -1.06% and England's figure was -0.25%. The whole country saw negative growth for a number of years after the recession, and this contributed to the negative growth observed in Thanet between 2011 and 2012. Table 7 shows that a number of key economic indicators have recovered between 2012 and 2017, with unemployment rates up 4.5% on 2012 values, and the proportion of working age residents claiming out of work benefits down 4.1%.

Table 8: Thanet Key Economic Indicators

Thanet Economic Indicators.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	17.3	17.8	7.1	16.3	14.6	13.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	6.1	2.0	4.4	3.1	3.3
Median Gross weekly Workplace earnings (£)	392.1	383.3	528.1	391.0	411	414.5
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	412.5	414.6	550.8	450.4	438	462.5
Employment Rate (%)	70.5	63.6	77.4	62.4	71.9	75.0
T5 year % change in employees	3.3	2.1	7.8	-2.0	-0.6	1.9
Stock of businesses	3,560	3,580	3,610	3,655	3,775	3,935
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	60.4	59.5	64.4	54.5	58.8	59.0
GVA per Head (£)	13,239	15,073	26,886	14,651	14,641	15,021
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	9.4	10.7	18.5	9.5	9.4	10.2
% NVQ4+	24.5	30.6	33.8	22.1	22.7	30.0

Source: Kent Economic Indicators 2017

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/information-and-data/Facts-and-figures-about-Kent/area-profiles>

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.kent.gov.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/8179/Business-demography.pdf](https://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/8179/Business-demography.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Economy/Business-Demography-2011.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> <http://thanet.gov.uk/publications/planning-policy/thanet-local-plan-monitoring-report-april-2011-to-march-2012/economic-development-and-regeneration/>

Since 2001 Thanet's GVA (Gross Value Added) increased from £9,405 per capita to £15,021 (59.7% increases). However, the Thanet figures are still significantly lower than the Kent average, which in 2017 stood at 21,636<sup>19</sup>.

Tourism is an important sector in Thanet's economic performance supporting 17% of the workforce and attracting a direct visitor spend of £250 million in 2015<sup>20</sup>. Tourism and the green sector (e.g. renewable energy) are growing and comprise a larger proportion of total businesses in comparison to the South East region and England.

Public Services, including education and health are among the largest employers in the district, cumulatively accounting for 30.6% of the workforce<sup>13</sup>. Retail accounts for 14.1% of total employment in the area, making it an important industry for income security. The proportion of people that are home working is relatively high in the District. Skilled trades and caring, leisure and other service occupations are dominant, and Thanet has fewer professional and managerial occupations than the South East and also England although the number of people employed in these occupations has been rising for the last few years.

## 7.5.3 Employment

Thanet's history of economic problems is reflected in a persistently high unemployment rate, which has consistently been above regional and national averages. During the growth period between 1995 and 2007 the unemployment numbers decreased, and at a slightly faster rate than national rates and by 2007 the gap between the unemployment rate in Thanet and that in Kent (and England) was the smallest it had been for a decade. However, following the 'credit crunch' in 2007 and the subsequent economic recession that struck the national economy in late 2008, progress made in closing the gap with national economic performance achieved over the previous decade was reversed. Thanet was hit particularly hard with unemployment increasing faster than regional and national rates. In February 2012, unemployment levels were at almost three times that of the south east and twice the national average. In September 2017, unemployment stood at 3.4% in Thanet, compared to 1.7% in Kent and 1.9% across the whole of Great Britain. Unemployment rates in Thanet have risen 2.4% since August 2016, with the largest unemployment levels found among the 18-24 year age group (5.5%). In comparison, unemployment for those between 50 and 64 years stands at 2.7%<sup>21</sup>.

A clear disparity in the employment rates and types can be seen between the different Thanet Wards, and is shown in Figure 5. Comparing the deprived area of Cliftonville West against the relatively affluent Thanet Villages, for example, shows that Thanet Villages have a substantially higher economically active population (76.8%) compared to Cliftonville West (64.7%). This social gap is highlighted further when comparing employment by occupation that shows the Thanet Villages having 16.9% working as managers and senior officials, and 11% working as professionals compared to 12.2% and 6.9% respectively for Cliftonville West<sup>13</sup>. The differences in employment trends are not restricted to comparisons between rural and urban wards. Comparing Cliftonville West against Eastcliff, another predominantly urban ward close to Ramsgate, shows that Cliftonville West has 5.2% less economically active people than Eastcliff<sup>22</sup>.

Around a quarter of all enterprises in the area have turnover below the VAT threshold – this includes a significant number of self-employed people. Nationally over 30% of employees work for a business that

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.visitkentbusiness.co.uk/library/Thanet\\_dashboard\\_2017\\_final\\_V3.pdf](http://www.visitkentbusiness.co.uk/library/Thanet_dashboard_2017_final_V3.pdf)

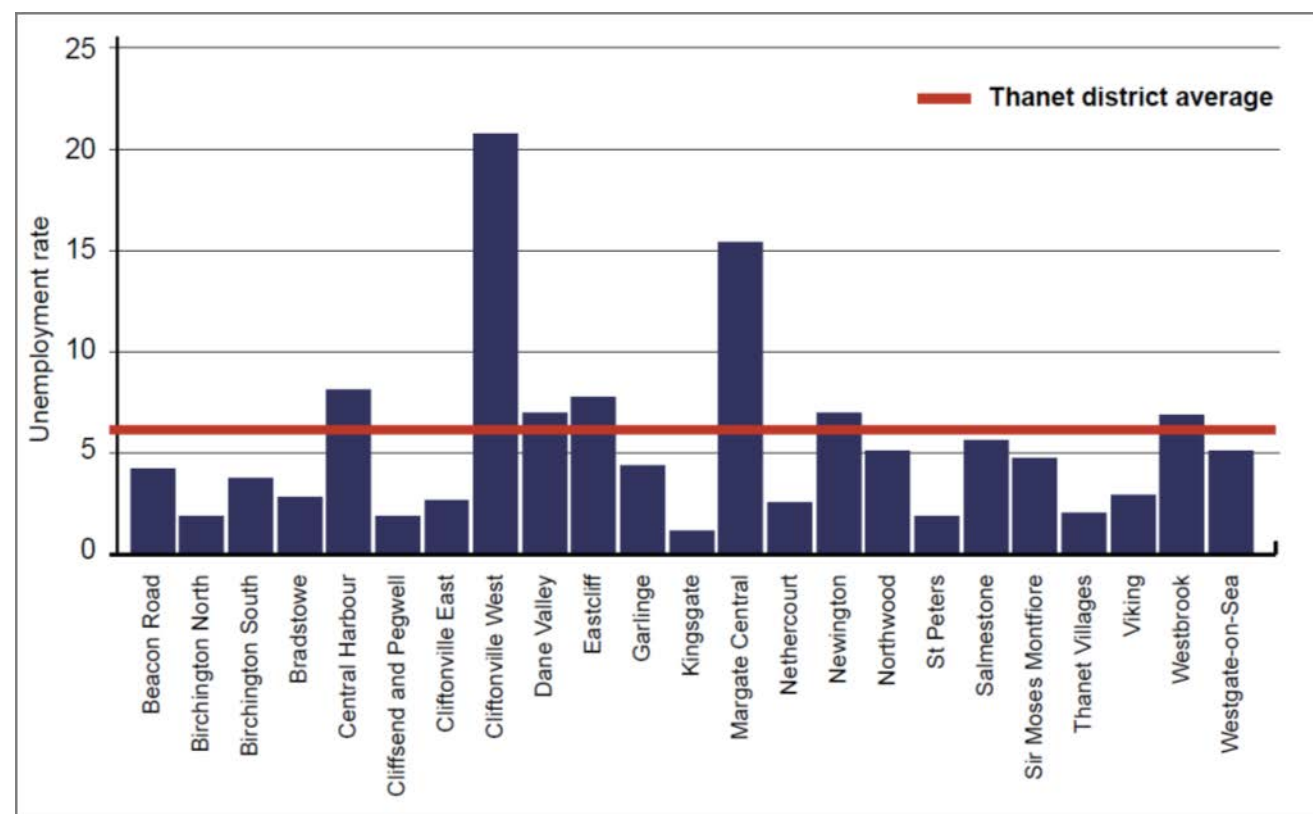
<sup>21</sup> [https://www.kent.gov.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0019/8182/District-unemployment-bulletin.pdf](https://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/8182/District-unemployment-bulletin.pdf) September 2017

<sup>22</sup> Note: Official figures such as the official labour market statistics (Nomis) are based on the idea of a 'working age'. For most figures the age bracket 16-64 has been used to measure this, but changes to retirement age make this an estimate rather than exact number for 'workingage'.

employs 200 or more workers. In the Thanet area it is less than 20%. By contrast, over a quarter of people work in a firm employing fewer than 10 people, nationally it is one fifth.

The differences in employment trends are not restricted to comparisons between rural and urban wards. Comparing Cliftonville West against Eastcliff, another predominantly urban ward close to Ramsgate, shows that Cliftonville West has 7.8% less economically active people than Eastcliff.

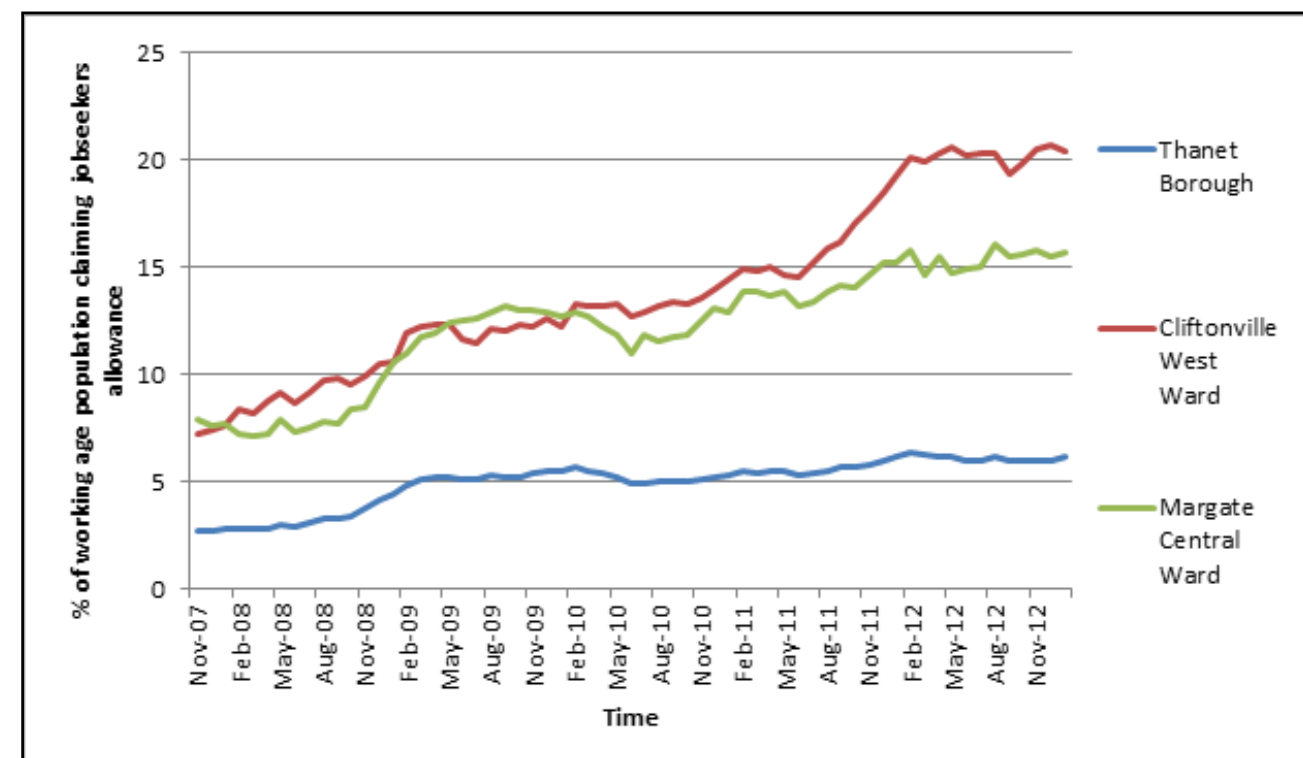
Figure 5: Thanet Ward Unemployment Rates



Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](http://nomisweb.co.uk)

Figure 6 Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimant rates since November 2007. The rates for the two wards have not reduced in line with the district and national rates.

Figure 6: Percentage of Working Age Residents claiming job seekers allowance from 2007 to 2013



Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](http://nomisweb.co.uk)

Since 2007, the percentage of the working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance has increased from 2.7% in November 2007 to 6.1% in January 2013. At a ward level this trend is also evident. However, in the last 18 months Cliftonville West Ward has experienced even greater increases than the District as whole or other similar wards such as Margate Central with approximately 1 in 5 people of working age claiming the Jobseeker's Allowance.

## 7.6 Employment Space and Land Provision

The estimated stock of employment premises shows that the number of premises in Thanet is spread evenly across the three main employment uses, namely offices, factories and warehouses, at approximately 500 premises each. These amounts compare reasonably well with the rest of the districts in the East Kent Area, being greater than the amounts in Dover and Shepway, and not significantly less than that of Canterbury and Ashford. However, in terms of the number of office premises, the majority of other districts in Kent have a greater number of offices than the other employment generating uses, with only Gravesham having a lower stock of office premises, in Kent, than Thanet.

Thanet contributes much more significantly with industrial stock than office stock, in terms of overall floorspace, being close to the median of all south east districts. Other than new retail developments which have taken place across East Kent, there has been little new commercial development, when compared to the rest of the south-east. In terms of the amount of floorspace available in the district, in April 2008 there was approximately:



- 100,000 m<sup>2</sup> office floorspace,
- 335,000 m<sup>2</sup> of factories and
- 155,000 m<sup>2</sup> warehousing space.

The total amount of employment floorspace is the second lowest out of the East-Kent Districts, with only Shepway having less. Like the overall stock, the amount of Office floorspace in Thanet is lower than the other districts, with office accounting for only 17% of the stock in the district. Factories account for 56% of the stock, whilst warehouses account for 26% of the stock<sup>23</sup>. The Kent County Council Business Intelligence Statistical Bulletin (December 2016), based upon Valuation Office Agency data indicated that there are 1,014,000 square metres of business floorspace (note this includes retail, office, industrial and other space).

In terms of changes to stock of employment premises, figures taken from the Thanet Employment Land Review 2010 suggest there was an increase of 17,000m<sup>2</sup> between 2005 and 2008, which is equivalent to 3% of the stock. This is the highest overall increase compared to other districts in East Kent. The largest gain in Thanet was in Office space adding 15,000 m<sup>2</sup> to its stock, a similar amount to Ashford. A decrease was seen in the amount of factory floorspace across all Districts with the exception of Dover. Thanet saw a loss of 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>, less than Ashford and Canterbury, but more than Shepway. Due to the lack of new development, supply tends to be dominated by poorer, second hand buildings, rather than new or refurbished accommodation. Land values remain depressed in East Kent peripheral locations, whilst values in more active commercial locations have improved. The depressed values are primarily a result of an over-supply of land, and poor infrastructure. The average value for industrial land in 2006, in Dover was £180,000 and Thanet £150,000 per acre.

Vacancy levels provide an indication of the balance between supply and demand for employment premises. Consultation with TDC has revealed that vacancies are limited, particularly since the demolition of Grupo Antolin. The quality of the majority of the property is however quite poor and this will certainly pose a challenge for attracting inward investors to the area particularly given the competition from the rest of the wider Kent area.

Employment land allocations established over previous Local Plan periods have remained vacant, and there is strong competition from elsewhere in Kent, Thanet has a significant amount of land available in public ownership that is serviced and available for development. Thanet District Council is currently reviewing its strategic site allocations within the Employment Land Review which is being carried out as part of the Local Plan process.

Thanet has a significant amount of land available for development. The Employment Land Review (May 2010) identified approximately 87ha on allocated and retained sites although over half of this didn't have planning permission at the time.

The TDC AMR 2016 shows that between 1998 - 2013/14, 44.73 hectares were developed (38% land take-up). The target of 75% take-up (86.4 hectares by 2011) has not been met but monitoring will continue until an alternative target is set via the Local Plan process.

In 2015/16, floorspace totalling 12,296m<sup>2</sup> was developed for employment purposes (excluding A2 use). The target for the amount of floorspace developed for employment by type on all sites in the District was not met in 2015/16 (the target was 19,750 m<sup>2</sup> per annum A2-B8 floorspace on allocated sites).

<sup>23</sup> Thanet Employment Land Review 2010

## 7.7 Education and Skills

In 2011, 8% of people in Thanet aged 16-64 had no qualifications compared to a regional average of 7.9 and national average of 10.6% and whilst 29% of residents have a qualification at NVQ4 or higher, this is still significantly lower than the regional 36.9% and the national average of 32.9%.

GCSE results for 2011 show 69.1% of pupils obtained 5+GCSEs at Grade A-C, which compared poorly in relation to other Kent districts including Dover 74.2% and Canterbury 77.1%

The distribution of residents in possession of qualifications is uneven across the District. Within the Ward of Newington, 53.5 % of people are without a qualification or level of qualification is not known. This is the worst in Thanet, 17.7% worse than the national average and 17.4% worse than the nearby Bradstowe Ward. Margate Central and Sir Moses Montefiore also have far fewer residents with higher qualifications, 9.0% and 9.5% respectively, than both the National average (20.4%) and that of Bradstowe (20.5%).

## 7.8 Transport

### 7.8.1 Existing Transport Network

Thanet has long been perceived as isolated from London, the M25 and access to other parts of the country. The District and County Councils, Government and European agencies have realised that considerable investment would be needed to overcome this perception. In recent years a number of transport connections have improved significantly. Thanet is connected to the UK motorway network via the A299 Thanet Way (a dual carriageway), which links the District to the M2. The A254 (Ramsgate Road) and A255 (St Peters Road) connect Margate to Ramsgate and Broadstairs. The recently completed East Kent Access Road (A256) provides a fast connection to the A20/M20 at Dover and to the Port of Dover and Channel Tunnel. The Access Road also links Thanet with other major economic assets such as Manston, Kent's International Airport (6 miles from Margate), the Port of Ramsgate and Discovery Park to the UK's main arterial road network in less than 60 minutes. Additionally, the introduction of High Speed 1 rail services in 2009 has reduced commuting from central London to Ramsgate to 76 minutes and Margate to 88 minutes.

Whilst the district does have a number of good transport links it is still on the periphery of Kent and the South-East, and in particular its proximity to London is poor compared to the rest of the south-east.

### 7.8.2 By Air

The former airport at Manston is closed after passenger and freight operations ceased in May 2014. At the time of publishing a Masterplan for the airport in 2009, Manston Airport predominantly handled freight, catering for around 32,000 tonnes a year, which was forecast to grow to 400,000 tonnes by 2033[1].

In addition to freight cargo, the airport operated a number of chartered passenger services to selected destinations. It has a runway capable of handling fully laden Boeing 747s. In 2011 figures indicate that it handled 37,000 passengers and 27,000 tonnes of freight per annum. Dutch airline KLM operated a shuttle service to Schipol Airport in Amsterdam where a significant number of onward connections can



be accessed by UK customers. A Masterplan for the Airport produced in 2009 estimated a significant increase in passenger and freight numbers for the airport to 2033 along with details of future airport expansion such as a new terminal building. The ambitions of the Masterplan were never realised and the airport was sold. Manston airport was subsequently purchased for redevelopment by Stone Hill Park Limited. Stone Hill Park Limited has lodged a planning application with TDC to construct a mixed development of residential and business units on the site of the former airport. RiverOak Strategic Partners wish to acquire the Manston site and re-establish airport operations. A Development Consent Order process is underway. The RSP proposals would be freight focussed but would also offer passenger services along with ancillary businesses.

Lydd Airport near Ashford is easily accessed from Thanet. The Airport has planning permission to extend its runway as well as a new terminal building capable of processing 50,000 passengers per year. The proposed developments may have knock on effects and implications for the Thanet district in terms of economic regeneration, infrastructure improvements and traffic.

### 7.8.3 Private Transport

Although there is some peak hour congestion, Thanet generally enjoys comparatively free-flowing traffic conditions despite over half (55.8%) of work journeys being made by car. Access to private transport is an indicator of the social disparity within Thanet, and within some of its Wards, such as Margate Central, the proportion of households without a car or van are significantly higher (52.94%) than both the national and Thanet averages at 25.8% and 29.8% respectively. It is expected that the extensive network of bus services in the area is a result of the low car ownership rather than a positive encouraging factor to low private car ownership.

### 7.8.4 Public Transport

Thanet's bus service provider is Stagecoach. Bus usage nationally, which was declining, has now started to grow. Closer examination reveals that growth in London and the other metropolitan areas disguises a drop elsewhere. Bus use in Thanet, however, remains relatively high (10% of trips in 1998) with an annual growth of around 2% year on year<sup>24</sup>.

### 7.8.5 Community Transport

Thanet Community Transport Association provides accessible minibuses for residents who are unable to use other public transport. This is a door-to-door dial-a-ride service timetabled to operate to/from selected destinations each day.

### 7.8.6 By Rail

Within Thanet District, the rail network connects the main centres of population via seven stations. These provide links within Thanet, to other major centres in East Kent as well as to London and beyond. The principal stations are Ramsgate, Broadstairs and Margate, with routes in three directions:

- London via Faversham and Chatham;
- London via Canterbury and Ashford; and

- Dover and Folkestone via Sandwich.

In addition, the introduction of the High Speed Domestic Rail Service at the end of 2009 has reduced the travel time to London St Pancras from Ramsgate via Ashford to 76 minutes. For purposes of comparison, the mainline journey time to London Victoria is around 2 hours and to London Charing Cross up to 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Limited facilities currently exist for the carriage of cycles, although the recently introduced Class 375 units do have wheelchair spaces, which can be used for cycles. The Channel Tunnel Rail Link has benefited the UK as a whole but has led to substantial job losses in the in the cross channel ferry industry.

Kent County Council is continuing to promote the building of a new 'parkway' railway station in Thanet, located on the Ashford International to Ramsgate line, and just to the west of the village of Cliffsend.

### 7.8.7 By Sea

Ramsgate Port handles freight traffic and has passenger ferry capacity. The Port is operated by Thanet District Council. Ramsgate Marina also enables private vessels to be moored.

### 7.8.8 Pedestrians

Thanet has a road network which mostly accommodates footways on both sides, not only in the main towns and seaside villages but also along the distributor routes connecting them. Public Rights of Way network offers walkers (and sometimes horse riders and cyclists) a good connection across open countryside to the coast, rural settlements and end destinations, with some circular walks offering superb views of both coast and countryside combined. The Thanet Coastal Path follows the longest stretch of chalk coastline in the country, the route having been set up in the 1990s.

In February, 2005 Thanet District Council published its Walking Strategy 'Feet First'. This is intended to compliment Kent County Council's 'Walking Strategy for Kent' published in 2001. It includes an agreed network of multi-purpose walking routes to be developed and on which work has now commenced.

### 7.8.9 Cycling

Three quarters of journeys to work in Thanet are of less than three miles. Whilst cycling is usually quicker over this distance than either car or public transport, in 1998 just 3% of journeys to work in Thanet were made by bike. As part of the existing Thanet Cycling Plan (December 2003), TDC aim to increase this percentage substantially.

### 7.8.10 Commuting

With regards to people commuting into the district to work, this is the lowest in Kent, with 87% of people working in the District also living there. This indicates that Thanet has a small employment catchment and cannot attract a large number of people from outside the district to work there, demonstrating the relative lack of employment opportunities. In contrast only 38% of people who work in Dartford also live there. More people therefore travel out of the district to work, than those that travel to work in Thanet. The total number of people working in Thanet District is 40,694 (2001). This net out-commuting

<sup>24</sup> Thanet District Transport Plan 2005-2011, Thanet District Council

suggests that there are insufficient jobs to meet the needs of the local population, let alone attract employees from outside of the District. Table 9 summarises the amount of commuting out of the district.

Table 9: Commuters out of Thanet

Destination	Number	Percentage
Within Thanet	36,812	74%
Dover	4218	9%
Canterbury	3673	7.4%
Greater London	1293	2.4%
Inner London	847	1.6%
Shepway	435	0.9%
Swale	449	0.9%
Ashford	403	0.9%
Maidstone	379	0.8%
Other in Kent	334	0.6%
Outer London	331	0.6%
Medway	272	0.5%
Other outside Kent	189	0.4%

(Source: TDC Employment Land Review May 2010)

Approximately 30% of people living in the District commute out of Thanet to work. Out-commuting levels are the greatest to Dover and Canterbury, with a significant number also commuting to London.

Thanet District Council are currently preparing their transport strategy and associated transport plans with a horizon period up to 2031, and is consistent with the emerging Local Plan, hence the previous Transport Plan 2005-2011 represents most recent data in most cases.

7.9 Deprivation

The area of the Coastal South East is identified as having economic underperformance as a result of its relative remoteness, isolation, deprivation, ageing population, transient population, poor quality housing and limited agglomeration advantages resulting from a restricted (180°) hinterland.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) provide a localised measure of relative deprivation based on Lower Super Output Areas. The most deprived LSOA for each indicator is given a rank of 1 and the least deprived is given a rank of 32,844. These rankings are divided into ten equal categories (deciles), the five most and the five least deprived. There are 37 indicators used to measure deprivation, under seven domains:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation

- Crime
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment Deprivation

These indices show that compared to other English districts Thanet is relatively more disadvantaged is within England’s 20% most deprived districts. Thanet is the 35th most deprived local authority district in England out of 326. As shown in Figure 7, Thanet has double the England average of LSOAs in the most deprived decile and only one LSOA in the least deprived decile. Figure 8 also shows that the main pockets of deprivation in Thanet are in urban areas such as Margate, Cliftonville, Ramsgate, Newington, and Northwood.

Figure 7: Distribution of deprivation rankings for Thanet compared to England average

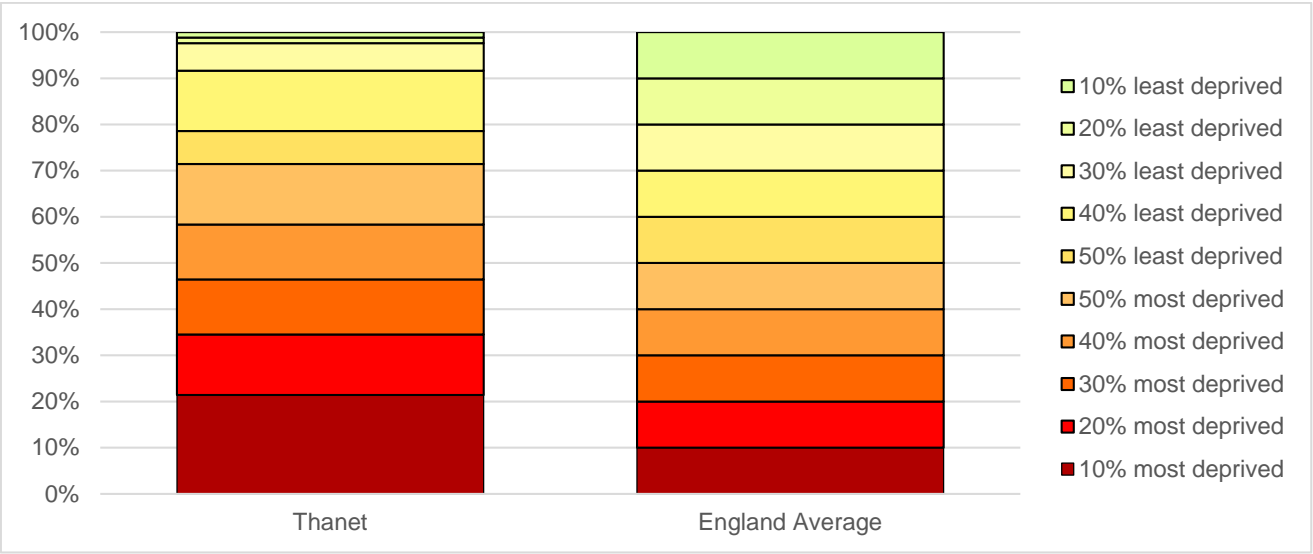
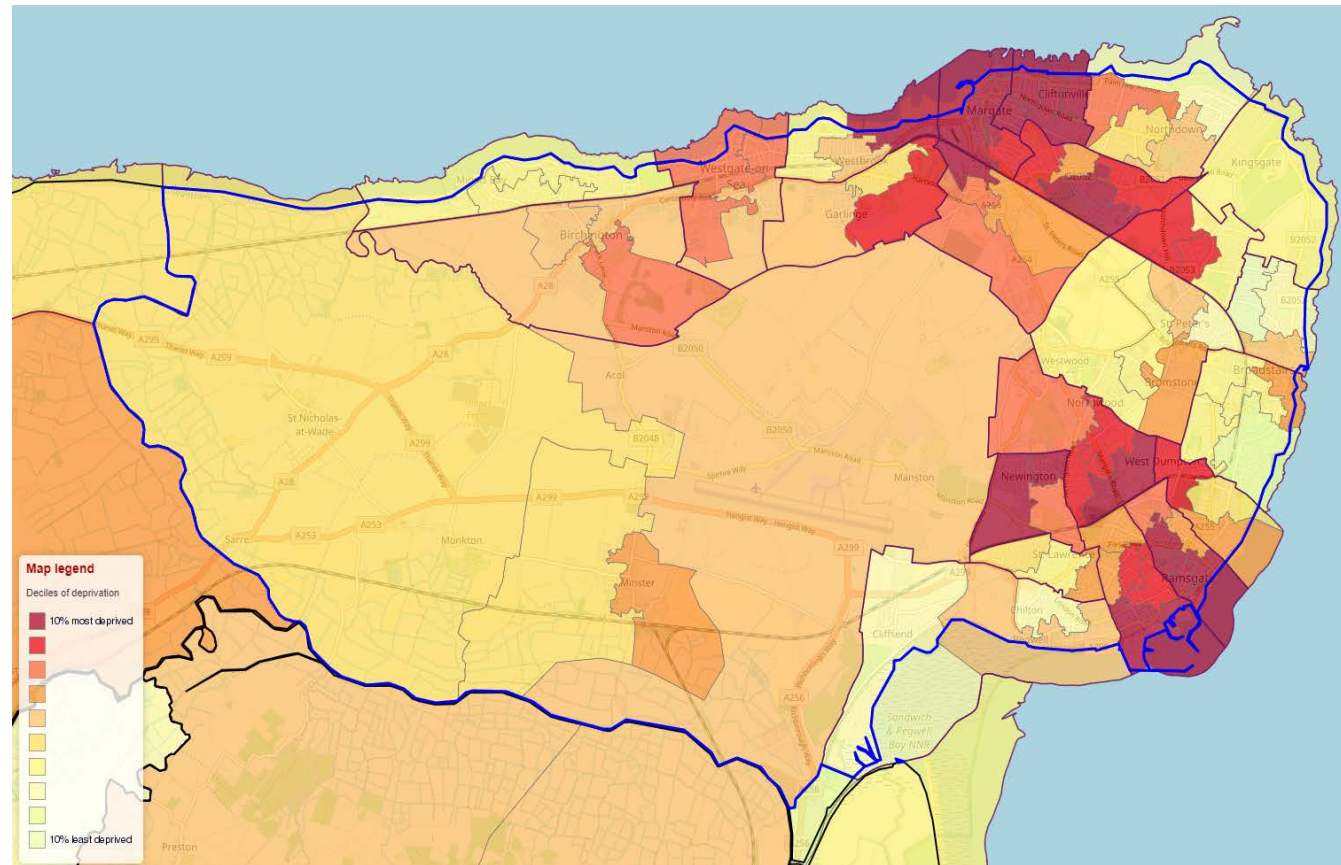


Figure 8: Indices of Multiple Deprivation for Thanet.



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015 explorer (<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>).

Levels of car/van ownership are an appropriate indicator of deprivation for Thanet. Approximately 30% of the district's population live in households with no cars/vans compared to 20% for the whole KCC area<sup>25</sup>. However, the percentage of households with access to one car/van is similar to the average for the KCC area showing that few households have second and third cars. This has implications for accessibility for particular groups as when the car is being used (for example during the working day) other household members (often women and children) do not have access to the car and must rely on public transport.

Thanet's coastal towns have also been subjected to a wider trend of declining seaside resorts. In the 2008 report "England's seaside towns – a benchmarking study", Thanet was reported as amongst the weakest economies of 37 seaside towns and as the most disadvantaged of those with populations over 100,000 people. Consequently, wages in the district are lower than the rest of Kent with a median weekly full time wage being £412.50 in 2011 compared to £546.20 in Kent and £554.40 for the South East region. However, a number of regeneration strategies and policies are in place to reverse this decline, including the Economic Growth Strategy for Thanet (November 2016).

<sup>25</sup> <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Population-and-Census/2011%20Census/2011-census-car-availability.pdf>

## 7.10 Housing

Approximately 5% of Thanet's population live in the District's rural settlements. The remaining 95% reside in the coastal urban belt including the towns of Margate, Broadstairs, Birchington and Ramsgate. Forecast demand for housing from 2011 to 2031 is 3,714 (zero net migration) and 11,648 (short term migration)<sup>26</sup>.

### 7.10.1 House Tenure and Type

Based on Office of National Statistics data (2011 Census) of the 59,513 households in Thanet District 62% are owned. Of the remaining 12.6% of the households are socially rented and 25% are privately rented or rent free households. When this is compared to the 2001 Census data, it is apparent that there has been a noticeable change in the type of tenure. For example, in 2001 70% of households were in private ownership therefore there is a current trend of people moving away from private ownership and/or delaying moving on to the housing ladder. The percentage mix of dwellings in Thanet District is set out below based on data from the 2011 census:

- Detached homes (19.6%)
- Semi-detached homes (28.1%)
- Terraced homes (22.7%)
- Purpose built flats (17.5%)
- Flats in converted buildings (9%)
- Flats in commercial buildings (1.6%)
- Caravans and other mobile temporary structures (1.4%)

(Note: due to rounding, the % values do not equal 100%).

Again, there has been a noticeable shift in the mix of housing since the previous with a greater proportion of the housing mix being flats rather than houses and bungalows. This is partially a factor of the housing market which has seen investors looking towards flats and apartments as preferred investments during the last decade.

### 7.10.2 Household size

Data collated by the Office of National Statistics illustrates numbers of people living in households in Thanet District and these are illustrated in Table 9. Of the households in the District 70% are one or two person households.

The 2011 Census reaffirmed that there is a substantial supply of smaller dwellings in Thanet. It shows that in occupied dwellings, Thanet has the highest proportion of both 1 and 2 bedroom homes compared with neighbouring districts and Kent as a whole.

<sup>26</sup> Thanet District Council – Housing Topic Paper 2013 (Local Plan evidence base).



Table 10: Comparison of Household size.

Household Size	Thanet	South East	England
All Household Spaces (With At Least One Usual Resident)	59513	3555463	22063368
1 Person in Household	20646	1023154	6666493
2 People in Household	20566	1247950	7544404
3 People in Household	8516	551773	3437917
4 People in Household	6281	492843	2866800
5 People in Household	2312	167581	1028477
6 People in Household	861	53824	369186
7 People in Household	204	11742	88823
8 or More People in Household	127	6596	61268

7.10.3 Housing Market

The housing market has undergone a number of changes over the last decade and beyond. This is clearly illustrated by Figure 9 below which shows a general trend of increasing numbers of sales which peaked in 2007 and then slumped significantly to below the 1996 level where it has remained.

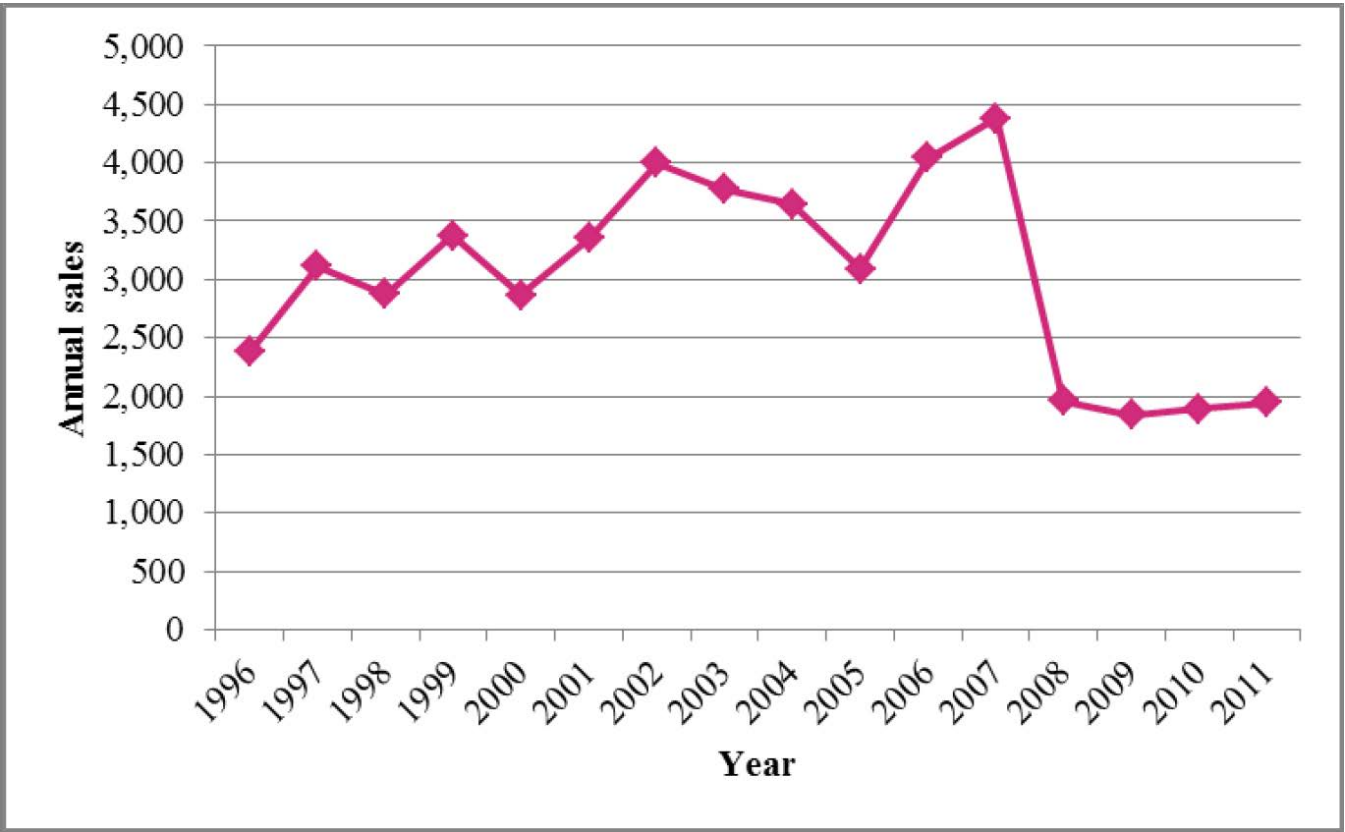
7.10.4 Housing Condition

The percentage of local authority dwellings that fall below the ‘Decent Homes’ standard has been falling over the last decade. Since 2010 none of TDC’s dwellings are below this standard. There is no data on private dwellings to compare. However, there is evidence that the energy efficiency of private sector housing is increasing (from an averages score of 40 in 2001 to 55 in April 2011; Source CLG 2013).

The Private Sector Housing Strategy 2007-2011 refers to a housing condition survey from 2002. It showed:

- 16.2% are privately rented in Thanet. This is a very high percentage compared to 8% in the South East and 8.9% in England as a whole;
- 70.7% are owner occupied which quite closely mirrors the situation in England but is slightly less than the South East at 77%;
- 7.3% are owned by Housing Associations, which is higher than England at 4.6% and the South East at 6%; and
- 935 properties are long term empty. There are approximately 2489 vacant dwellings altogether. (HIP return as at 31st March 2007.

Figure 9: Number of house sales per year within Thanet District

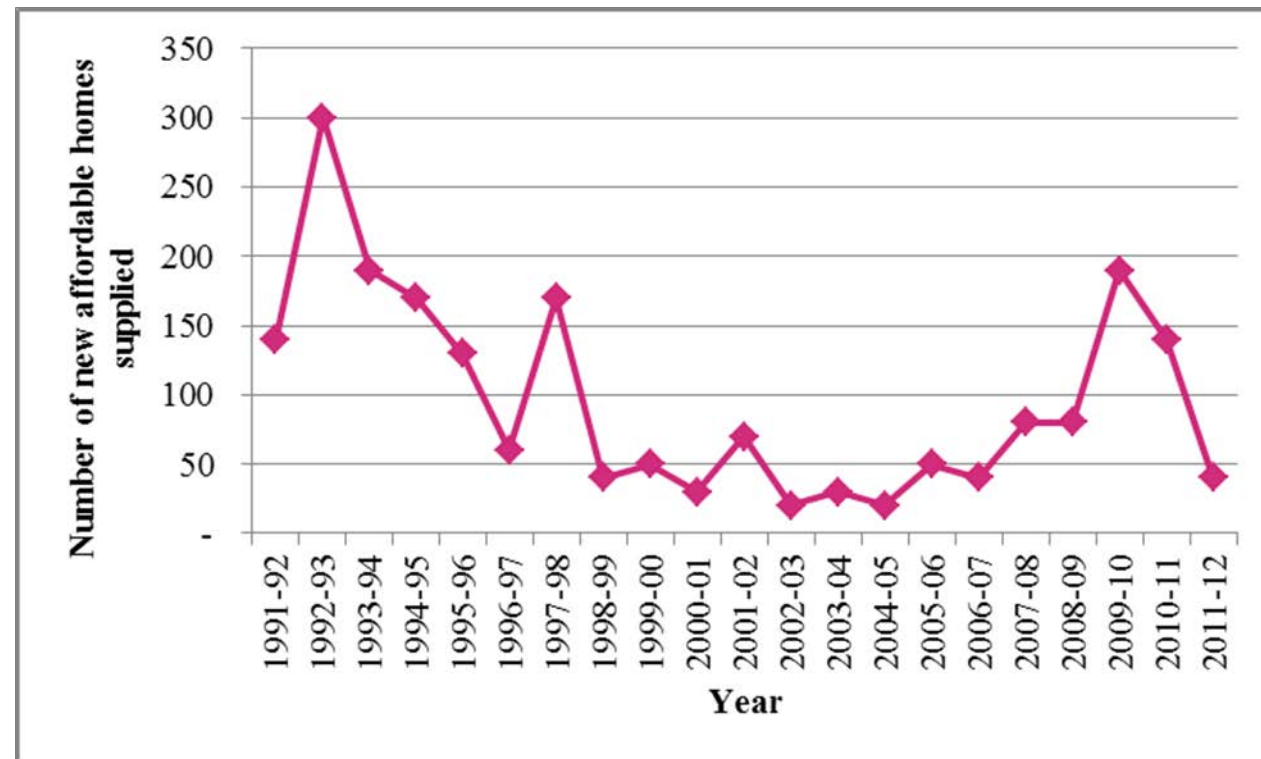


Source: CLG Statistics 2013

7.10.5 Affordability

The number of new affordable homes provided each year in the District are illustrated in Figure 11. The trend has varied significantly since 1991 and is driven by factors such as the availability of residential developments to provide affordable homes. This variability continues in the latest figures from the Homes and Communities Agency, with 110 affordable housing additions being completed in Thanet in 2012-13, 81 in 2013-14, 132 in 2014-15 and 19 in 2015-16.

Figure 10: Additional affordable homes provided in Thanet each year.



Source: CLG Housing Statistics 2013.

### 7.10.6 Existing Need

As part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, TDC commissioned forecasts of the possible future demand for housing based on population and economic changes over the life of the plan. As part of this forecast, a number of scenarios were developed based on growth from Thanet's 2011 housing stock. Scenarios were developed to reflect the degree of uncertainty regarding the existing and future needs because these, to a certain extent, are beyond the control of the Local Plan. However, it is able to influence and support growth hence why this data is included in this SA Report.

Table 11: Indicative forecast for net new dwellings over the life of the Plan.

Scenario	Implied net dwellings 2011-2031 (and implied annual average)	
1 Economic Baseline	9,639	(482)
2 Economic Lower Growth	7,600	(380)
3 Economic Higher Growth	11,791	(590)
4 Zero Migration	3,714	(186)
5 Migration Trend	11,648	(582)

27 <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/media/3228414/Strategic-Housing-Market-Assessment-2016.pdf>28 <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/media/3560943/Updated-Assessment-of-Objectively-Assessed-Housing-Need-Draft-0209.pdf>29 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness#detailed-local-authority-level-responses>

Source: Thanet District Council, Housing Topic Paper (May 2013)

As a result of revisions to DCLG guidance on assessing housing need, further work was commissioned by TDC in January 2016 to update housing need projections. This further work comprised a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)<sup>27</sup> that identified the objectively-assessed need (OAN) for housing in Thanet and resulted in a revised projection of 15,660 homes required during the 2011-31 period.

However, during May 2016 new Sub-National Population projections were published by the Office for National Statistics and based on these, new household projections were developed by the Government and published in July 2016. The SHMA was updated in September 2016<sup>28</sup> to take account of these revised figures, which represented a higher level of population growth for the District. As a result, housing projections were revised to 17,140 homes required during the 2011-31 period, which has been addressed within the draft Local Plan.

### 7.10.7 Homelessness

The most visible form of homelessness is rough sleeping. However, it can also be hidden from view in the form of sofa surfing or squatting, and there are also those who are homeless living in hostels, night shelters and temporary accommodation. The 2016 Rough Sleeping Rate (per 1,000 households) for Thanet is 0.52%<sup>29</sup>, compared to 0.18 for England, 0.27 for London and 0.16 for the rest of England<sup>30</sup>.

### 7.11 Health

In general, the health of people living in Thanet is worse than the average for England. The comparatively poor health of people within Thanet cannot just be attributed to the number of older residents with 23.36% of people suffering an illness that limits their day-to-day activities<sup>31</sup>. This is higher than the average for the South East region at 15.71% and 17.64% in England and Wales.

Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the average for England. The life expectancy for males is 77.6 compared to the southeast average of 80.5 and the national average of 79.5 and the life expectancy for women is 82.5 compared to a regional average of 84.0 and a national average of 83.2<sup>32</sup>. Those people considered to be in very good health in Thanet is 40.7% compared to national average of 47.1%. The latest statistics from the Thanet Clinical Commissioning Group Annual Report and Accounts 2016/17 show that the life expectancy of Thanet residents is the lowest in Kent at 80.3 years.

Health inequalities in Thanet are a serious concern. Within Thanet there are significant variances with a gap of 17.1 years between Margate Central ward (73.5yrs) and Kingsgate ward (90.6yrs). Life expectancy is 9.3 years lower for men and 6.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Thanet than in the least deprived areas.

The health of Thanet's residents shows geographical trends with 2% of people in Cliftonville West being defined as having 'Very bad health' compared to just 1.7% of those in Thanet, 1.0% in the South East and 1.2% National averages. Those people with a limiting long-term illness are highest in Westgate-on-Sea with more than 1 in 4 people suffering (27.89%) compared to Thanet Villages which

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[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/585713/Rough\\_Sleeping\\_Autumn\\_2016\\_Statistical\\_Release.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/585713/Rough_Sleeping_Autumn_2016_Statistical_Release.pdf)

31 Office of National Statistics, Long-term health problem or disability 2011.

32 <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/information-and-data/Facts-and-figures-about-Kent/area-profiles>

at 19.01% is the lowest in the district but still higher than the Kent and Medway Health Authority (17.01%), South East (15.47%) and National (17.93%) averages.

Although the early death rate from cancer has improved over the last ten years, it has remained higher than the England average. Smoking kills over 300 people per year in Thanet. The rate of smoking related deaths is 326 per 100,000 population, worse than the average for England. This represents 302 deaths per year. The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 590 per 100,000 population, better than the average for England. This represents 809 stays per year.

## 7.12 Community Involvement and Cohesion

The Thanet District Council Election in May 2015 had a turnout of 71%. This is a substantial increase compared to the turnout to the TDC Election in 2011 which was 42%<sup>33</sup>.

The components of population change based on the 2011 census estimate a net migration for Thanet of 270 which represents a population increase of 0.2% similar to the increase for Kent<sup>13</sup>. Thanet has high number of migrants, asylum seekers and unemployed. These groups could be seen as a highly transient population which could potentially impede upon social cohesion and the sense of community.

As part of Thanet District Council's attempts to improve community involvement and cohesion, and as part of the requirements set by Central Government, Thanet has a Statement of Community Involvement which describes and sets out actions to improve Thanet's sense of community with strong emphasis on consultation and public involvement. Each year Thanet's Community Safety Partnership produces a Community Safety Plan, detailing current priorities.

## 7.13 Crime and Safety

In the year ending March 2017, the crime rate in Thanet (98.31%) was higher than the average crime rate for the Kent Force Area (73.05%), with the highest recorded crimes in 2016/2017 being violence and sexual offences, followed by anti-social behaviour. However, crime has reduced within the district by 22% since 2006, resulting in nearly 3,000 less crimes being committed. Anti-social behaviour continues to be a big issue for residents with more than 8,000 incidents reported to both the police and TDC every year<sup>34</sup>.

Latest information from Police.UK shows that in March 2017 the crime rate in Thanet was 23.97 per 1,000 population compared to 18.92 in Kent force area. For the 12-month period ending September 2012, Thanet had marginally above the national highest rates of crime in Kent, peaking between July and September at 76.1 per 1000 residents compared to an average of 57.7 per 1,000 for the Kent force and an average for England and Wales of 66.86. From September 2009 to September 2012 the quarterly reported crime rate in Thanet fell only marginally from 20.74 to 20.35 per 1000 residents<sup>35</sup>.

The most recent available data concerning Fire and Rescue Services is for 2006 and indicates the Kent Fire service responded to 1,641 incidents including 267 primary fires (i.e. dwelling, non-derelict buildings, road vehicles and other outdoor buildings). This constitutes a reduction from the previous year<sup>36</sup>. The Kent Fire & Rescue Service website indicates that so far in 2017, 12,378 incidents have been attended.

<sup>33</sup> <https://democracy.thanet.gov.uk/mgManageElectionResults.aspx?bcr=1>  
<sup>34</sup> Thanet District Council Corporate Plan 2012-2016

## 7.14 Biodiversity and Green Spaces

A Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) exists for the Kent Area. BAPs were created as the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. The documents describe the UK's biological resources and commit to detailed plans for the protection of these resources. These plans have been separated in to Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) and Species Action Plans (SAPs).

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 site's conservation objectives. In the instance of the Local Plan, due to the number of internationally designated sites and the District wide scope, an assessment under the Habitats Directive may be required.

TDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) data for 2015-2016 shows there has been no change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value at international or national level of significance. However, at regional level the Cliftonville Grassland site at Foreness Point has been designated a Kent Local Wildlife Site by the Kent Wildlife Trust. This represents an increase in the areas of biodiversity importance that are protected under local plan saved policy NC3. Maintenance continues at the new site of local significance that was designated during the last reporting year namely, Cliftonville Grassland, Foreness Point.

The Dane Valley Woods, Windmill Community Allotment Project, Friends of Mockett's Wood, Friends of Montefiore Woodland and Friends of Ellington Park voluntary groups continue to provide areas for biodiversity to flourish.

The Sandwich Bay Bird Observatory Trust continue to count Turnstones and have found a continued decline in numbers and this corresponds with the national decline. The Thanet Coast Project has held a number of education events during March 2016 in order to raise awareness of new measures to reduce disturbance to bird life on the Pegwell Bay mudflats. The Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Plan (SAMP) provides a strategy to mitigate the potential in-combination impacts of new housing development and resulting recreational pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Thanet District Council is now collecting a tariff from development based on the SAMP which will contribute to a targeted campaign to raise awareness in the future.

Thanet has number of local, national and international protected areas for conservation and habitat protection. These environmentally designated areas are concentrated along the 32km of attractive chalk cliff and sandy beach coastline and include internationally important feedings grounds for birds and rare chalk reef and cave habitats. Details of the designations are given below.

### 7.14.1 Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar Site

This is a coastal site, consisting of a long rocky shore, adjoining estuary, dune, maritime grassland, saltmarsh, and grazing marsh. The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering turnstone *Arenaria interpres*, nationally important numbers of a breeding seabird, and four waders: ringed plover, golden plover, grey plover, and sanderling. Large numbers of migratory birds use the site

<sup>35</sup> [www.police.co.uk](http://www.police.co.uk)  
<sup>36</sup> [http://www.ramsar.org/profile/profiles\\_uk.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/profile/profiles_uk.htm)



for staging. Large numbers of nationally scarce invertebrate species occur at the site. Human activities include recreation, bait collection, agriculture, livestock grazing, fishing, and hunting<sup>37</sup>.

### 7.14.2 Sandwich Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

The site is designated primarily for its sand dune habitats (~35% of total area) the area also includes improved grassland (10%) and salt marshes (15%). The habitats that are the primary reason for the sites designation are; Embryonic Shifting dunes where the dominate species is *Elytrigia juncea*; Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*; Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; and Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*)<sup>38</sup>.

### 7.14.3 Thanet Coast SAC

This site; the longest continuous stretch of coastal chalk in the UK, is designated primarily for the reef habitats that support unusual communities, and the second most extensive representation of chalk caves in the UK on the extreme south-east coast of England.

The site represents 20% of the UK resource of reefs and 12% of the EU resource. This site contains an example of reefs on soft chalk along the shore. Thanet has sublittoral chalk platforms that extend into the littoral and form chalk cliffs. The sublittoral chalk reefs within the site are comparatively impoverished, owing to the harsh environmental conditions in the extreme southern area of the North Sea, but they are an unusual feature because of the scarcity of hard substrates in the area. Species present include an unusually rich littoral algal flora, essentially of chalk-boring algae, which may extend above high water mark into the splash zone in wave-exposed areas. Thanet remains the sole known location for some algal species.

The site is bordered by about 23 km of chalk cliffs with many caves and stack and arch formations. Partially submerged caves around Thanet vary considerably in depth, height and aspect and hence in the algal communities present. The caves support very specialised algal and lichen communities containing species such as *Pseudendoclonium submarinum* and *Lyngbya* spp., some of which were first described from Thanet and have never been recorded elsewhere.

### 7.14.4 Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Special Protection Area (SPA)

Approximately 83% of the area is classed in terms of habitat as tidal rivers, estuaries, mud flats whilst 10% of the area comprises improved grassland<sup>39</sup>. The area also consists of tunnels, caves, intertidal rock, and open coastline including bays, pools and rocky reefs. The SPA designation is supported by a number of breeding bird populations included *Sterna abifrons* (0.3% of the GB breeding population), *Pluvialis apricaria* (0.2% of the GB population) and *Arenaria interpres* (1.4% of the GB population)<sup>40</sup>.

### 7.14.5 Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserve (NNR)

One of only 88 national nature reserves not managed by Natural England, the Sandwich and Pegwell Bay NNR is maintained by Kent Wildlife Trust. The reserve is a mixture of natural, semi-natural and artificial habitats. Natural habitats include; eroding chalk cliffs and wave cut platforms to the north of

Pegwell Bay, inter tidal mudflats, developing beaches, sand dunes and salt marsh. Semi-natural habitats include ancient dune pasture and coastal scrubland while the re-created grassland of the Pegwell Bay Country Park, along with ponds, dykes and ditches are artificial habitats. The intertidal mudflats support nationally and internationally important numbers of waders and wildfowl<sup>41</sup>.

### 7.14.6 Thanet Coast SSSI

This site, extending almost uninterrupted from Swalecliffe to Ramsgate comprises mainly of unstable cliff and foreshore, with smaller areas of salt marsh, coastal lagoons, coastal gill woodland and cliff-top grasslands. Noted for its bird populations, the area supports internationally and nationally important numbers of wintering birds. Sanderlings *Calidris alba* and ringed plovers *Charadrius hiaticula* and grey plovers *Pluvialis squatarola* are present in national important numbers.

Associated with various constituent habitats of the site are outstanding assemblages of both terrestrial and marine plant species, including communities of marine algae that are of limited occurrence elsewhere in the British Isles. Invertebrates are also of interest and there are recent records of three nationally rare and nationally scarce species<sup>42</sup>.

Approximately 78.10% of the SSSI area has been classified as 'favourable' and 21.90% has been classified as 'unfavourable - recovering' in a Natural England recent assessment.

### 7.14.7 Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI

This site contains the most important sand dune system and sandy coastal grassland in South East England and also includes a wide range of other habitats such as mudflats, saltmarsh, chalk cliffs, freshwater grazing marsh, scrub and woodland. Associated with the various constituent habitats of the site are outstanding assemblages of both terrestrial and marine plants with over 30 nationally rare and nationally scarce species, having been recorded. Invertebrates are also of interest with recent records including 19 nationally rare and 149 nationally scarce species. These areas provide an important landfall for migrating birds and also support large wintering populations of waders, some of which regularly reach levels of national importance. The cliffs at Pegwell Bay are also of geological interest.

50.35% of the SSSI area has been classified as 'favourable' and 46.13% has been classified as unfavourable - recovering' in a recent Natural England assessment.

### 7.14.8 Local Wildlife Sites

As well as the statutorily designated sites, Thanet also has eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) that are designated and maintained by the Kent Wildlife Trust. A description of each is given below:

### 7.14.9 Monkton Chalk Pit

Large, deep chalk pit, disused for many years, now managed as a nature reserve by the Thanet Countryside Trust and very important in terms of wildlife in the Thanet area.

38 Joint Nature Conservation Committee, <http://www.jncc.gov.uk>

39 Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Review: Appendix J – Habitats Regulations Assessment  
40 JNCC, 2016

41 Kent Wildlife Trust

42 Natural England <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1003560>

#### 7.14.10 St Peter's Churchyard, Broadstairs

A large churchyard lined with mature sycamore, beech, ash and line trees. Most of the area is generally unmanaged and has developed into a wilderness of secondary woodland with patches of open, rank grassland and scrub.

#### 7.14.11 Golf Course Roughs, Kingsgate

The roughs of North Foreland Golf Course comprise an area of considerable interest. They include unimproved and semi-improved chalk grassland, and the importance of the site is enhanced by its proximity to the coastal areas at North Foreland and Foreness, which form part of the Thanet Coast SSSI.

#### 7.14.12 Woods and Grassland, Minster Marshes

A small mosaic of habitats close to Minster railway station included:

- areas of rough grassland with ant hills and a wide range of common herbs and grasses;
- scrubby areas close to the railway line with heavily silted ponds;
- a small copse with mixed broadleaved trees comprising ash, alder, hawthorn and willow; and
- a large, heavily silted pond occurs on the western margin of the copse, with large alder coppice stools and much sallow.

#### 7.14.13 St Nicholas Wade Churchyard

Chest tombs and headstones within the churchyard are set amid grassland. The grassland is generally well managed but herb-rich, with an area of ranker grassland containing nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and elder scrub present in the southern corner.

#### 7.14.14 St Mary Magdalene Churchyard

This churchyard contains semi-improved grassland which is managed in the main area in front of the church entrance but is rank and unmanaged in the rest of the yard. Where the grassland is managed it supports a number of common meadow plants such as hardhead (*Centaurea nigra*), and oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

#### 7.14.15 Ramsgate Cemetery

A very large cemetery, together with its equally large adjacent extension, contains a large expanse of well-managed short grassland which varies from being calcareous at the southern end to neutral towards the north. It probably represents on the largest areas of semi-improved grassland outside SSSIs in the Thanet District. The cemetery covers an area of approximately 13.5ha.

#### 7.14.16 Cliftonville Grasslands

This is an area of chalk grassland, with a high amenity value, adjacent to the cliffs of Botany Bay in Margate. The area is split by a hard surfaced path, which separates the main area and a narrower cliff-

top section. There is a waste water treatment works located near to the site, though this is not included within the designation.

The cliff edge section of the site is one of low maintenance that has developed a very vigorous and coarse community of plants, which whilst not specifically of interest, provide suitable habitat for butterflies, hoverflies and bees. The nationally scarce solitary bee (*Nomada fucata*) has been recorded on site.

The inner section of the site, to the south of the hard path, retains a plant community much like the cliff edge section, but the majority of the area is managed by hay cut and clear each autumn. This has resulted in a fine grass sward with a good variety of plant species.

Bird activity recorded at the site includes house sparrow, meadow pipit, skylark, linnet, goldfinch and turnstones.

#### 7.14.17 Green Spaces and Corridors

With the exception of inter-tidal habitats, only some 4% of the Districts land area is comprised of semi-natural habitats. This does not compare well with other districts in Kent. This is due to the very high quality of agricultural land in the area which has meant that historically the island has been very intensively farmed leading to the low level of natural habitats<sup>43</sup>. An Open Space Audit undertaken in 2005 describes the quantity, quality and access to natural and semi natural space provision in the area. The objective of this study was to identify local needs for provision, and opportunities for enhancement, development or replacement of current facilities.

There is an existing level of provision of 0.95 ha per 1,000 population. Comparison with English Nature Standards shows this equates to 1.05ha below the recommended provision. The recommended minimum standard of future provision for Natural/Semi-Natural Greenspace is 2ha per 1000 population. This could potentially be achieved with the provision of new community woodlands and by transferring other space within parks and Informal Recreation areas to natural and semi natural Greenspace.

Quality of provision was rated as 'good' by local residents (26.67%). According to the survey that the majority of Thanet residents walk to natural Greenspace facilities, with an average distance travelled to access natural green space of 2.25 kilometres. This meets recommended provision for access applied by Natural England.

The Green Corridors provide opportunities in Thanet to link both rural and urban communities together. Linear green space in Thanet plays an important role as wildlife corridors in addition to their wider amenity green space role and natural and semi natural open space.

The audit undertaken has revealed that there are two Green Corridors within Thanet, although these have not been formally designated.

Development and enhancement of Green Corridors will not only benefit biodiversity, but can also contribute to improving the health of Thanet's community and workforce. This could occur through the indirect promotion of cycling and walking due to an increased aesthetic value, within the District.

Roadside Nature Reserves can link existing wildlife areas, helping to reconnect and restore landscape so that wildlife is no longer struggling to survive in isolation. There are four Roadside Nature Reserves within Thanet, which have been identified for their habitats and connections to areas of rich biodiversity

43 TDC: PPG17 Open Spaces, Indoor Sports and Recreation Assessment (2005)

and include important features such as calcareous grassland, lizard orchids and diverse populations of butterflies and dragon flies.

### 7.14.18 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs)

All nine counties in the South East have undertaken a mapping exercise on behalf of the South East Biodiversity Forum (SEEBF) identifying areas of greatest biodiversity opportunity. The BOAs were mapped to provide targets to facilitate the delivery of landscape scale habitat re-creation, restoration and to connect up designated sites and priority or Biodiversity Action Plan habitats.

Kent contains sixteen Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, covering 40% of land and intertidal habitats, two of which run through the Thanet District. These are; Thanet Cliffs and Shore BOA, and Lower Stour Wetlands BOA.

## 7.15 Climatic Factors

The East of England typically experiences long summers, mild winters and a long growing season. Rainfall tends to be linked to topography (with areas at higher elevation experiencing more rainfall) and droughts can be common in low lying areas of the region. Thanet being in the South East of England Region, experiences a similar climate although is likely to also experience some variation in short term weather pattern.

### 7.15.1 Climate Change

Rising to the challenge: the impacts of climate change in the South East: Technical Report<sup>44</sup> produced for the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) identifies the changes in climate that will be evident in the South East by the 2080's<sup>45</sup>. These include:

- it will be warmer all year round, with most of the warming in summer and autumn;
- winters will be wetter, and summers will be drier;
- it will be sunnier in the summer, and this, with the higher temperatures, will mean a large increase in summer evaporation;
- it will be windier, with an increased risk of severe storms; and
- the sea level in the English Channel will be 54 centimetres above its present level.

The impact of this change in climate will be water shortages during periods of high demand that will threaten and dry out wetland habitats and lead to increased pollution as river flows diminish. There is also likely to be more damage from flooding and floodplains may become more dangerous places to live, and coasts and lower river reaches are expected to face a higher frequency of storm surge tides. Erosion is set to increase which in Thanet may have serious impacts on the Cliff features that hold environmental designations.

The report does however highlight potential advantages for the region with the changing climate with opportunities for farmers, for example, to grow navy beans, soya and sunflowers in many places. The tourism and recreation industries to could benefit considerably from warmer conditions with increasing visitor numbers as traditional European destinations become too hot.

<sup>44</sup> Rising to the challenge: The impact of climate change in the South East: Technical Report, UKCIP, 1999

The key cause of anthropogenic climate change is widely acknowledged to be the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from the combustion of fossil fuels.

The UK Government has set a framework for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction up to 2050 through The Climate Change Act 2008. This legislation sets targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of at least 34% by 2020, 50% by 2023, 60% by 2030 and 80% by 2050 against a 1990 baseline.

TDC began monitoring district GHG emissions from 2008-2009, which acts as baseline for subsequent GHG reporting. For 2016-2017 Thanet's total net emissions were calculated to 3,364 (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e), which equates to a 23.5% net decrease compared to the baseline.

TDC has begun to look into climate change adaptation and mitigation opportunities for Thanet. The District Council developed a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for Thanet for 2009-2011. To drive forward its commitments to meeting targets and delivering actions outlined in this plan, TDC developed a 'Going Green Group'. Thanet is seeking to develop a new Climate Change Strategy as part of the new Local Plan and associated development and planning policies to ensure development can contribute to reducing GHG emissions in line with government targets and minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change (see Climate Change Topic Paper, May 2013 and the Draft Thanet Local Plan to 2031 Preferred Options Consultation, January 2015).

TDC has adopted the Kent Environment Strategy (March 2016) and is a member of the Kent Climate Change Network which through sharing best practice and raising awareness is committed to the reduction of emissions and preparing for climate change.

### 7.15.2 Energy and Renewable Sources

The development of low carbon and renewable energy sources is a crucial part of the UK's strategy to minimise the future consequences of climate change. A review of Renewable Energy provision and opportunities across the region was undertaken by Kent County Council in 2011. As a result, AECOM were commissioned to assess availability of renewable resources in the county and wider associated social and economic benefits. The AECOM study; Renewable Energy for Kent, April 2012, was used to underpin the development of the Kent Renewable Energy Action Plan (August 2013).

In addition, plans are in place to redevelop a derelict brownfield power station site at Richborough, as a new hub for green energy production for Kent. This will provide a significant opportunity for Thanet to meet its climate change and greenhouse gas emissions targets. Thanet District Council has developed an indicator as part of its AMR to monitor the number of permissions granted for renewable energy generation. The latest available AMR for 2015-2016 states that during the current reporting year, no solar parks were granted planning permission. A target for permissions granted for renewable energy generation is not as yet established.

### 7.15.3 Air Quality

Thanet generally has good air quality. However, there are two busy junctions which show levels of nitrogen dioxide above the recommended health objective. In both cases the main source of pollution is from road transport. To help tackle the problem TDC decided to declare an urban wide Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 17th November 2011 which encompasses the two exceedance areas at The Square, Birchington-on-sea and High Street St Lawrence, Ramsgate. The decision to replace the

<sup>45</sup> Although this study was written in 1999, UKCIP considers its content to still be relevant.



existing AQMAs with one wider urban AQMA was taken to enable a more strategic approach to action planning and effective management and integration of air quality considerations into transport planning and development control.

Thanet District Council operates two automatic monitoring stations situated at roadside locations at Boundary Road, Ramsgate, and The Square, Birchington. Both sites measure nitrogen dioxide and PM<sub>10</sub> and are next to main roads, within the Thanet Urban AQMA boundary. Both automatic monitoring stations measured concentrations of pollutants below the relevant objectives between 2013-2016. Thanet District Council also operates 23 passive monitoring sites using diffusion tubes. Seven of these sites are classified as kirbside, five as urban background and 11 as roadside. Three passive monitoring sites exceeded the annual mean objective for NO<sub>2</sub> in 2016 (40µg/m<sup>3</sup>). These sites were located at The Square in Birchington, Highstreet, St Lawrence and 9 High Street, St Lawrence<sup>46</sup>. All three of these passive monitoring sites are located within the Thanet Urban AQMA.

#### 7.15.4 Flood Risk

Thanet's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SRFA 2009) details flood risk information across the district and particularly the extensive coastline, as well as site-specific levels to inform the Sequential Test and the site allocation process. Key information from this report is summarised as follows:

- Tidal flooding poses the greatest risk to the Thanet;
- River Stour – within the Stour valley, the tidal extent of the river provides a greater risk than a fluvial flood event – the combined fluvial and tidal flood zone should be used to determine greatest level of risk;
- Wantsum Channel is at risk from fluvial and tidal flooding;
- Groundwater flooding is not considered to be an issue of strategic concern;
- Areas of residual flood risk have been identified as Margate Old Town, Dreamland, Birchington (Minnis Bay); and
- Groundwater flood risk is not a significant problem – although the district predominately overlies a chalk aquifer, ground elevations are generally high so water table is at significant depths from the surface.

Surface water flooding is localised and site specific so not assessed at a strategic level (but is detailed in the Thanet Stage 1 Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP), May 2013). The SWMP identifies historic flooding incidents, and identifies the causes of this as surface water, sewer, tidal or blocked drains or gullies. An Action Plan is included within the SWMP, which highlights areas where action is needed, and the type of action that is considered necessary.

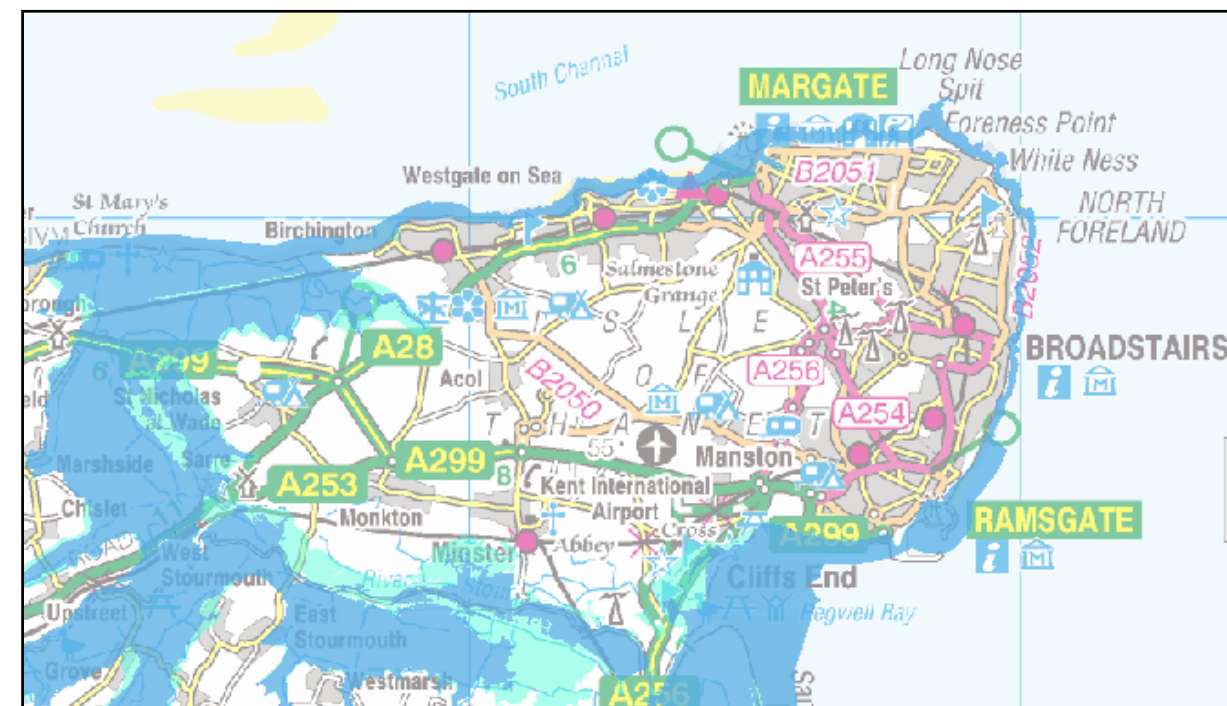
#### 7.15.5 Fluvial Flooding

The River Great Stour's floodplain forms the western boundary of the district. This floodplain occupies the Wantsum Channel, which is a broad low lying feature which separates the Isle of Thanet from the rest of Kent. Historically this was a tidal channel that totally separated the Isle of Thanet from mainland Kent. However, it is no longer flooded as part of daily tidal cycles due to the protection from sea defences along its boundaries. Despite this there remains a tidal flood risk and modelling which has led

<sup>46</sup>[https://www.thanet.gov.uk/media/3979260/ASR\\_Thanet\\_2017\\_v1.pdf](https://www.thanet.gov.uk/media/3979260/ASR_Thanet_2017_v1.pdf)

the Environment Agency to define the Wantsum Channel as being of Fluvial/ Tidal flood Zone 3. Figure 11 shows the flood risk to Thanet. It can be seen that the original channel creating the Isle of Thanet is a significant flood risk as well as the coastal stretches<sup>47</sup>.

Figure 11: Risk from river and sea flooding assuming no defences (blue indicates flooding and turquoise the extent of extreme flooding).



Source: Environment Agency

The SFRA also provides the results of modelling of sensitivity to climate change in the coastal domain and as well as the predicted impacts to flood zones 2 and 3 for the year 2026, 2080 and 2115 for each of the key urban areas (KUAs). The SFRA addresses Flood Risk for PAS (Protected Areas of Search) as well as 'Potential Development Sites' which were identified in the R25 Land Survey and H1 Site Survey, undertaken by Entec in 2008. There is no available data to indicate the number of dwellings that are at risk of flooding and no data available to show how many new developments incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Since the publication of the SFRA, work has been completed on flood defences along Margate seafront which will increase the standard of flood protection from approximately 1 in 20 to 1 in 200 for the Old Town Flood Compartment. However, this will not change the flood risk zones provided by the Environment Agency as these are based on a hypothetical situation where no flood defences exist<sup>48</sup>. Although the new flood defences have increased the standard of flood protection, it would still be necessary for a flood risk assessment to be provided for proposals within the flood risk area as there would still be a risk of residual flooding resulting from a breach of the flood defences. An addendum will be included in the SFRA to reflect the changes from the new defences.

<sup>47</sup>[http://maps.environmentagency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=531500.0&y=181500.0&topic=floodmap&ep=map&scale=3&location=London,%20City%20of%20London&lang=\\_e&layerGroups=default&textonly=off](http://maps.environmentagency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=531500.0&y=181500.0&topic=floodmap&ep=map&scale=3&location=London,%20City%20of%20London&lang=_e&layerGroups=default&textonly=off)

<sup>48</sup> Thanet District Council: Water Cycle Topic Paper, May 2013

7.15.6 Water Quality and Water Resources

Southern Water supplies water and wastewater services to Thanet. When planning new development and growth it is important to consider both local and strategic wastewater infrastructure. Local infrastructure generally comprises local sewers which are funded by the development whereas strategic infrastructure encompasses trunk sewers, pumping stations and wastewater treatment works and is normally funded by the water company. Capacity in the sewerage system is finite and the spare capacity available (headroom) varies from location to location.

Nearly 70% of Thanet’s water is taken from underground aquifers, 23% from rivers and 7% from storage reservoirs<sup>48</sup>. The Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2003) assesses the water availability for each river stretch and groundwater aquifer. Thanet’s main water resource is abstraction from the chalk aquifer. The Stour CAMS identifies Thanet’s water availability status as over-absttracted. However, the update of October 2006 states that the current abstractions should not have a detrimental impact on the nearby European Marine Sites.

A River Basin Management Plan for the South East River Basin District (2009) was produced under the Water Framework Directive. It identified the pressures facing the water environment, which prevent a ‘good’ status<sup>49</sup> being achieved. These issues included:

- Point source pollution from sewage treatment works;
- The physical modification of water bodies;
- Diffuse pollution from agricultural activities;
- Diffuse pollution from urban sources;
- Water abstraction;
- Flood protection/coastal erosion;
- Physical modification – urbanisation;
- Physical modification – wider environment; and
- Physical modification – land drainage.

The Water Framework Directive requires special protection for areas identified under other EU Directive and waters used for the abstraction of drinking water. The River Basin Management Plan describes the objectives for each protected area and assesses compliance with them. It also describes the actions needed to achieve and maintain compliance. Thanet has a number of protected areas as listed in Table 11.

A consultation on updates to River Basin Management Plans was held between 10 October 2014 and 10 April 2015. All updated River Basin Management Plans were updated and published in December 2015.

The December 2015 South East river basic district – River Basin Management Plan identifies pollution from waste water, physical modifications and pollution from rural areas as the three most significant water management issues preventing waters in the South East river basin district reaching good status. In terms of pollution from waste water, the water industry is identified as the greatest contributor to this impact. With respect to physical modifications, the following sectors are found to be key contributors;

49 WFD Good status: ‘Slight change from natural conditions as a result of human activity. No restriction on the beneficial uses of the water body. No impact on amenity or fisheries. Protects all but the most sensitive wildlife’ (Part 1: South East river basin district - River basin management plan, December 2015)

local and central government, agriculture and rural land management and urban and transport. In terms of pollution from rural areas, the agriculture and rural land management sector is identified as the greatest contributor to this impact.

7.15.7 Coastal Waters

Thanet has 13 beaches which have been designated as ‘Bathing Waters’ and are independently tested weekly from May to September by the Environment Agency. Sea Waters are tested for bacteria, and beaches are assessed for cleanliness, dog control, wheel chair access, provision of facilities and provision of life saving equipment to meet EC bathing water standards. A Blue Flag award is given to areas that meet those standards. Water quality has overall improved since 1993, however in 2010 fewer coastal waters were recorded as being excellent than in previous year.

Table 12: Thanet water quality<sup>50</sup>

Bathing Water	2013p	2014p	2015	2016
Birchington, Minnis Bay	***	***	***	***
Broadstairs, Botany Bay	***	***	***	***
Broadstairs, Joss Bay	***	***	***	***
Broadstairs, Stone Bay	***	***	***	***
Broadstairs, Viking Bay	*	*	*	*
Margate, Fulsam Rock	**	***	**	**
Margate, The Bay	**	**	**	**
Margate, Walpole Bay	-	-	-	-
Margate, Westbrook Bay	***	**	**	**
Ramsgate Western Undercliffe	***	***	***	***
Ramsgate, Ramsgate Sands	**	***	***	**
Westgate, St Mildred's Bay	***	***	***	***
Westgate, West Bay	***	***	***	***

\*\*\*Excellent                      \*\*Good                      \* Sufficient                      -Poor

7.16 Cultural Heritage and Material Assets

There is an extensive and rich variety of building forms, character and heritage within the built-up area of Thanet. The urban areas range from the ‘urban village’, such as Pegwell and St Peter’s, to the modern shopping centre and bright lights of Margate, the wooded areas and special atmosphere of Broadstairs to the historic harbour, lively marina and cross-Channel port of Ramsgate. There is also a diversity of heritage throughout Thanet’s villages<sup>51</sup>.

50 From 2015 there are new, tighter standards. A classification tagged with this symbol (p) indicates the class that the bathing water would have achieved if the new bathing water quality standards had been in force.  
51 Thanet District Adopted Local Plan (2006): Saved Heritage Policies

Thanet has 22 conservation areas, 13 scheduled monuments and one registered park and garden as well as around 2,500 Listed Buildings<sup>52</sup> and a number of archaeological sites dating back to pre-historic times. The District also has associations with important historical figures including JMW Turner, AW Pugin, Sir Moses Montefiore, Charles Dickens, Karl Marx and Vincent Van Gogh.

TDC has adopted a Statement of Community Involvement, which sets out TDC's commitment to community involvement in all aspects of town planning, including matters pertaining to Thanet Conservation Areas.

TDC are currently preparing a Heritage Strategy which will form evidence to support the emerging Local Plan.

## 7.17 Landscape and Townscape

A Landscape Assessment Survey undertaken by the District Council in 1991 described a gently undulating landscape with few dominant natural features, shaped largely by arable farming, combined with a historical lack of tree cover. However, areas of high landscape value do exist such as the Pegwell Bay and Former Wantsum Channel where uninterrupted long views of the sea and marshes along the undeveloped coastline exist<sup>53</sup>.

As part of the current (2006) Countryside & Coast Local Plan Saved Policies that detail conservation of the Townscape and Landscape character of Thanet, TDC has identified six landscape character areas;

- Pegwell Bay;
- The Former Wantsum Channel;
- The Former Wantsum North Shore;
- The Central Chalk Plateau;
- Quex Park; and
- The Urban Coast.

Thanet district also includes three Regionally Important Geological Sites. These are located at Monkton Nature Reserve, Pegwell Bay and St Peters Quarry.

In previous Local Plans, TDC has sought to protect these important landscapes. The protection of Thanet's important landscapes is to be continued in the emerging Local Plan. To gain a more up to date picture of Thanet's Landscape Character Areas, site surveys were carried out in 2012 and compared with the 1993 Preliminary Report of the Isle of Thanet Landscape Assessment Survey that reported the findings of the 1991 study to identify any views that may have changed. Of the 22 views surveyed, 14 were considered not to have changed since the 1993 report.

In summary:

- Two views were considered to have improved as the cooling towers at Richborough district Power Station have been demolished so no longer form part of the landscape;
- One view was considered to be more built up as Thanet Earth is now visible;
- The 2006 Thanet Local Plan allocated a site for residential development of 100 new dwellings in Minster within the Wantsum Channel North Shore landscape character area. The development has

been completed and is visible from one view visited in the 2012 survey; however, it is well screened and has not made a significant visual impact; and

- In recent years, the Kentish Flats and Thanet offshore wind farms have been constructed, providing a new feature to the landscape.

Subsequent to the issue of the 2012 Thanet Landscape Character Areas topic paper, a Scoping Opinion was issued by the Planning Inspectorate for a proposed extension to the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the Kent Coast (February 2017), and an extension of the Kentish Flats Offshore Wind Farm was granted in February 2013.

The former Manston Airport site is currently subject to a planning application for a mixed use development. In addition, a Scoping Opinion was issued in August 2016 by the Planning Inspectorate pertaining to this site for a proposal to redevelop and reopen the airport as a new freight and cargo hub for the South East.

## 7.18 Waste

During 2013/14 a total of 696,816 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (now Local Authority Collected Waste) was generated in Kent, the majority of which was recycled and composted (combined total of 46%), and sent for energy recovery (37%). According to the 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report (February 2015), there was a minor increase in the arisings of MSW (1.28%) in 2013/14 for the first time in recent years, in contrast to the downward trend since 2009/10. Diversion of MSW from landfill has continued to increase, reaching its highest level to date at 82.5% of all MSW.

In terms of Kent's MSW, only 14.5% of Kent's MSW arisings were managed outside of the county in 2013/14. All of Kent's energy recovery is managed in Kent and high proportions of green waste and landfill waste are managed within the county, 99.6% and 71% respectively.

The environmental issues raised by the treatment and disposal of waste are matters of great public concern and waste management can have various unsustainable impacts (e.g. aquifer damage, atmospheric emissions and energy use).

The Annual Monitoring Report for South East England 2008-09 compares the percentage of MSW sent for reuse, recycling or composting from all local authorities in the region. The average for Kent is slightly above the regional average, but there are marked variations between district councils. However, this report describes Thanet as being one of the lower performing authorities in terms of recycling/ composting.

The Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-2030 was adopted in July 2016. The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (also known as; Kent Waste Strategy) sets out how the Kent Resource Partnership intends to manage household waste. The strategy was refreshed in 2012/13.

<sup>52</sup> Thanet District Council website: 'How do I find out if a building is listed?'

<sup>53</sup> Landscape Character Area Topic Paper - August 2012



## 8 Key Sustainability Issues for Thanet

The SEA Directive confirms that the Environmental Report should include the following information:

*‘any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC’<sup>54</sup>.*

The examination of policy and baseline characteristics, has allowed sustainability issues to be identified which may influence the emerging Local Plan.

Presented in Table 13 are the Key Sustainability Issues for Thanet. It should be noted that to assist in transparency, sub issues have been included for each of the key issues. These provide an indicator of the particular facet of economic, environmental and societal (the three core elements of sustainability) that the issue is most relevant to. The table proved useful in developing relevant objectives and indicators during SA Stage A4.

54 Annex I (c)

Table 13: Key Sustainability Issues for Thanet.

Key Sustainability Issue	Sub Issue	Description	Validation	Source
ECONOMY	Economic Development	Support for industrial and employment development at key sites within the District.	Existing evidence suggests that Thanet is a net exporter of labour with a workplace ratio of 1.19. Bearing in mind the limitations of the data, further analysis suggests that the workplace ratio could be closer to 1.10.  Currently Thanet has significant out migration of the 16-39 age groups. Our forecasts promisingly suggest that more roles are likely to be created which align with the occupation profile of this younger age group which help to reduce the level of out-migration. Economic development at business Parks such as Manston Park, Eurokent and Thanet Reach along with economic development at employment sites adjacent to the Sandwich corridor expected to be available as services employment land within the Local Plan.  The main demand and growth is coming out of the local market, and therefore should be supported. There is insufficient supply of property to meet this demand. Relatively little interest from companies wishing to relocate to Thanet, or large inward investors.  Priority should be given to allocating land for delivering economic development, protecting sites for industrial and commercial uses where there is a good prospect of employment use, consider upgrading or improving existing sites and working to overcome barriers to delivering sites, including identifying infrastructure planned and necessary to support economic growth. In particular relation to employment land provision, sufficient employment land must be provided through the redevelopment of brownfield land and refurbishment of existing stock, to provide new and flexible employment space.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan Employment Land Review Experian Economic and Employment Assessment – Thanet District Council, 2012
		Create and maintain local employment opportunities centred on fairly paid jobs.	Thanet has relatively high levels of unemployment, and social and economic deprivation. Thanet's history of economic problems is reflected in a persistently high unemployment rate. Total, unemployment rates increased since 2009, and peaked at 6.4% in February 2012. Figures for 2012 show unemployment to have slightly decreased to 5.6%. There is a significant and increasing gap between the rates of unemployment in Thanet compared to Kent (3.2%), the South East (2.4%) and National (3.75%) <sup>55</sup> averages remains.  There are fewer people with professional jobs in Thanet than in Kent and England.  Skilled trades, caring, leisure and customer service, and other service occupations are more dominant in Thanet than in Kent and South east.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan Local Futures 2004 Draft Employment Topic Paper
		Development of grant funding packages for firms investing in Thanet.	Thanet is part of the Grow East Kent initiative which includes funding for existing and new start businesses as well as businesses looking to move to area.  Thanet is also part of the East Kent Priority Area for Regeneration	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan
		Ensuring that the strategic future of retail centres supports commercial diversification and capital investment as well as providing a strong revenue stream for Thanet District Council.	Thanet retail centres are considered unattractive investment areas for major retailers due to relative isolation, limited catchment and the current high dependence on larger retail centres outside the Thanet region. However, major changes have occurred since 2000 to the provision of retail floor space in Kent and this has had an impact on expenditure spent outside the Thanet region.  Of the traditional centres. Ramsgate has the largest turnover at £67million	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan
		Supporting regeneration of key areas within the District.	South East Local Economic Partnership (SE LEP) implemented in April 2011 to promote strategic economic priorities and make investments activities to drive growth and local jobs. Investment from the Governments Growing Places Fund includes first round projects across Kent and in Thanet such as 'Live Margate, Kent	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan
	Economic Structure	Ensuring that improving economic prosperity provides benefits to the whole of Thanet focussing regeneration on key wards.	Kent County Council's 'Grow for it East Kent' scheme which is aiming to attract new businesses to locate within the sub-region as well as supporting the start up and growth of indigenous and pre-existing businesses. It is doing this by promoting the area to businesses and also providing support to new businesses and funding to support businesses looking to locate in East Kent.  The Thanet Local Plan identifies four key areas in need of special attention: Margate Old Town Area, King Street in Ramsgate, Upper High Street in Ramsgate and Cliftonville West.  Thanet has poor housing stock with a high proportion of semi-derelict, vacant or homes in a state of poor repair. In addition, there are a high proportion of multiple occupation premises which leads to pressure on parking, nuisance, noise and visual deterioration of houses and gardens.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan Experian Economic and Employment Assessment – Thanet District Council, 2012

Key Sustainability Issue	Sub Issue	Description	Validation	Source
		Ensuring that existing building stock (particularly redundant buildings) is brought into use for employment where appropriate.	Create and maintain local employment opportunities centred on fairly paid jobs. There is also a dominance of employment in the public sector and whilst this has an important role to play in any economy, it is not a strong driver of growth and wealth creation. With over a third of employees working in the public sector there is a need to balance this to ensure that there is scope for the economy to grow. At 1st April 2011 there were 3,456 empty homes in Thanet. (Source Research & Evaluation Statistical Bulletin "Vacant and empty dwellings - Annual 2010/11" Kent County Council)	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan
		The protection and enhancement of natural assets including Blue Flag status of beaches in support of tourist economy.	Tourism provides a significant contribution to the Thanet local economy and so efforts to maintain natural assets and improve its desirability as a coastal destination are required to strengthen and support future economic growth. Visit Kent data for 2009 indicates that there were 57 million visitors to Kent, with an economic impact of £3.2 billion as well as supporting an estimated 63,000 jobs.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan Town Centre Retail, Leisure, Tourism and Culture Assessment, 2012
		The protection and enhancement of historic assets.	Scheduled monuments in Thanet include Anglo Saxon Cemeteries and remains at Monkton and Dane Valley, Salinestone Grange, Quex Park Settlements, and various ring ditches and enclosures. There are also significant amounts of listed buildings and conservation areas throughout the district.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan
		Mobility and access to employment opportunities through provision of sustainable public modes of transport.	Compared to a national average of 25.8% the proportion of Thanet households not in possession of a car or van is 29.8%, the 5th highest in the region. In some of the more deprived wards this is almost double this such as Margate Central (52.4%). Of the working age population 40% travel by private, car, van or motorbike to work. 6% travel by public transport, 9% walk or cycle and 3% work from home. These percentages are all lower than the regional and national (England) averages.	Census 2011.
SOCIAL	Safety	Initiatives leading to greater public safety including appropriate strategies for intervention (Community Wardens, Police Community Support and Secured by Design).	Approximately 91% of the Thanet population feel safe in their homes – the main focus of interest is in Margate Central Ward and Cliftonville West Ward. Local analysis has shown that the streets of Thanet are extremely safe – large areas of Thanet have had no reported crime in two years with only nine of 446 output areas reporting one crime per month. All three town centres are awarded the National 'Safer Shopping Award' with shoplifting and commercial burglary falling year on year.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan Thanet Crime and Disorder Police Audit 2005-2008
	Housing	Responding the needs and requirements of the current and future housing market. Support the viability of existing residential developments now and in the future.	Over the last decade the housing market and mix of tenure has changed due to the recession and the impacts this has had on house prices. The proportion of households that are rented instead of owned or mortgaged has increased. Likewise, the annual number of housing sales has fallen to a level lower than 1996. This means that because there is currently less demand for housing the potential future requirements may be less than previously anticipated. However, given the long timeframe over which the Local Plan will operate (to 2031) it is quite likely that the housing market will have changed again. Therefore, the Local Plan needs to consider how it can allow flexibility to address potential changes in the future and this flexibility is something that the SA will also consider during the assessment of options and alternatives. The Thanet Private Sector Housing Strategy indicates that the standard of the existing stock is an issue, with the private rented sector being poor in some areas, particularly in Cliftonville.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan Urban Housing Capacity Study (Kent District council) 2002 Local Housing Needs Study Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Strategic Housing Market Assessment
	Mobility	Access to key services and employment opportunities through public transport provision.	The Channel Tunnel Rail Link has benefited the UK as a whole but has led to substantial job losses in the in the cross channel ferry industry. Transport links in Thanet have been historically poor however in recent years a number of transport connections have improved significantly. The recently completed East Kent Access Road (A256) provides a fast connection to the A20/M20 at Dover and to the Port of Dover and Channel Tunnel. The Access Road also links Thanet with other major economic assets such as the Port of Ramsgate and Discovery Park to the UK's main arterial road network in less than 60 minutes. Additionally, the introduction of High Speed 1 rail services in 2009 has reduced commuting from central London to Ramsgate to 76 minutes and Margate to 88 minutes. The local population is well served with public transport connections. Access throughout the district is possible via the Thanet Loop bus service. This covers Margate - Broadstairs - Ramsgate – Margate i.e. all towns/centres of commercial activity	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan

Key Sustainability Issue	Sub Issue	Description	Validation	Source
	Deprivation	Levels of economic disparity within the region and need to maximise opportunities for all sectors of society. Access to employment opportunities identified as an issue in limiting the realisation of Thanet's potential.	The 2010 Office of National Statistics Indices of Deprivation indicates that Thanet is ranked the most deprived District in Kent and 65 <sup>th</sup> in England (out of 354), moving it within England's top 20% deprived Districts in England in all 6 deprivation categories (employment, health deprivation, disability, educational skills and training, housing, geographical access to services and income). Per ward Margate is ranked the most deprived Ward  Thanet is within the top 20% most deprived areas of Kent. 15.2% of the District's population are separated or divorced in comparison to the England and Wales average being 11.7% - this is the highest rate in Kent.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes Thanet Local Plan
	Health	Maintenance of high levels of healthcare provision including dependent sectors of the community.  Population demand on healthcare and support services (PCT initiatives).	The poor health of Thanet cannot just be attributed to the number of older residents of people suffering a limiting long term illness. This ranks highest in the region (of 67) and is 37 <sup>th</sup> of the 376 Districts in England and Wales.	Census 2011.
	Education and Skills	Access to skills development for all sectors of society. Particular demand associated with transient and dependent sectors of society.	39% of East Kent's children's homes providing care for socially excluded children are located in Thanet. A large proportion of children remain in the area through to adulthood compounding a dependency culture.  Within Thanet 15.9% of 16-60 year olds have low or very low literacy (15% nationally) and 35.1% have low or very low numeracy (33% nationally)  It is well evidenced that the district has a number of skills gaps. Thanet's qualification profile is skewed towards NVQ1, 2 and 3, with all three above the county, region and UK. Promisingly it has proportionally fewer individuals with no qualifications (8.6%) this is compared to Kent at 11.4 per cent and the UK as a whole 12.2 per cent. However, in terms of NVQ level 4, which is equivalent to degree level qualification, the district has proportionally far fewer residents that hold this qualification than the county, region and UK. In the South East over a third (39.7 per cent) are NVQ level 4 or above compared to 31.4 per cent in Thanet.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes review and baseline, South East Regional Integrated Regional Framework, Thanet Statement of Community Involvement Experian Economic and Employment Assessment – Thanet District Council, 2012
ENVIRONMENT	Perceptions and Image	Need to maintain the appearance, vitality and safety of the street scene within Thanet particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	With their competing catchment areas Thanet's towns have struggled to retain a vital commercial core and have lost many visitor attractions resulting in the stock of guest house and hotels being reduced and converted to private residential multiple user accommodation. However, this is starting to change particularly within Old Town in Margate and Marina in Ramsgate, but in some areas of public realm the main high streets are of a poor standard.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes review and baseline, South East Regional Integrated Regional Framework, Thanet Statement of Community Involvement NLP Report
	Biodiversity	Protection of designated sites including; SSSIs, SPA and Ramsar site.	The Thanet coast is protected by a number of international and national conservation and biodiversity designations. These include Special Protected Areas, a Ramsar Site and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. A full list of designations made on biodiversity grounds are given in Appendix C.  Threats to rare species of birds and the Chalk Reefs are a particular concern.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes review and baseline, South East Regional Integrated Regional Framework, Thanet Statement of Community Involvement, Kent Biodiversity Action Plan.
	Development Pressure	Threat to areas of high wildlife, conservation and biodiversity importance from economic and social development	Development within the Thanet District presents areas of conservation and wildlife importance at threat. This is particularly evident in areas of 'coastal squeeze' where space for development is at a premium. Also the need for open space for recreational needs places additional pressures on designated areas.  The impact of changes to air quality resulting from this development should also be considered.  Where possible opportunities to link and extend wildlife habitats to reduce the impact of inappropriate development should be supported. In doing so it is important to make provisions for general green space and green infrastructure in association with development needs	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes review and baseline, South East Regional Integrated Regional Framework, Thanet Statement of Community Involvement, Kent Biodiversity Action Plan.
	Coastal Management	The coastal areas of Thanet have a high conservation and landscape value and should be afforded appropriate protection.	The chalk reefs in themselves justify the need to afford significant management in the protection of the coastal area. In particular threats include; increasing pressure on coastal resources from recreational use, the potential impact of coastal flood defence construction, the impact of coastal erosion, impact from urbanisation and the threat to species of regional, national and international importance, such as the turnstone.  Groundwater Source Protection Zones exist across the district.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes review and baseline, South East Regional Integrated Regional Framework, Thanet Statement of Community Involvement, Kent Biodiversity Action Plan.

Key Sustainability Issue	Sub Issue	Description	Validation	Source
	Water Quality	Risk to water quality	The whole of the Thanet area is classified as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Furthermore nutrient runoffs may impact on inter tidal chalk reefs.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes review and baseline, South East Regional Integrated Regional Framework, Thanet Statement of Community Involvement, Kent Biodiversity Action Plan. Environment Agency mapping
	Climate Change and Flood Risk	Nation need to consider impacts associated with climate change and particular imperative within coastal locale. Risk of flooding must be considered in Local Plan development.	Thanet has a key advantage as flood risk does not pose a constraint to identifying sufficient housing site, commercial or industrial site opportunities.	Thanet DC Corporate Themes, Plans, Policies and Programmes review and baseline, South East Regional Integrated Regional Framework, Thanet Statement of Community Involvement, Kent Biodiversity Action Plan, Environment Agency



## 9 Thanet Local Plan Sustainability Framework

### 9.1 Sustainable development

A key objective of the SEA Directive is to integrate the principles of sustainable development into the plan making process. The combined SA and SEA process does this by integrating economic, social and environmental considerations into the decision making process along with other evidence.

In order to understand this, it is necessary to define 'sustainable development' in the context of spatial planning. There are numerous definitions describing the concept of sustainable development. The most commonly cited definition of sustainable development is: *'Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'* (Bruntland Commission, 1987)

### 9.2 Objectives and Decision Making Criteria (DMC)

#### 9.2.1 Development

There were a number of key starting points for developing SA Objectives and DMC. These are outlined below:

##### 9.2.1.1 Sustainability Objectives SEA Requirements

It is essential that the SA Framework includes the topics required by the SEA Directive. These are:

*'the likely significant effects on the environment including on 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.'* EU Directive 2001/42/EC (Annex 1)

##### 9.2.1.2 UK Sustainable Development Objectives

The UK Government recognises five objectives for Sustainable Development as part of its Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future' (2005). Furthermore, the NPPF sets out overarching principles and guidance by which the planning system can contribute to sustainability and prescribes a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' The SA Framework should support and incorporate these objectives and principles

#### 9.2.1.3 Established Objectives and Locally Relevant Issues and Parameters

The 2009 SA Scoping Report included an exercise to identify the key themes referred to within the Community Strategy and compare these against the proposed SA Objectives. In addition, to the Community Strategy, the key objectives of the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) for South East England and objectives of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) were also identified and compared against the proposed SA Objectives.

Since 2009 changes to the planning system and introduction of the NPPF and Localism Act 2011 has led revocation and redundancy of the RSS and IRF. To mirror this change, SA framework objectives developed in 2009 have been reviewed and comparison made with NPPF principles to ensure alignment. This is summarised in Table 12.

#### 9.2.2 Proposed SA Objectives and DMC

The SA Objectives are listed in Table 14. The full SA objectives, indicators and supporting DMC and indicators are given in Appendix D. Following on from the assessment of issues and options, it was suggested that SA objectives 5 and 16 should be amalgamated in to one objective as they both covered the same topic sustainable public transport. As a result, objective 5 was removed, thus reducing the total number of SA objectives to 23.

The SA objectives have been grouped against the themes of economy, social and environment, to tie in with SA policy. Each objective has been numbered to assist with cross referencing. The derived objectives are set out below in the following sections.

#### 9.2.3 Social

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 appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards;
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.

### 9.2.4 Economic

7. 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;
8. 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;
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural environments and street scene to support the tourist economy and quality of life;
10. 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;
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.

### 9.2.5 Environmental

12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings;
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards;
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles;
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air;
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste;
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change;
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF;
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity;
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites;
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products;
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.

While it is acknowledged that some objectives could fit in a number of themes, it is not considered to be a barrier to the effective delivery of the appraisal process due to the following:

- The impact on each of the SA Objectives is assessed individually, and the appraisal also considers the impact on all the SA Objectives as a whole rather than by theme; and

- It must be recognised that the themes and SA Objectives are inextricably interlinked, contributing and impacting on each other.

It was important to consider the links between the SA Objectives when completing the appraisal. The links between the SA Objectives and other plan objectives are included in Table 14.

Table 14: SA Objectives Cross Referenced Against NPPF Objectives.

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	NPPF Objectives
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities.</p> <p><i>NPPF - Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes</i> To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes);</li> <li>• Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and</li> <li>• Where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified (for example to improve or make more effective use of the existing housing stock) and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. Such policies should be sufficiently flexible to take account of changing market conditions over time.</li> </ul>
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</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><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</p> <p><i>NPPF – Promoting sustainable transport</i> Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.</p> <p><i>NPPF – Promoting healthy communities</i> The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; and</li> <li>• Work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.</li> </ul>
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<p><i>NPPF – Requiring good design/Promoting healthy communities</i> Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.</p>
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</p>

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	NPPF Objectives
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings.</p> <p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Not simply be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives.</p> <p><i>(NPPF – Headline principle)</i> Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</p>
7. 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><i>NPPF – Local Plans</i> Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jobs needed in the area;</li> </ul> <p><i>NPPF – Building a strong, competitive economy</i> In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth?</li> </ul>
8. 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><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities</p>
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.</p>
10. 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><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.</p>
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities.</p>
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.</p>
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i> Take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it.</p>

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	NPPF Objectives
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<p><i>NPPF – Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</i></p> <p>Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p>
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i></p> <p>Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.</p>
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<p><i>NPPF – Promoting sustainable transport</i></p> <p>Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies;</li> <li>• give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities;</li> <li>• create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones;</li> <li>• incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; and</li> <li>• consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport.</li> </ul>
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i></p> <p>Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).</p> <p><i>NPPF – Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</i></p> <p>So far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously.</p>
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i></p> <p>Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).</p>
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i></p> <p>Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).</p>
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i></p> <p>Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.</p>



Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	NPPF Objectives
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites	<p><i>NPPF – Protecting Green Belt Land</i></p> <p>Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.</p> <p><i>NPPF – Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</i></p> <p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; and</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</li> </ul>
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<p>To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainability produced and local products (objective 16)</p> <p>(NPPF – Headline principle)</p> <p>Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).</p> <p>(NPPF – Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals)</p> <p>So far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously.</p>
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<p><i>NPPF – Headline principle</i></p> <p>Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).</p> <p>NPPF - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p> <p>To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>• Actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and</li> <li>• When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.</li> </ul>

9.3 Assessing the Local Plan

The SA Framework outlined above was the criteria used to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan options. A description of the potential impacts has been included and the significance of the effect determined, taking into account the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the feature or receptor concerned. Where a significant effect was predicted, measures to mitigate the effects have been identified so that the potentially significant effects can be avoided or the magnitude of the impact reduced, to a level where there would no longer be a significant effect.

In order to correctly code the policy effects, the following table was utilised. The following significance criteria have been developed to assess the effects of the plan options. Significant effects are those as defined in the SEA Directive as illustrated below.

Table 15: Significance Criteria for Policy Option Review.

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant Positive	Likely to benefit a large area of the District and wider area and beyond or a large number of people and receptors. The effects are likely to be direct and permanent and the magnitude will be major
+	Minor Positive	The extent of predicted beneficial effects is likely to be limited to small areas within the District or small groups of people and receptors. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The magnitude of the predicted effects will be minor.
0	Neutral	Neutral effects are predicted where the option being assessed is unlikely to alter the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor Negative	Minor negative effects are likely to be limited to small areas within the district, or limited to small groups of people and receptors and or those with low sensitivity to change. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The importance of the receptor that is effect is likely to be minor as is the magnitude of the predicted effect.
--	Significant Negative	Likely to affect the whole, or large areas of Thanet or the wider district area. Also applies to effects on nationally or internationally important assets. The effects are likely to be direct, irreversible and permanent and or those with high sensitivity to change. The magnitude of the predicted effects will also be major.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied to effects where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment. It is also applied to the assessment of options that can have both positive and negative effects and it is not clear whether the positive or negative effects outweigh each other.
N/A	Not Applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

Where there is an effect could have a positive or negative effect, but the magnitude is uncertain a combination of symbols will be used (e.g. - / ? signifies a potential minor adverse effect with a significant level of uncertainty associated with the predicted effect). The full results from the assessment can be seen Appendix E.

The Local Plan that is the focus of this SA consists of overarching policies and site specific allocations for housing provision. For the housing and employment land allocations the SA objectives and assessment supporting questions do not independently provide the basis for a robust comparative SA of different sites. For this reason, the criteria developed for the assessment and selection of housing

sites have been reviewed and compared to the SA objectives, as previously detailed. This review highlighted how the site selection criteria relates to the SA. This review was then used to help undertake the appraisal of site allocations, using the SA framework. The site selection criteria can be found in Appendices A1 and A2.

Having undertaken the SA of the site allocations preferred site allocations were selected. To address potentially significant adverse effects this process has resulted in the inclusion of additional policies in the draft plan to ensure that these are mitigated (these are covered by policies regarding infrastructure, school, facilities and access to local amenities and services).

The following sections of the SA Report describe the results from this assessment in more detail. However, in some instances the detailed appraisal results have been included as appendices to this document due to their size and the number of policy area/options that have had to be assessed.

Appendix F illustrates where the proposed SA objectives overlap and meet the demands of the Strategic Priorities of Thanet District Council. The information also discloses if the Objective would have a neutral or potentially negative influence upon the Strategic Priorities. The information was constructed in order to ensure that the Policies proposed met the requirements of the priority areas that were initially outlined. It can be seen that at least one objective positively meets the demands of the strategic priorities thus showing that the proposed SA Objectives have applicability for aiding to guide the Districts vision for sustainable development.

10 Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plan Policies

This sections summarises the results from the SA of the Local Plan policies. It describes the options that have been assessed, the reasons for selecting the preferred options and not selecting the alternatives. These are described in the table below. However, the complete detailed appraisals can be found in Appendix E.

Table 16: Sustainability Appraisal Findings.

<p><b>Policy SP01 – Implementation</b></p> <p>The proposed policy, through support for the promotion of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), would undoubtedly enhance the District due to the positive impacts seen across the majority of the SA objectives. Commonly, a ‘no policy’ option would yield neutral or negative impacts as uncontrolled developments could oversaturate local services and place too high a demand upon them. As such by incorporating the NPPF, sustainable practices and designs will be created whereby developers and TDC work together to create a development that sustainably meets the needs of the local population whilst socio-economic and environmental implications have also been considered.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP02 – Economic Growth</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has no significant negative effects and provides a number of opportunities yielding 5,000 jobs. Any potential negative significant effects could be mitigated, either by other Local Plan policies and the site allocation assessment process. With regards to the HRA implications, there are no likely significant effects. However, the policy could be strengthened to support environmental protection with regards to supporting new developments.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP03 – Land Allocated for Economic Development</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects could be attributed to the proposed policy, however these, and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site-specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the ‘no policy’ option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP04 – Manston Business Park</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects could be attributed to the proposed policy, however these and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the ‘no policy’ option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.</p>

**Policy SP05 – New Settlement Policy (Former Airport Site)**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear positive contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. The effects with respect to the landscape are likely to be lesser for the development on brownfield land, when compared to development of greenfield land. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The site is well connected, with the policy requiring numerous efforts to link with and improve the public transport links, particularly with the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA, it is unlikely that this policy will significantly affect designated sites, assuming policy controls such as Policy SP26 are in place.

**Policy SP06 – Thanet’s Town centres**

The proposed policy will promote a proportionate town centre hierarchy that would provide services and facilities for Thanet residents in locations that are accessible. Residential accommodation would be allowed, to a degree, so long as the viability of town centres are not detrimentally affected, which is more likely to be an issue at local town centres where shop frontages are threatened. Not all SA objectives are applicable at this level, though these are assessed further as part of policies SP07 to SP10.

**Policy SP07 – Westwood**

The proposed policy has potential to have positive and negative effects depending on the location of development and its relationship with the receiving environment. The proposed policy would primarily deliver these benefits at the Town Centres. Where potentially adverse effects have been predicted, it is anticipated that they can be mitigated either by ensuring that development management policies are provided that counter or avoid adverse effects and/or by meeting the requirements of the NPPF. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy SP08 – Margate**

A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy, suitable development will be encouraged across Margate. Active support and promotion of developments will be seen to promote a contemporary seaside resort to help develop the area into a contemporary mixed use site. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity. Transport provisions will increase to ensure the viability of the location and facilities will grow that will be of benefit to both visitors and locals. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive socio-economic factors, with local character and history preserved throughout. With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, this policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP09 – Ramsgate**

A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy, active regeneration of the Ramsgate district will occur with the developments taking into consideration the local maritime heritage and ensuring character is preserved in order to create a contemporary mixed use site. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity with the creation of retail and tourism facilities. Transport provisions will increase notably by the support of the Ramsgate Maritime Policy which will seek to build upon the conflux of a major seaport and high speed rail location. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive, with local character and history preserved throughout. However, it should be noted that policy adoption may be to the detriment of environmental assets and that housing opportunities are not overly supported within the policy due to the tourist and economic focus. With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, this policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP10 – Broadstairs**

A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy, active regeneration of Broadstairs will occur with the developments promoting the creation of employment opportunities by enhancing the existing commercial, retail and tourist infrastructure. This will add future economic resilience to the area by increasing the attraction of investors and visitors. The active support of developments along promenade and beach front will enhance the tourist economy whilst creating employment opportunities. Similarly, by enhancing local character and existing features, a sense of place will be established that is attractive and in keeping with local history. Policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives. With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP11 – Housing Provision**

Areas of new build homes have the potential to create areas that may be perceived as being safer. This is often the case when brownfield or previously developed land is developed and brought back into active use. However, this was not factored into the assessment of the scenarios at this stage, given their strategic nature. The development of new homes will have no direct effect on the provision of public transport links. The increase in new homes is likely increase demand on public transport facilities indirectly by increasing the population of certain areas. The extent of the effect will depend on the provision of public transport facilities and the availability of public transport options for a given area. Gathering data on capacity of existing public transport facilities will be crucial in understanding the effects increased populations will have. Many of the potentially uncertain effects and adverse effects will be mitigated by other criteria and topic specific policies as well as the site assessment criteria used to assess and select site allocations. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy SP12 – General Housing Policy**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of the housing objective as it supports mix dwellings, accessible and affordable residential development. It also has a positive effect on the water, limiting the flood risk and reducing pollution by connecting to the existing sewerage system. However, the impact of this policy on public safety and on the character of an area is unclear as there is no information about the design. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP13 – Strategic Housing Sites - Manston Green**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. Due to its location, the proposed policy advocates housing sites that do not currently connect well with existing urban settlements, though design of the sites can improve urban connectivity. The sites are served by public transport and available capacity on the highway network, which enables good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP14 – Strategic Housing Site at Birchington**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of an increase in capacity of the primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects with existing urban settlements, though good design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of a new link road to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP15 – Strategic Housing Site – Westgate-on-Sea**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new District Centre There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, such as inclusion of a functional green corridor to not only offer better connectivity to established site but to the new urban edge development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The implementation of a new link road to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for master planning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP16 – Westwood Strategic Housing**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities. There may be a need for a new off-site school, which would benefit from identification and implementation that aligns with a phasing programme for the site. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects well with existing urban settlements, though design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is largely served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of highway improvements to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP17 – Land fronting Nash and Haine Roads**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new school, medical centre and community assembly facility. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects well with existing urban settlements, though design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of highway improvements is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications, there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**SP18 – Land at Manston Court Road/Haine Road**

The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District’s housing supply. Any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates a Transport Strategy and whilst this likely to increase car usage (enabling connectivity) it is likely to maximise public transport use. The implementation of highway improvements is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood. With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for master planning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

**Policy SP19 – Type and Size of Dwellings**

The proposed policy adheres to the SHMA recommendations to ensure that the make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes is accounted for. Similarly, developments resulting in a net loss will not be prohibited unless in exceptional circumstances. As such housing sustainability is appropriately met through the adoption of policy SP19.

**Policy SP20 – Affordable Housing**

The proposed policy adheres to the SHMA recommendations to ensure that the make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes is accounted for. Similarly, developments resulting in a net loss will not be prohibited unless in exceptional circumstances. As such affordable housing provision is appropriately met through the adoption of the proposed policy. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy SP21 – Development in the Countryside**

The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on the majority of the SA objectives. Many of the potentially adverse effects associated with ‘no policy’ option could be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan, though in isolation are likely to be significantly adverse.

**Policy SP22 – Safeguarding the Identity of Thanet’s Settlements**

The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on the majority of the SA objectives. Many of the potentially adverse effects associated with the ‘no policy’ option would be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan.

**Policy SP23 – Landscape Character Areas**

The proposed policy is predicted as being likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly the role that areas of high value townscape has on the sense of place, people’s satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features within those areas. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy SP24 – Green Infrastructure**

The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy SP25 – Protection of International and European Designated Sites**

The proposed policy is largely a reflection of existing legislation and will yield the most substantial environmental protection and sustainability. The protection to the highest level of sites of international nature conservation importance will be especially beneficial to the natural environment and biodiversity objectives. The proposed policy will be restrictive to infrastructure and housing as protecting environmental assets will mean developments upon such lands will most likely be prohibited and thus restricted to other areas of Thanet. With regards to the HRA assessment this is the principle protective policy for which all developmental policies refer to. Whilst there are no likely significant effects the policy should refer to SP31, in addition to SP24, as the requirements in both policies instil the principle of enhancement and protection of the natural environment.

**Policy SP26 – Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Plan (SAMM) Policy**

By conserving, enhancing and managing the biodiversity and geodiversity assets, this policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity, natural environment and community objectives. In the absence of this policy is it likely adverse effects would occur on the biodiversity; however the policy suggests that an ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of a proposed development on species and habitats. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy SP27 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity Assets**

By conserving, enhancing and managing the biodiversity and geodiversity assets, this policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity, natural environment and community objectives. In the absence of this policy is it likely adverse effects would occur on the biodiversity, however the policy suggests that an ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of a proposed development on species and habitats. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.



<p><b>Policy SP28 – Biodiversity Opportunity Areas</b></p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to preserve an environmental aspect and as such commonly yield positivity on similar objectives. The ‘no policy’ option largely yields negative impacts as by removing protection or having no support there is the potential for unrestricted development action which could be to the detriment of environmentally sensitive parameters. Biodiversity enhancements are clearly supportive of all of the SA objectives they relate to. Whilst focusing on species and habitats, the effects of the proposed policy are more wide reaching and affect many other aspects of the natural environment. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP29 – Protection of Open Space</b></p> <p>The protection of open spaces would yield environmental benefits. However, without mitigation and the implementation of other policies within the Local Plan, the proposed policy may be restrictive to infrastructure and housing.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP30 – Local Green Space</b></p> <p>This policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity and the natural environment, promoting a sense of place and possibly guarding against the fear of crime. It will also contribute to creating vibrant communities. In the absence of this policy, it is likely the biodiversity would be impacted negatively, as development could occur in greenspaces without implementing measures to enhance or protect the greenspaces. It would also have a adversely affect local communities that who have contributed to local green spaces designation thus demonstrating that green spaces are valued</p>
<p><b>Policy SP31 – Provision of Accessible Natural and Semi Natural Green Space, Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds</b></p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to promote an environmental aspect and as such commonly yield positivity on a number of the sustainability objectives. With regards to the HRA, the policy encourages the integration of green spaces with existing greenspace, green wedges and/or the wider countryside and public rights of way network.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP32 – Allotments</b></p> <p>This policy will have a positive effect on the community objective as it will protect the allotments, or relocate them if development needs to occur.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP33 – Quality Development</b></p> <p>The proposed policy specifies that all developments must be high quality and inclusive in design thus reduce a prominent impact of the local visual display and in fact enhance its appearance. Similarly, the policy stipulates that any large developments or ones of national significance have to undergo a design review to ensure development quality does not impede the local area.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP34 – Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet’s Historic Environment</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is predicted as being likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly the role that areas of high value townscape has on the sense of place, people’s satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features within those areas. There is also the added ability of the proposed policy to encourage the reuse of listed buildings to aid urban renaissance and also to enhance the protection of the historical and archaeologically important sites across Thanet. The policy will also have a positive effect on the protection of the historic environment. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP35 – Climate Change</b></p> <p>Generally, the proposed policy seeks to protect assets through ensuring climate change resilience for new development. The proposed policy also ensures that the design of new development should consider the effects it can have on climate change issues by helping to reduce emissions. The policy will result in positive effects towards biodiversity. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>

<p><b>Policy SP36 – Healthy and Inclusive Communities</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would yield significant positive effects upon a variety of objectives, with regards to the improvements in available health care for the community. Whilst a ‘no policy’ option is not likely to cause significant negatives the added policy and effort to enhance services would create a more robust sustainability approach. Social benefits could be seen through increased recreational provisions in an environmental conscientious manner. Through creating a healthier lifestyle approach within designs and facilities the region would significantly benefit in comparison to if a ‘no policy’ option was pursued. The proposed policy also encourages environmentally sustainable mixed use areas of character and charm, alongside appropriate building practices and as such a multifaceted approach to creating an appropriate healthy and inclusive community can be achieved.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP37 – QEQM Hospital, Margate</b></p> <p>This policy will have positive effects on the provision of healthcare, including vulnerable groups, as it supports the extension to QEQM Hospital. It will also benefit the sustainability and transport objective as it will promote the green transport strategy. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP38 – New Medical Centre at Westwood</b></p> <p>This policy will have positive effects on the provision of healthcare, including vulnerable groups, as it supports the provision of a new medical centre. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP39 – Community Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The effects of the proposed policy are considered positive as the policy contributes towards supporting existing facilities and promoting the development of new facilities to address current and future shortages. The effects of the ‘no policy’ option are adverse because over the long term would not allow the capacity of facilities to be increased. All of the other remaining uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated by development management policies.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP40 – Expansion of Primary and Secondary Schools</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would attribute significant success with regards to the education SA objectives. It is also likely that the proposed policy will be required over the life of the plan if there is to be sufficient school place provision to meet the anticipated growth in the residential population. The potential improvement within the community could be significant due to the utilisation of existing infrastructure at the schools. Whilst expansions can accommodate new pupils, a new purpose built facility can be tailored to the needs of the local area. There are potential society benefits under the options such as increased employment form both options alongside the opportunity to potentially offer night school as a side product of expanded facilities for the wider community. A ‘no policy’ option could be generationally inhibiting as a lack of investment into the education system could cause stagnation and overcrowding of resources.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP41 – Safe and Sustainable Travel</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would actively seek to grow and enhance safe sustainable methods of transport. In turn this could yield health benefits alongside environmental air quality improvements. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral effects due to no change in the status quo. Policy support for the growth of sustainable transport would robustly meet the demands of the public and the SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP42 – Accessible locations</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would actively seek to grow and enhance safe sustainable methods of transport. In turn this could yield health benefits alongside environmental air quality improvements. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral effects due to no change in the status quo. Additional benefits of the proposed policy are likely to stem from promoting the need for developments to be located in accessible locations. This in turn could promote public transport use and reduce the need for private vehicles whilst also ensuring that developments are appropriately situated in relation to facilities and services.</p>
<p><b>Policy SP43 – Transport Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect against a number of sustainability objectives. Furthermore, the proposed policy is likely to have significant beneficial cumulative effects when considered with policies relating to greenhouse gas emissions and efficient use of resources.</p>

<b>Policy SP44 – Connectivity</b> No SA required as policy relates to statement of intent to lobby for investment
<b>Policy SP45 – New Railway Station</b> The proposed policy is likely to result in significant beneficial effects, particularly in terms of contributing towards employment, economic growth (particularly the visitor economy) and providing infrastructure to support modal shift. However, without further details of the proposed policy it is not possible to assess whether it is likely to result in significantly greater benefits than the ‘no policy’ option. Where potentially adverse or uncertain effects have been predicted mitigation measures can be used to ameliorate the effects. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SP46 – Strategic Road Network</b> No SA required as policy relates to statement of intent to undertake modelling of impact on strategic road network outside the district.
<b>Policy SP47 – Strategic Routes</b> The proposed policy would ensure key roads and junction improvements are safeguarded for future works, such that they can support the implementation of the Thanet Transport Strategy. This would enable the district to develop key sustainable links between the local road access for which the policy is directed at but also access to the strategic road network and wider transport links. A ‘no policy’ option could result in a worsening of current traffic conditions on the roads highlighted on the safeguarding map and prevent the District from attaining a sustainable transport network which is coherent and linked up with local and wider transport networks.
<b>Policy E01 - Retention of existing employment sites</b> The proposed policy is predicted to have the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects were predicted for both options, however these and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the ‘no policy’ option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing, by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.
<b>Policy E02 – Home Working</b> The proposed policy clearly has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working) and by indirectly helping to make residential areas and local centres more vibrant by increasing day time weekday activity. It should however be noted that the potential sustainability benefits of this option are only likely to be realised as part of wider sustainability interventions. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by the requirements of the NPPF and at the local level through development management policies.
<b>Policy E03 – Digital Infrastructure</b> The proposed policy clearly has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working and reduced business travel) and supporting the creation of jobs and economic growth by ensuring that the communication infrastructure is also provided. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by implementing the suggested methods and at the local level also through development management policies.

<b>Policy E04 – Primary and Secondary Frontages</b> Policy adoption has the potential to have a significant sustainability effect on towns. Whilst it restricts the housing market by only allowing residential properties upon non ground floors in the primary frontage, economic functioning will enhance. Through safeguarding primary and secondary frontages into set business activities whether tourism, retail or business the frontages will not undermine one another through a conflict of use and subsequently create areas that do not undermine one another. Indirectly by adopting the policy and creating centralised hubs of activity business opportunities could potentially grow and increase employment opportunities. As a ‘no policy’ option would not alter the status quo of the local economy, policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives.
<b>Policy E05 – Sequential and Impact Test</b> The proposed policy has both positive and negative effects against the sustainability objectives. The proposed policy is likely to only support out of town centre development that contributes to sustainable economic growth, the local sense of place, and sustainable transport. This was on the basis that locating small convenience type shops in or close to residential areas, by setting thresholds lower than NPPF, would avoid larger retail units being developed that could detract and potentially weaken the market for the larger retailers at the Town Centres. All of the adverse or uncertain effects can be avoided, or mitigated to a certain extent, by development management type policies, the implementation of the NPPF and compliance with environmental legislation.
<b>Policy E06 – District and Local Centres</b> Both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option have positive and negative effects. However, the effects of the proposed policy are generally more certain and likely to result in a beneficial effect than those associated with the ‘no policy’ option. This is because the assessment deemed that the proposed policy was more likely to support out of town centre development that contributes sustainable economic growth, the local sense of place, and sustainable transport. This was on the basis that locating small convenience type shops in or close to residential areas, by setting thresholds lower than NPPF, would avoid larger retail units being developed that could detract and potentially weaken the market for the larger retailers at the Town Centres. All of the adverse or uncertain effects can be avoided, or mitigated to a certain extent, by development management type policies, the implementation of the NPPF and compliance with environmental legislation.
<b>Policy E07 – Serviced Tourist Accommodation</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a significant effect on job creation and economic growth in the tourist and visitor economy. Both the proposed policy and the ‘no policy’ option are likely to have uncertain effects. This is particularly because the options do not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects as the policy includes protection measures from recreational pressure.
<b>Policy E08 - Self Catering Tourist Accommodation</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a significant effect on job creation and economic growth in the tourist and visitor economy. The protection of tourist accommodation could detract from the community sense of place due to the presence of accommodation that potentially may not contain residents that actively contribute to community consistently through the year. However, providing tourist accommodation will have economic benefits in that it will ensure there is sufficient accommodation for tourists to visit the area and contribute to the local economy.  The proposed policy is likely to have uncertain effects. This is particularly because the options do not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.

**Policy E09 – Protection of Existing Tourist Accommodation**

The proposed policy would ensure a fair assessment of economic viability across a minimum of a calendar year. This would safeguard jobs for a period of time alongside ensuring tourist accommodation is present for at least one more low/high season cycle to assess if the tourist trade will re-establish itself and be increasingly profitable. The policy would also ensure knee jerk decisions are not made by landowners to redevelop their assets. Protection of tourist accommodation could detract from the community sense of place due to the presence of accommodation that potentially may not contain residents that actively contribute to community consistently through the year. However, safeguarding tourist accommodation will have economic benefits in that it will ensure there is sufficient accommodation for tourists to visit the area and contribute to the local economy.

The proposed policy likely to have a number of uncertain effects. This is particularly because the policy does not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.

**Policy E10 – Major Holiday Beaches**

**Policy E11 – Intermediate Beaches**

**Policy E12 – Undeveloped Beaches**

The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect, on job creation, economic growth and potentially the use of previously developed land. However, without this policy there would be a greater degree of uncertainty as to whether or not these effects would be realized, and would be positive or negative. The proposed policy is likely to have uncertain effects, because the policy does not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.

**Policy E13 – Language Schools**

The proposed policy is likely to result in positive effects, particularly in terms of job creation and supporting economic growth associated with language schools. The potentially negative or uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can be mitigated by development management policies. The ‘no policy’ option would avoid a lot of the potentially adverse effects associated with the proposed policy. However, over the long term in particular it could have a negative effect on the economy, if opportunities to increase the provision in this sector are lost.

**Policy E14 – Quex Park**

The proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option commonly reflected one another in that the impacts were the same either as the future development specifics were unknown or that national legislation that already exists ensured that the objective would be met under either option. However, under policy adoption it would be ensured that a local heritage and cultural asset would be preserved with the opportunity to increase local employment and helping develop a tourist industry within Thanet. The safeguarding of Quex Park in such a way would yield significant economic benefits which may not be attained under a ‘no policy’ option as it would not be known if the facility would be retained and developed or not; under this option. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy E15 – New build development for economic development purposes in the rural area**

Both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option have positive and negative effects. However, the proposed policy is more likely to result in neutral and beneficial effects than the ‘no policy’ option because it would allow Thanet to gain the benefits from rural economic development, whilst avoiding many of the potential downsides (e.g. traffic impact, visual and landscape effects and adverse effects on nature conservation). All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. However, it may not be possible to enhance the effects of the ‘no policy’ option because it has been included to reflect the sustainability issues of a ‘policy void’. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.

**Policy E16 – Conversion of rural buildings for economic development purposes**

The proposed policy has many positive effects and under the utilisation of existing structures in rural environments it will ensure local economy, the sense of place, sustainable transport all benefit. However, the policy is limited by the locations of existing structures which may not be appropriately placed for economic development if too isolated. However, utilization of existing structures would have significant environmental benefits by minimising the need for construction.

**Policy E17 – Farm Diversification**

Both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option have positive and negative effects. However, the proposed policy is more likely to result in neutral and beneficial effects than the ‘no policy’ option because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to gain the benefits from agricultural diversification whilst avoiding many of the potential downsides (e.g. traffic impact, visual and landscape effects and adverse effects on nature conservation). All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. However, it may not be possible to enhance the effects of the ‘no policy’ option because it has been included to reflect the sustainability issues of a ‘policy void’.

**Policy E18 – Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land**

The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, avoiding increases in flood risk and significant benefits for the protection of greenfield land from development. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed option and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The ‘no policy’ option is not predicted as being likely to have any positive effects where they are not counteracted by potentially adverse effects as illustrated by the volume of ‘uncertain’ effects.

**Policy E19 – Agricultural Related Development**

The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because neither option is specific about where development would occur uncertain effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy and resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent, in these effects. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The ‘no policy’ option is not predicted as being likely to have any positive effects where they are not counteracted by potentially adverse effects as illustrated by the ‘uncertain’ effects.

**Policy HO1 – Housing Development**

**Policy HO3 – Land on west side of Old Haine Road, Ramsgate**

**Policy HO4 – Land fronting Nash Road and Manston Road**

**Policy HO5 - Policy combined with Policy SP14**

**Policy HO6 – Land south of Brooke Avenue Garlinge**

**Policy HO7 – Land at Haine Road and Spratling Street, Ramsgate**

**Policy HO8 – Land south of Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate**

**Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate**

Under policy adoption there are specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and infrastructure provisions. The policy states that developments must not conflict with another policy, resultantly all SA objectives are positively met as alternative policies all provide positive impacts to the objectives. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. With regards to the HRA, policies HO2 and HO9 need to include a cross-reference to Policy SP26, demonstrating how these are being met in order to protect European sites from recreational space.

<p><b>Policy HO2 – Additional Site – Land north and south of Shottendane Road, Margate (To become a Strategic Policy in the final version of the Local Plan)</b></p> <p>Under policy adoption there are specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and ensuring that appropriate assessments and mitigation is undertaken. The policy supports many of the SA objectives, however utilisation of the NPPF guidance will be paramount to develop within rural settings and demonstrate vibrancy and sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO10 – Cliftonville West and Margate Central</b></p> <p>Under the proposed policy, housing in Cliftonville West and Margate Central would have specific guidance to ensure a positive sustainability outcome was achieved and that updated or new residential accommodation actively contributed to the establishment of vibrant local communities. Policy adoption would ensure historic character and scale was preserved. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO11 – Housing at Rural Settlements</b></p> <p><b>Policy HO12 – Land at Tothill Street, Minster</b></p> <p><b>Policy HO13 – Land at Manor Road, St Nicholas at Wade</b></p> <p><b>Policy HO14 – Land at Walter’s Hall Farm, Monkton</b></p> <p><b>Policy HO15 – Land south side of A253, Cliffsend</b></p> <p><b>Policy HO16 – Land north of Cottington Rd, Cliffsend</b></p> <p><b>Policy HO17 – Land south side of Cottington Rd, Cliffsend</b></p> <p>Under the proposed policy, housing in rural settlements would have specific guidance to ensure a positive sustainability outcome was achieved. The developments must also comply with guidance of Policy H01 which provides positivity to all SA objectives and as such the effects would also be felt under adoption of the proposed policy. Additionally, policy adoption would ensure historic character and scale was preserved; the requirement of bird surveys also shows environmental conscientiousness. Combining the requirements of the proposed policy with positive sustainability practices in relation to rural housing will occur. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO18 – Rural Housing Need</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would release land for appropriate residential development, yet it could be to the detriment of environmental sustainability. In addition, rural locations may be isolated from provisions and facilities, which may be detrimental for certain groups of first time buyers, particularly those with young families.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO19 – New agricultural dwellings</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because neither option are specific about where development would occur, effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy and resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent, in these effects. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed policy and ‘no policy’ option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The ‘no policy’ option is predicted to have both positive and negative effects, but the balance of this is unknown at this stage, as illustrated by the ‘uncertain’ effects.</p>

<p><b>Policy HO20 – Care and Supported Housing</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would undoubtedly increase the provisions and facilities available across Thanet. As such levels of deprivation and access to healthcare will enhance whilst it also indirectly provides the opportunity for employment. A ‘no policy’ option could lead to unrestricted development within Thanet which could lead to excess demand upon current facilities and services. This could lead to the decline in the quality of life and increase deprivation across the area.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO21 – Non self-contained residential accommodation</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would induce sustainability across Thanet and is likely to yield a controlled impact across the region without fully restricting HMO locations. The uses of HMO's would not be fully restricted through the policy option, which would be a positive impact given that HMO's often provide student accommodation and low cost housing, thus a key demographic in Thanet would be accounted for and have suitable housing provisions without being to the detriment of the local area (e.g. in Broadstairs given its proximity to East Kent College and University Campus). It would take into account the specific local housing make up to ensure there is not an over saturation of such houses in one region and thus allow their spread across Thanet. It is specific in detail and guidance as it allows a controlled utilisation of the whole Thanet area as opposed to specific locations.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO22 – Accommodation for Gypsy and Travelling Communities</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy will ensure any new gypsy and traveller communities are appropriately placed to have access to existing services and facilities without placing undue stresses upon them. However, support for creating appropriate sites may be to the detriment of environmental assets yet this is questionable due to existing legislation protecting such assets. The ‘no policy’ option could allow unrestricted developments that may be to the detriment of local services and facilities.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO23 – Residential use of empty property</b></p> <p>The proposed policy states that developments must be compatible with nearby uses, which in turn could act as a catalyst for the improvement of local infrastructure and services. Policy adoption implements an all-encompassing policy that will be specific to housing but will also incorporate other policy benefits for the wider promotion of sustainability. A ‘no policy’ option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO24 – Retention of existing housing stock</b></p> <p>Through the proposed policy, there would be the safeguarding of existing housing stocks. This would mean that a variety of housing types would be available to the market whilst also preserving other land that has not been identified for residential purposes by ensuring utilisation of existing assets. Similarly, the social benefits would be the prevention of social upheaval of residents in favour of developments whilst also retaining existing services and infrastructure that will most likely currently service the area to an appropriate level without causing disruption. However, the policy would not actively grow employment and economic upturn yet the clauses provide the flexibility to allow tourist developments and community facilities to grow, which indirectly would create employment. A ‘no policy’ option commonly would not alter the status quo and in some cases would allow unrestricted developments which could be to the detriment of several objectives. As such adoption of the policy protects existing housing which has significant social implications whilst providing flexibility for economic growth in an appropriate sustainable manner.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO25 – Ancillary accommodation for a family member</b></p> <p>This proposed policy would benefit objectives relating to healthcare services and vulnerable groups. Whilst it does not directly increase access to facilities or services, it allows more vulnerable groups to live close to relatives but maintain some degree of independence.</p>
<p><b>Policy HO26 – Fostering Homes</b></p> <p>The proposed policy, will have significant positive effects on residents of foster homes as it designates an ‘exclusion zone’ where homes will not be permitted. Future planning will enable children who are placed in areas of deprivation and risks and fear of crime will now be allocated a safer environment that may offer a sense of place. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>

<p><b>Policy GI01 – Protection of Nationally Designated Sites (SSSI) and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)</b></p> <p>Adoption of the GI01 policy would undoubtedly enhance the conservation, protection, and enhancement of the designated sites of ecological and geological value (SSSI's, MCZ's, and NNR's); and benefit protected, rare and scarce species. It is unclear whether the absence of the policy would significantly impact upon the area or not, due to existing legislation; however, the implementation of the policy will reinforce the need for sustainable development and ecological conservation. The strategy, where harmoniously and interactively integrated with the human population, will also seek to enhance the vibrancy of the community. There are many positive impacts for the HRA and these should be considered in policy planning. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI02 – Locally Designated Wildlife Sites</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would undoubtedly enhance the protection of wildlife sites. With that said a 'no policy' option would not damage such assets due to existing legislation. However, by adding local specificity and control through the proposed policy, adoption would ensure sustainability practices are upheld by new developments with the desire to enhance and connect designated wildlife sites.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI03 – Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)</b></p> <p>Comparably both options would offer protection to RIGS given that existing legislation is in place to protect such features. However, the adoption of the proposed policy would be pertinent in order to meet specific environmentally related SA objectives. Yet if nothing is done it is unlikely severe adverse effects would occur given the existing legislation around geological areas of significance.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI04 – Amenity Green Space and Equipped Play Areas</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI05 – Protection of Playing Fields and Outdoor Sports Facilities</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would be beneficial as it could help provide social benefits through preserving recreational facilities. Similarly, the policy could preserve the associated health benefits of active recreation on the protected areas by encouraging and preserving exercise spaces. A 'no policy' option would not actively support the aims of several objectives regularly yielding neutral impacts in comparison to the significant social benefits of the proposed policy.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI06 – Landscaping and Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. It will also contribute in retaining historic features.</p>
<p><b>Policy GI07 – Jackey Bakers</b></p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy could help provide social benefits through an additional facility to utilise. Subsequent health and social benefits from exercise would also follow. The potential for expansions and increased footfall at the site could create more employment/business opportunities within the immediate vicinity. This could be through direct employment at the site or even through local business needing extra staff. A 'no policy' option would not actively support the aims of several objectives. The overall benefits of the policy potentially outweigh the negatives as the site is not a new build and the environmental effects should not be on a large scale.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD01 – Sustainable Design</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect a significant proportion of the SA objectives. The policy could result in the restriction on new buildings and housing developments by introducing measures to re-use existing buildings and designing buildings for a wide-range of possible uses. However, the proposed minimised land-use could allow for a greater number of developments and investment to be supplied to the area. The proposed policy will most likely reduce the energy consumption and related pollutants in the area and reduce strain on transport systems by the design of cycling and walking opportunities. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>

<p><b>Policy QD02 – General Design Principles</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in permanent direct positive effects. The policy may negatively impact the residents of new accommodation developments by setting limits on their water usage. However, the internal space minimum may increase the standards of residential accommodation. The proposed policy will most likely reduce water consumption in the area and increase the sustainability of water supplies. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD03 – Living Conditions</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on the objectives by encouraging the natural drying of clothes and providing adequate space for refuse disposal. The proposed policy has the potential to have a number of positive effects, including indirect effects on a sense of place and the desire people have to live at certain location or in a given settlement, supporting the visitor economy by working with and enhancing the built environment and by requiring development to take into account and work with their setting including heritage areas and features. However, the most significant effect of the proposed policy is the requirement for developments to take into account their surroundings, residential amenities and neighbouring buildings in order to have a on the landscape and townscape.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD04 – Technical Standards</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in permanent direct positive effects. The policy may negatively impact the residents of new accommodation developments by setting limits on their water usage. However, the internal space minimum may increase the standards of residential accommodation. The proposed policy will most likely reduce water consumption in the area and increase the sustainability of water supplies. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD05 – Accessible and Adaptable Accommodation</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in positive effects to residents and developers, as adaptable and accessible accommodation will provide for all demographics. The policy is mostly relevant in the long term, as the aspiration is to be a sustainable housing initiative. If the policy is not introduced, significant negative effects may occur; including developments which are not fit for purpose and wheelchair users without accommodation. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD06 – Advertisements</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has an inherently positive effect on the creation of vibrant communities as there is a clear emphasis within the proposed policy text for the effects on amenity and public safety to be considered as part of any application for advertisements and the safeguarding of townscape character, through the consideration of specific aspects, such as the appearance and the illumination of advertising.</p>
<p><b>Policy QD07 – Telecommunications</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working and reduced business travel) and supporting the creation of jobs and economic growth by ensuring that the communication infrastructure is also provided. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by implementing the suggested methods and at the local level also through development management policies.</p>
<p><b>Policy HE01 – Archaeology</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, helping to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. One major significant effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adopting the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the 'no policy' option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p>



<p><b>Policy HE02 – Development in Conservation Areas</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements; helping to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right; and contribute to the character of townscapes. Two significant beneficial effects were predicted on SA objectives 12 and 13 (to conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area’s landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas; and to preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings).</p>
<p><b>Policy HE03 – Local Heritage Assets</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy, particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant beneficial effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adoption of the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the ‘no policy’ option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan, it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy HE04 – Historic Parks and Gardens</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, will help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant effect was predicted on SA objective 13 (To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings). The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan, it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy HE05 – Works to a heritage asset to address climate change</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant beneficial effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adopting the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the no policy option are uncertain, because without specific policies in the Local Plan it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC01 – Fluvial and Tidal Flooding</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change or flood risk, though the positives are likely to outweigh any inhibiting of house building. However, the proposed policy will aid flood mitigation efforts but potentially at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. The effects of the no policy option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from flooding.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC02 – Surface Water Management</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change or flood risk through the implementation of sustainable drainage systems, though the positives are likely to outweigh any inhibiting of house building. However, the proposed policy will aid flood mitigation efforts but potentially at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. The effects of the ‘no policy’ option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from inappropriate development. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects. Approval for the design and long term maintenance of SuDS will be required prior to development being permitted.</p>

<p><b>Policy CC03 – Coastal Development</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change, flood risk and coastal erosion through the implementation of restrictive criteria for new developments. The effects of the no policy option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from inappropriate development within coastal areas, particularly within 40m of the coastline or cliff top. The policy will contribute positively to the coastal biodiversity. With regards to the HRA, the policy should be strengthened to include potential effects on European protected sites as a specific criteria requiring consideration. For example, stating coastal development will not adversely affect the interest features of any designated nature conservation sites.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC04 – Renewable energy</b></p> <p>The proposed policy explicitly states a presumption in favour of renewable technologies within developments, assuming that there are no detrimental impacts, including visual effects, natural environment and biodiversity, and historic environment. This supports a range of the sustainability objectives. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC05 – District Heating</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is unlikely to have an adverse sustainability effect. It is likely to have significant beneficial effects on transport, greenhouse gas emissions, waste minimisation, and efficient use of resources, and will also contribute towards reducing local atmospheric pollutants. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels as part of individual heating installations.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC06 – Solar Parks</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will contribute towards the promotion of low carbon and renewable energy with associated benefits for environmental objectives relating to air quality, biodiversity etc. The no policy option results in neutral effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy CC07 – Richborough</b></p> <p>The proposed policy explicitly states a presumption in favour of renewable technologies within developments at Richborough, assuming that there are no detrimental impacts, particularly biodiversity effects. This supports a range of the sustainability objectives. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE01 – Potentially Polluting Development</b></p> <p>The proposed policy result in beneficial effects because it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system. The policy will be beneficial in terms of improving air quality and the quality of water resources, as well as benefits for biodiversity and significant heritage assets. The ‘no policy’ option performs negatively against the objectives as it provides no such control. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE02 – Landfill Sites and Unstable Land</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to affect the use / development of previously developed land. A beneficial effect is predicted because the proposed policy will ensure that developers have better understanding of the potential structural and design issues they will have to address during construction. As a result this could help to make development of PDL more viable and less risky for developers and give others the confidence that potential instability issues have been considered. This particularly important in areas with a dynamic coastline. The no policy option would not affect the status quo.</p>
<p><b>Policy SE03 – Contaminated Land</b></p> <p>The proposed policy will have beneficial effect on land use by helping to provide a framework that would allow potentially contaminated previously developed land to be used for development. A no policy option is likely to have a neutral effect as other legislation would require developers to remediate their sites.</p>

<b>Policy SE04 – Groundwater Protection</b> The proposed policy would benefit objectives related to sustainable development, biodiversity and the protection of water quality. However, groundwater is protected by other legislation so it is uncertain whether the no policy option would actually result in detrimental effects.
<b>Policy SE05 – Air Quality</b> The proposed policy is more likely to result in beneficial effects than the ‘no policy’ option because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system. The proposed policy would contribute towards promoting more sustainable, low emission forms of transport as well as providing beneficial effects in relation to both air quality and biodiversity. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy SE06 – Noise Pollution</b> The proposed policy would ensure that residents and other sensitive receptors are protected from unacceptable noise at both existing and future development locations.
<b>Policy SE07 – Noise Action Plan Important Areas</b> The proposed policy would ensure that noise pollution is managed in line with the Environmental Noise Directive and ensure that that communities and residential amenity is protected from unacceptable noise.
<b>Policy SE08 – Light Pollution</b> The policy supports objectives to conserve the character of the area’s townscape and landscape as well as biodiversity and heritage assets by minimising the potential impacts of light spillage and pollution. Minimising light pollution will also contribute in conserving energy. A ‘no policy’ option could lead to negative effects with respect to townscape and biodiversity.
<b>Policy CM01 – Provision of New Community Facilities</b> The proposed policy supports objectives to maintain and enhance existing key facilities and services, especially local services such as those in rural areas. By protecting, and allowing for enhancement of such facilities it ensures that they are still available for the most vulnerable members of society. It also promotes more sustainable modes of travel by ensuring services are available at local level and can be accessed by cycling and walking, rather than reliance on private motor vehicles. Conversely, the ‘no policy’ option is likely to perform adversely against these aspects. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.
<b>Policy CM02 – Protection of Existing Community Facilities</b> The proposed policy supports objectives to provide and maintain appropriate access to key facilities and services, including healthcare and education. By protecting such facilities, it ensures that they are still available for the most vulnerable members of society. Conversely, the no policy option would perform adversely against these objectives.
<b>Policy CM03 – Expansion of Margate Cemetery</b> The policy indirectly enhances natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed. The no policy option would be neutral in terms of the SA objectives.
<b>Policy CM04 – Expansion of Minster Cemetery</b> The policy indirectly enhances natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed. The no policy option would be neutral in terms of the SA objectives.
<b>Policy TP01 – Transport Assessments and Travel Plans</b> The proposed policy has the opportunity to promote more sustainable, low carbon modes of travel. However, it relies on a modal shift in travel behaviour from residents living within new developments. The no policy option would retain dependency on the use of private motor vehicles.

<b>Policy TP02 – Walking</b> The policy has the potential to have a positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access. However, it relies on a modal shift in travel behaviour from residents living within new developments. The no policy option would retain dependency on the use of private motor vehicles.
<b>Policy TP03 – Cycling</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access.  Policy adoption would actively seek to increase safe and appropriate cycling provisions at the earliest opportunity within new developments and grow the cycling network across the District. There are numerous sustainability benefits for doing so, particularly regarding improved travel options, improved air quality and enhanced health all indirectly via the potential to reduce road traffic and vehicle use. Under a no policy option the status quo would ensure the effects would largely be neutral.
<b>Policy TP04 – Public Transport</b> Adoption of the proposed policy to support the growth and active investment into public transport provisions has the potential to yield significant positive effects. The proposed policy would increase travel opportunities and reduce the number of vehicles upon roads which would have environmental and health benefits. Additionally, it would increase the connectivity across the district and ensure all members of society have access to facilities, services and employment. A no policy option would not alter the status quo and as such would not actively seek to improve the public transport network.
<b>Policy TP05 – Coach Parking</b> The proposed policy seeks to maintain and potentially enhance coach parking, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. Any development pressures applied to these sites, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.
<b>Policy TP06 – Car Parking</b> The proposed policy seeks to maintain public parking provision, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. It is important that the proposed policy includes provision for requiring replacement parking should development of public car parks occur. Any development pressures applied to public car parks, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.
<b>Policy TP07 – Town Centre Public Car Parks</b> The proposed policy seeks to maintain public parking provision, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. It is important that the proposed policy includes provision for requiring replacement parking should development of public car parks occur. Any development pressures applied to public car parks, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.
<b>Policy TP08 – Freight and service delivery</b> The proposed policy seeks to implement appropriate standards for the servicing of businesses. This would reduce on street deliveries, which would have beneficial effects relating to local air quality and traffic congestion. The no policy option would potentially lead to a comparative lack of service bays if developers are not duty bound to provide appropriate provision within developments.

**Policy TP09 – Car parking provision at Westwood**

The proposed policy seeks to maintain parking provision at Westwood, whilst limiting the potential for increased parking provision associated with new commercial development. This would have beneficial effects on local air quality and the local transport network, as pollution and congestion associated with private car use is limited. The no policy option would retain dependency on use of private cars, which may result an ongoing increase in pollution and congestion on the roads surrounding Westwood.

**Policy TP10 – Traffic Management**

There is minimal difference between the proposed policy and no policy option. Both options seek to enhance sustainability within Thanet and do so in similar ways given that the local policy regularly reflects the Traffic Management Act 2004. As such adoption of the proposed policy or the no policy option would be beneficial. Incorporating specific policy regarding traffic management would add an additional layer of protection to the District and ensure traffic management measures are implemented with the best interests of the local community at the core.

None of the policies that have been selected for the draft Local Plan have been assessed as being likely to result in significant adverse effects, either in isolation or in combination with other plans and programmes. However, as can be seen in the SA matrices within Appendix E, many of the proposed policies have the potential to result in significant beneficial effects for the District and the people that live, work and visit it.

## 11 Next Steps in the SA Process

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### 11.1 Complete the SA process

Following consultation, it may be necessary to revise or update the SA report in response to specific comments on the SA process or its findings. The SA will also require updating if, as a result of consultation, the policies and allocations in the draft Local Plan are revised. With each revision any new or amended policies or allocations will be subject to SA and compared to the options or sites that were rejected earlier on in the plan preparation process. The SA may also require updating if the Planning Inspector makes changes to the draft Local Plan.

Once the Local Plan is adopted a Post Adoption Statement will be produced. This will set out the indicators that will be used to monitor any of the significant effects identified in the SA. It will also summarise how:

- Sustainability considerations have been taken into account by the local plan;
- Comments on the local plan and SA reports have been taken into account;
- The reasons for the choice of the preferred policies and allocations in light of the alternatives; and
- The indicators and approach to be adopted to monitor significant effects.

### 11.2 SA monitoring framework

Monitoring will enable any unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage and necessary remedial action to be undertaken (i.e. in line with requirements of the SEA Regulations).

A full monitoring framework will be incorporated as part of the Post Adoption Statement, and will include relevant proposals for monitoring from stakeholders received during consultation.

Contextual indicators describe the wider economic, social and environmental background in which the plan operates, such as life expectancy, unemployment rates and GCSE results. In addition, some of the indicators will be taken directly from the Local Plan monitoring framework.

It is anticipated that the monitoring of the SA will take place annually alongside the monitoring of the Local Plan from 2017 to 2031 in the Annual Monitoring Report. The SA monitoring framework indicates that there is a strong overlap between the two processes.

## 12 Conclusion

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Future developments will be guided by the policies proposed in the Local Plan. The policies cover a wide range of issues to ensure that sustainable development occurs across the district. Several broad overarching policies add a unified purpose across all policies and help create a framework for future sustainable development. Mitigation processes have been proposed throughout the SA process where relevant in order to maximise the positive (and by association reduce any negative) impacts resulting from the policies.

The land allocations for housing and employment have undergone a robust appraisal to ensure only suitable sites are selected that are appropriate for their intended function.

The SA process has helped create a Local Plan that sets out policies and proposals to guide decisions and investment on development and regeneration up to 2031. Under the SA process policies were appraised to ensure homes, jobs, community facilities, shops and infrastructure will be delivered and that the local environment and townscape are protected characteristics as their functioning underpin the economy and society.

Upon completion of the SA report it can be said that the draft Local Plan will not result in significant adverse effects. As a result, the plan will attain social, environmental and economic sustainability for the Thanet district due to the cohesive but varied nature of the policies. Once adopted, the Local Plan will form the statutory planning framework for determining planning applications and will replace the 'saved' policies from the Thanet Local Plan 2006.





## Appendix A

### New Settlement Assessments



# A1    New Settlement Mitigation Study

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Thanet District Council

**New Settlement Mitigation Study**

Summary Report

REP/228764/001

Issue | November 2016

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 601675-24

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# 1 Introduction

Since 2013, Ove Arup & Partners Limited (Arup) has been supporting Thanet District Council (TDC) in undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the emerging Thanet District Local Plan. As part of the emerging Local Plan, the way in which housing provision is to be addressed is an important issue for Thanet and its residents, due to its unique coastal setting and rural environment.

The concept of a new settlement to address housing demand was put forward as part of the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation in the summer of 2013. As limited details regarding a new settlement option were known at this time, the option performed poorly within the sustainability appraisal as there would be a high level of greenfield development requiring additional infrastructure and public transport investment in order to function. In addition, public support for a greenfield approach to housing was low. As such, the poorly performing option was discounted as a viable solution to addressing Thanet’s housing demand.

Since the Issues and Options consultation, additional housing demand has been identified within Thanet resulting in a need to review the preferred housing strategy. For completeness, it was decided that a review of a potential new settlement option should be undertaken, but exploring the opportunity to implement robust mitigation in order to facilitate as sustainable new settlement scenario as possible.

This report explores the potential ways that a new settlement option could be implemented in a sustainable manner in order to improve performance against the sustainability objectives adopted for the Local Plan sustainability appraisal. The contents of this report are:

- Section 2 – a review of the existing new settlement option and the need for re-evaluation
- Section 3 – a literature review reporting the way in which new settlement policies have been progressed through local plans and the mitigation they incorporate
- Section 4 – key mitigation measures that should be incorporated as part of a new settlement option
- Section 5 – an indication of how a range of new settlement options might perform against the sustainability appraisal objectives, assuming that key mitigation measures are implemented.

# 2 New Settlement Option

## 2.1 Local plan option (2013)

In 2013, TDC identified the potential for a new settlement option to be considered as part of a viable solution to housing demand in Thanet. This was in response to Issue 9 of the Issues and Options Consultation<sup>1</sup>, which asked for comments on the ‘broad approach to the location of future homes’.

Issue 9 sought the views on a number of options relating to using previously developed land for housing; how greenfield housing should be accommodated; and where greenfield housing should be accommodated. These options are outlined in Table 1 below

Table 1: Issue 9 – housing options

Emphasis on previously developed land	How greenfield element should be accommodated	Where greenfield element should be accommodated
9a. Maximise development provisions within the existing built up areas of the towns and villages in order to minimise use of greenfield land.	9d. A single location	9g. Adjoining the urban area
9b. Focus on urban areas but with criteria (please state) for example to safeguard back gardens / family homes / sites that are not previously developed land.	9e. At a small number of locations	9h. Adjoining the villages
9c. Focus provision on greenfield sites and aim to restrict housing sites in the urban area to those important for regeneration.	9f. At dispersed sites	9i. Freestanding countryside sites
		9j. In the Green Wedges
		9k. Housing in the form of a new settlement

During the review of consultation responses, it was evident that there was public concern with the concept of a housing strategy based on a new settlement (option 9k). Very few responses to Issue 9 supported the concept of greenfield development, whilst the majority of responses advocated the development of existing urban areas with limited settlement expansion

## 2.2 Sustainability appraisal performance

Table 2 highlights the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) performance of the new settlement option as reported in the Interim SA Report<sup>2</sup>. The SA objectives represent those used in the interim assessment of options. The assessment text includes statements where there were specific impacts associated against

<sup>1</sup> Thanet District Council (2013) Thanet's New Local Plan - Options consultation  
<sup>2</sup> Arup (2013) Local Plan – Issues and Options: Summary Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report

individual objectives, as well as statements where text is common amongst all options relating to future homes. The latter is identified in Table 2, where text refers to ‘options’.

Table 2: Sustainability appraisal performance of option 9k (Housing in the form of a new settlement).<sup>3</sup>

SA Objective	9k Housing in the form of a new settlement
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent, Direct and Indirect ST/LT +</b> These options would lead to new development in different areas. As such, there will be some effect on the housing market and the supply of different types of housing.
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	N/A
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.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT --</b> A new settlement could be located away from existing facilities and services and could also result in the greater reliance on private car use to access services
6. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> These options are strategic in nature; as such the effects on communities cannot be predicted at this stage. There will be some impact on existing and new communities, but this is likely to vary significantly according to where the development is, it's design etc.
7. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	
8. 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.	<b>Permanent, Direct and Indirect ST/LT +</b> All options will bring about house building which in turn will bring about construction employment. Indirectly by supporting housing development there will also be greater pool of potential employees to support economic growth.
9. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment	<b>Permanent, Direct and Indirect ST/LT +</b> All options will bring about house building which in turn will bring about capital spending,

<sup>3</sup> Objective 5 and Objective 16 provided duplication of traffic related objectives. The two objectives have been rationalised into one objective for the Sustainability Appraisal and the assessment of new settlement options against the sustainability appraisal objectives.

SA Objective	9k Housing in the form of a new settlement
development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.	demand along the supply chain and construction employment. As described above the options will also, indirectly, support the economy over the long term by helping to create a larger pool of potential employees.
10. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT -</b> All greenfield development has the potential to result in the loss of natural and semi-natural landscape features and as a result they all have impact on natural and semi-natural resources.
11. 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.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT - -</b> All options will result in development of greenfield land. No information exists on development density, housing mix and/or re-use of derelict land.
12. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT - -</b> A new settlement could be located away from existing facilities and services and could also result in the greater reliance on private car use to access services
13. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT -/?</b> Assuming that development is likely to increase the risk of impact on the countryside and other sensitive landscapes; a minor negative effect is anticipated. However it should be noted that a more effective assessment of effects can be undertaken as part of the site allocations process.
14. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> This cannot be assessed effectively at the district wide scale.
15. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT - /?</b> All developments have the potential to result in adverse effects if vehicle movements result in greater emissions from private vehicles.
16. 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)	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT - -</b> A new settlement could be located away from existing facilities and services and could also result in the greater reliance on private car use to access services
17. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	
18. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT -/?</b> All options bring about new housing development. Development of new housing will bring about construction (short term) and operational waste (long term).

SA Objective	9k Housing in the form of a new settlement
19. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT -/?</b> All three options will bring about growth in housing development which will bring about long term increase greenhouse gas emissions from household activities such as heating, cooking and electricity consumption. The option to build on dispersed sites will also bring with it an increased need to travel. Indirect impacts associated with travel could come about if housing developments are placed away from local centres and existing public transport links.
20. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF	<b>Neutral 0</b> It is assumed that development would only be permitted in line with Environment Agency guidance and NPPF, where it can be proven that development is not at risk of flooding, and where it does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere
21. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT -/?</b> It is assumed that development on greenfield sites will increase the risk of negative impact on ecological assets across Thanet. Development across dispersed sites is likely to increase this risk. However these effects are site specific and cannot be effectively assessed at this level.
22.To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites	N/A
23. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST -/?</b> All options relate to house building. As such, both options will result in increased unavoidable short term demand for scarce resources. None of the options distinguishes itself as performing better in terms of sustainability (including resource use) and neither point towards a level of refurbishment of existing properties. All options will bring about higher levels of resource use through house building.
24. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT -/?</b> All options relate to house building which will increase the number of houses across the Thanet area (all things being equal). As such, it will result in increased unavoidable short term energy demand. Longer term there will be increase in consumption of energy from increased housing stock (however, with more sustainable design this should be less than existing stock).

From looking at the assessment of the new settlement option, it is clear that effects are polarized as either positive or negative, with few unknowns.

Positive effects were generally those relating to socio-economic sustainability objectives. This includes **housing supply**, where a new settlement option provides

a case for large scale development that includes a mix of tenures and types, providing the opportunity for integrating housing needs within a new community. Additionally objectives relating to **employment** and **economic growth** would also experience positive benefits, primarily linked to the construction industry, but also linked to the increase in employment pool available locally and within the south east region.

Unknown effects were predicted in relation to the objective concerning the creation of vibrant balanced communities, as the outcome effects would depend greatly on the location and design of any new settlement.

Neutral effects are predicted in relation to **flooding and coastal erosion**, as it is unlikely that a new settlement will be located in an area deemed to be at risk from these processes.

Negative effects were likely to be realised by those sustainability objectives with an environmental focus, related to infrastructure and those with a land use context. In relation to providing **sustainable public transport networks**, developing **key sustainable transport links** and ensuring a **sustainable pattern of development** is pursued, negative effects are likely to be experienced due to the location of a new settlement in relation to existing facilities and services, notably those in Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood Cross.

The quality of Thanet’s natural, semi-natural and street scene environments are likely to be affected by all types of greenfield development (including the new settlement option), which may affect the **tourist economy** within the area. Thanet’s **landscape and townscape** quality may also suffer from all housing options, though the effects would be dependent on detailed design and ultimate site allocations. As with all other options, new housing developments are likely to increase private car use in the area, resulting in detrimental effects on the areas **air quality**. This might be realised more through a poorly located new settlement option. The effects on objectives relating to **waste, climate change, resource consumption** and **energy efficiency** are negative and are dependent on absolute numbers of new housing rather than the location of them. The **biodiversity** of Thanet is also likely to be detrimentally affected due to the types of areas required for implementing a new settlement option being large, open and predominantly greenfield.

2.3 New Settlement Re-evaluation

Based on the information available at the issues and options stage of the local plan process, it is understandable why a new settlement option was assessed poorly. However, given that the required housing provision within Thanet has been increased from 12,000 to 15,660 as a result of the revised Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)<sup>4</sup>, more detailed assessment of the new settlement option has been requested based on the location of indicative sites and the potential for incorporating mitigation. The purpose is to see if, and how, a new settlement option could be developed in a more sustainable manner.

<sup>4</sup> GL Hearn (2016) Thanet Strategic Housing Market Assessment



The location of indicative sites has been provided by TDC’s Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and omission sites, whilst mitigation that could benefit a new settlement option has been identified from a literature review that has covered specific stages of the SA and local plan processes. This review is reported in section 3.

### 3 New Settlements – Literature Review

For this literature review, four stages of the planning of a new settlement were reviewed, from the SA of options and the SA of policy text, to the implementation via adopted policies, and masterplanning. These cases were located in England and Scotland and ranged from 2005 to 2016. Most plans involved entirely new rural settlements, such as Northstowe in South Cambridgeshire<sup>5</sup>, while some were large developments bordering established towns and villages that would function as self-contained new settlements, such as the West of Stonehouse development in Stroud<sup>6</sup>. In most cases, a new settlement was considered alongside other strategies to meet housing demand, such as expanding villages or increasing housing density in town centres.

As expected, each SA covers three broad themes: economic, social, and environmental performance. Within environmental performance there are many specific sub-themes, the most common being ecology, flood risk, transport, emissions, climate change resilience, air quality, noise, and heritage.

The first stage of planning studied was the issues and options SA stage of Local Plan preparation. At this stage, many policy options are compared, thus there is a low level of certainty in the details of the new settlement (for example: settlement size and location, design and density of housing), which results in a very high level assessment. Once the policy option has been chosen, another SA is undertaken to add detail to previous findings. Once the findings of the SA have been incorporated into the draft policy, the finalised policy should include details of the new settlement and measures to ensure any development that takes place is sustainable. Finally, once a masterplan is devised for a new settlement, more detailed site specific measures can be included to mitigate and enhance any sustainability issues.

In the earliest stages of a local plan, most new settlements share many common poorly performing sustainability themes, many of which could be improved with careful mitigation once more detail is known about the new settlement. The main issue with new settlements to meet housing targets, is their long lead times - for many local councils, the new settlement will only be fully established after the local plan period. Linked to this is the significant infrastructure investment required to provide utilities, transport, and facilities to the new housing. If the new settlement does not provide all the facilities required to be self-sufficient, it may put additional pressure on already pressured nearby town centres, as is the case for the new settlement options in Lichfield<sup>7</sup>, as well as increasing travel via private car. Any increase in private car use has negative implications for local noise and air quality, which would exacerbate air quality issues if the new settlement was located in an Air Quality Management Area, such as in Aylesbury Vale<sup>8</sup>. This infrastructure investment is especially large if the new settlement is planned on

<sup>5</sup> Cambridge City Council (2014) Sustainability Appraisal of the Cambridge Local Plan

<sup>6</sup> Stroud District Council (2015) Stroud District Local Plan

<sup>7</sup> Lichfield City Council (2014) Sustainability Appraisal: Submission Local Plan Strategy (including EiP Modifications)

<sup>8</sup> Lepus Consulting (2015) Sustainability Appraisal of the Aylesbury Vale District Council Issues and Options Consultation. Reasonable Alternatives SA Report

greenfield land. Most councils aimed to utilise brownfield land for new settlements, however some councils have very little brownfield land to build on, such as in Wealden<sup>9</sup>. Building on greenfield land brings several adverse environmental impacts; firstly the new settlement would likely have an adverse effect on views and the local landscape (as the character changes from rural to urban), and may have in-combination effects on the setting of heritage assets. Building on greenfield land would also adversely affect ecology by decreasing connectivity and removing habitat. In addition, greenfield land normally has little artificial light, so a new settlement would introduce light pollution and adversely affect nocturnal wildlife. Finally, if the new settlement is located near a sensitive ecological area, it may have a detrimental effect on the habitat either directly, for example increased recreational use and encroachment, or indirectly, for example increased nitrogen deposition on the Ashdown Forest SSSI in Wealden.

Conversely, there are many sustainability themes where a new settlement can perform well. The main advantage of planning an entire new settlement is the ability to design in sustainability from the outset. This is supported by economies of scale which allow green technologies like district heating, renewable energy, and recycling facilities to become viable. This also applies to community, health, and education facilities as well as employment opportunities, which could serve both the new settlement and the wider area, improving access to essential services where there may be a deficiency. This has the indirect effect of enhancing the rural economy as well. Furthermore, focussing development on a new settlement would alleviate development pressure on historic towns and villages, as is the case in Uttlesford<sup>10</sup>. The housing provided in the new settlement should also include affordable housing and specialty housing as part of the masterplan. During planning, education facilities and employment can be strategically placed close to housing and green transport can be prioritised in the settlement design to promote use of sustainable transport. To encourage outdoor activity and walking as a mode of transport, green infrastructure should be used which would also serve as ecological mitigation and enhancement, especially if habitat corridors were planned. Finally, landscaping could be used not only for visual amenity, but also as part of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to reduce flood risk and encourage water efficiency.

The preparation and implementation of a local plan provides an opportunity to address crime, fear of crime and safety as part of the local policy agenda. A strong commitment to address crime and safety ensures potential developers consider these issues appropriately, contributing to more sustainable communities. Within the Uttlesford Local Plan<sup>11</sup>, the concept of designing safe new settlements extended to the consideration of the community safety and ability to reduce anti-social behaviour as part of a general design policy.

Specific mitigation measures were given mostly during the adopted policy and masterplan stages of planning. Here the location and some details were known of the new settlement, which allowed for more specific mitigation measures to

<sup>9</sup> Wealden District Council (2015) Wealden Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report – Part A

<sup>10</sup> Uttlesford District Council (2015) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) & Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

<sup>11</sup> Uttlesford District Council (2005) Uttlesford Local Plan

improve the SA result. Most improvements related to the design and planning of the settlement to proactively enhance sustainability themes. Regarding location of the new settlement, the most sustainable locations were those on brownfield land close with some existing transport infrastructure, such as on an old airfield in the case of Long Marston Airfield in Stratford-upon-Avon<sup>12</sup>, or near a transport hub, such as a main line station in the case of Winchfield in Hart<sup>13</sup>. Additionally, including a settlement buffer while planning is beneficial to prevent sprawl and protect habitat. In addition to existing transport, public transport and active transport paths should be developed to sustainably link the new settlement to other settlements or transport hubs, and reduce private car use.

During early planning, consideration should be given to the integration of green technologies into the new settlement, such as renewable energy and district heating. Waste minimisation measures and recycling should also be included in both construction and design, such as on-site recycling facilities and sustainably sourced construction material, as in the masterplan guidance for Gaydon-Lighthorne in Stratford-upon-Avon<sup>14</sup>. When planning residential areas, energy efficiency, low carbon living, and climate change resilience should be prioritised in terms of neighbourhood layout and housing orientation and design, as given in the Blindwells Development Framework for East Lothian Council<sup>15</sup>.

Green infrastructure and green spaces would also benefit the new settlement in terms of well-being and ecology, as well as being able to provide visual and noise mitigation, such as from the A1 (T) in East Lothian. The green infrastructure should retain established habitat where possible (e.g. mature trees, hedgerows, and ponds) and increase habitat connectivity via habitat corridors. If habitat is lost due to development, compensatory habitats should be provided on-site for protected and priority species, as in the case of Great Crested Newts for the North Cheshire Growth Village<sup>16</sup>. Green space provision can also contribute to SuDS as flood storage and drainage areas, and be incorporated into water efficiency measures and flood pathway planning, as in the West of Stonehouse development in Stroud.

If the new settlement is planned for greenfield land, the character of the new settlement should aim to reduce the impact on the landscape by designing a town sympathetic to the local form, and with planned views both to and from the settlement, as given in the Vision for Long Marston Airfield in Stratford-upon-Avon. The town design should also aim to reduce the impact on the setting of heritage assets, such as the Grade I listed Crewe Hall near the South Cheshire Growth Village.

Due consideration to reducing waste, including requirements for new settlements to provide appropriate measures for waste collection and disposal, are often identified within the local plans. For example Lichfield, specifies that waste

<sup>12</sup> Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (2014) Long Marston Airfield New Settlement

<sup>13</sup> Hart District Council (2014) Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) of Housing Development Options

<sup>14</sup> Stratford-on-Avon District Council (2015) Land at Gaydon/Lighthorne Heath. Supplementary Planning Document

<sup>15</sup> East Lothian Council (2010) Development Framework for Blindwells New Settlement

<sup>16</sup> Cheshire East Council (2013) Shaping Our Future – A development Strategy for Jobs and Sustainable Communities

management facilities should be provided in suitable locations. This can extend beyond household waste collection, and incorporate the expectation to minimise waste generation. Where the local plans don't provide initial provision for related matters, the SA often provides recommendations for such like measures to be incorporated into the local plan policies, for example Hart District.

Overall, the many poorly performing sustainability themes are linked to the location of the settlement, especially if it is on greenfield land. Furthermore, transport remains a complex topic for a new settlement, because of the need to maximise sustainable transport without constricting private car use. The main advantage of a new settlement is the ability to design sustainability into the settlement fabric in terms of green technology, climate change resilience, flood risk, ecology, well-being, and resource efficiency. Although there is great opportunity to create a sustainable settlement, the large infrastructure investment required and long lead times are unavoidable.

## 4 Key Messages and Mitigation

### 4.1 Introduction

From the literature review undertaken as part of this study, it was evident that consistent themes were

- Transport and access;
- Amenity;
- Housing; and
- Physical environment.

The mitigation relevant to these themes is outlined below in sections 4.2 to 4.5 below.

### 4.2 Transport & Access

- M1. **Public Transport** – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood Cross.
- M2. **Alternative Transport** – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes including walking / running and cycling. This would increase accessibility to existing centres, increase the viability of site development and enable air pollutants deriving from a particular development to be minimised.
- M3. **Public Access** – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained (especially routes of historic importance) or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.

### 4.3 Amenity

- M4. **Site design** – The development should ensure that construction / operation impacts do not adversely affect existing residential amenity, and layout of the site and any associated houses/buildings maximise opportunities provided by the local micro-climate such as those relating to daylight and wind.
- M5. **Landscaping** – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation and to help create an inclusive and attractive environment.
- M6. **Green Corridors** – A green 'buffer' should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring settlement. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.

- M7. **Green Infrastructure and Open Spaces** – the development should promote urban greening and protection and planting of trees by integrating green infrastructure into design, increasing the amount and quality of open spaces and improving access to existing formal and informal open spaces and facilities.
- M8. **Site suitability** – Site suitability assessments for air quality and noise should be undertaken to inform settlement development.

## 4.4 Housing

- M9. **Housing Mix / Tenure** – Ensure that a mix of housing types is provided to address local needs – need affordable provision, not offsetting in other areas.
- M10. **Housing Mix** – Consider housing above retail, and other facilities could be encouraged to reduce land take / maximise development opportunities.
- M11. **Housing Design** – The development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.
- M12. **Security and Safety** – The development should be designed to be safe, minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour and provide for a mix of uses and natural surveillance of streets and spaces.

## 4.5 Physical environment

- M13. **Surface Water Run-off / Drainage** – If feasible, the use of grey water systems in place of grid connections could be encouraged.
- M14. **Biodiversity** – Ensure that settlements avoid any priority species / habitats, or incorporate them as protected features within overall site plans.
- M15. **Materials and Waste** – careful choice and use of building materials to reduce the generation of waste and help ensure a high quality external environment and healthy internal environment.

## 5 New Settlement Options

During February 2016, the requirement for approximately 3,660 additional homes to be included as part of the Thanet Local Plan led to TDC revisiting previous options for housing growth. The potential for a new settlement growth scenario was identified, dependant on the sustainability issues identified with Option 9k as part of the issues and options stage of the sustainability appraisal process could be addressed.

The locations of potential new settlement options were identified from sites previously brought forward as part of the TDC SHLAA as well as additional sites that may become available. The locations of the proposed new settlement options are reported below.

### 5.1.1 NS1

An approximate 68hectare site, bordered by the A299 Hengist Way and Manston Airport to the north; Grinsell Hill and the Lanes, which are unclassified roads, to the south; Laundry Road (an unclassified road) to the west; and agricultural fields to the east. The site consists of a number of agricultural field units and a small number of residential properties on two roads that transect the site, Way Hill and Wayborough Hill. The Wayside Caravan Park is located to the southern perimeter of the site.

### 5.1.2 NS2

An approximate 34hectare site, located to the west of Manston Airport and north of Minster. The site is bordered by the A299 to the south; agricultural field units to the north; the B2190, Minster Road and the Manston Park business estate to the east; and additional agricultural field units and the village of Acol to the west and north west. The northern part of the site is traversed by Minster Road.

### 5.1.3 NS3

A site of approximately 95hectare in size, located to the north of Manston Airport to its western end. Bounded by Spitfire Way to the south; Manston Park Business Estate and agricultural field units to the west; agricultural field units and light industrial land to the north; and the site of the former RAF Manston to the east. The site is predominantly green fields, but is split into four sections by Manston Road running north west to south east and Alland Grange Lane running north to south. There are a small number of residential properties located within the site boundary, along with some light industrial units.

### 5.1.4 NS4

An approximate 60hectare site, situated to the east of site NS3, with which it shares a border. Manston Road runs along the southern and western edges of the site; Manston Court Road is located east of the site. Occupying the majority of the site is grassland and agricultural land, with a small section of airport runway from



Manston Airport taking up a large section of the site also. In the south west corner of the site, near Spitfire Way there are two museums, the R.A.F. Manston Museum and the RAF Manston Spitfire & Hurricane Memorial Museum. A number of residential properties are located along the eastern edge of the site as well as holiday accommodation.

### 5.1.5 NS3 and NS4 overlap

A site of approximately 30Ha in size, located between NS3 and NS4. Manston Road is situated along the south eastern and south western borders of the site. Predominantly, buildings make up the site with the Defence Fire Training and Development Centre lying in the south western corner. Besides buildings, vegetation such as grassland and trees make up the rest of the site along with tarmac for walkways and car parks. West of the site, site NS3 is situated which is predominantly agricultural fields and to the east, site NS4 is located which contains mainly grassland. A residential estate is positioned to the south west perimeter of the site, along Esmonde Drive. More agricultural fields and vegetation lay northwards of this site.

### 5.1.6 NS5

A site approximately 320hectares, situated to the north of NS1, to the south and east of NS3 (with which it shares a border) and overlaps site NS4. It is bordered by the A299 Hengist Way to the south, and Spitfire Way and Manston Road to the west. The land within the site has previously been used for commercial purposes and is therefore denoted as brownfield. Occupying the majority of the site is Manston Airport, including its runway, which runs in the southern portion of the site. A terminal building, aircraft movement areas and taxiways, and car parking and ancillary facilities associated with the airport are also located within the site, with the remainder of the area covered by scattered areas of improved grassland.





SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +		Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++	<p>Assumptions regarding additional mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing Mix / Tenure – Ensure that a mix of housing types is provided to address local needs – need affordable provision, not offsetting in other areas.</li> <li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li> </ul> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Whilst all of the housing sites offer the potential for new build in a manner that promotes housing quality, the reduced site area of NS2 when compared to N1, NS3, NS4 and NS5 could result in either a reduced amount of housing, reduced residual space for other facilities (open space, community facilities, retail) or the reliance on more medium density housing. For NS2 to meet the additional houses required of approximately 3,660 as identified by the SHMA<sup>4</sup>, an overall housing density of approximately 102 properties per hectare. This may restrict the types of housing offered, which in turn may affect potential tenure arrangements due to restricted supply.</p> <p>Sites NS1, NS3, and NS4 allow for a greater mix of type and densities due to the size of these sites, which additionally places less restrictions on the location and design of open space and other facilities associated with a new settlement though compared with NS5, there would be a required compromise to meet the required housing needs and provide social infrastructure and commercial and retail opportunities. .</p> <p>Site NS5 can meet the required additional housing demand of 3,660 with a density of approximately 11 properties per hectare, substantially lower than the other sites. The housing density specified in the strategic and non-strategic housing policies of the Local Plan is between 35 and 40 properties per hectare. The site is large enough such that provision of the required housing, suitable open space and retail / commercial opportunities would not be compromised.</p>
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	Permanent. Direct / Indirect ST/LT ?					<p>Assumptions regarding additional mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li> </ul> <p>All sites are likely to require new on site health facilities to supplement existing facilities in surrounding settlements. The provision of such services however are not known.</p> <p>The local GP surgery in Minster is likely to be able to offer availability for some residents, though access is potentially an issue. Existing and future developments (such as medical facilities secured within development at Westwood) would be utilised by residents.</p>

SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
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.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +				Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++	Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li></ul>
						Existing education facilities unlikely to be able to provide suitable provision due to location. All new settlement options are likely to require additional, bespoke facilities, which are likely to be more viable as critical mass in the area is likely to be increased. Improved and additional public transport provision will also make existing educational facilities in surrounding areas viable options.  Site NS5, owing to its size, will have land provision for bespoke requirement sot provide suitable educational facilities, without compromising the ability to provide social infrastructure and retail and commercial opportunities.
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +					Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li><li>Site design – Development should ensure that construction / operation impacts don’t adversely affect existing residential amenity.</li></ul>
						All new settlement options will provide an opportunity for modern design standards to be implemented within a large scale development ensuring that opportunities for criminality and anti-social behaviour are kept to a minimum
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	Permanent. Direct / Indirect. ST/LT ?					Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing Mix / Tenure – Ensure that a mix of housing types is provided to address local needs – need affordable provision, not offsetting in other areas.</li><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li></ul>
						Even with a strong commitment to provide housing that meets local demand, particularly the needs of vulnerable groups, it is unclear how a new settlement option at any of the identified options will be able to provide key facilities for vulnerable people. Further mitigation in the form of design guidelines should stipulate the requirement for community facilities to be included as part of the site design, so that needs are met locally, rather than requiring travel to Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where resident’s feel a ‘sense of place’ and individual contribution is valued.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +					Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li></ul>

SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li><li>Site design – Development should ensure that construction / operation impacts don’t adversely affect existing residential amenity.</li><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation</li><li>Green Corridors – A green ‘buffer’ should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li><li>Green Infrastructure – Development should incorporate green infrastructure, including green spaces (benefits for ecology, wellbeing)</li><li>Site suitability – Site suitability assessments for air quality and noise should be undertaken to inform settlement development</li><li>Housing Mix / Tenure – Ensure that a mix of housing types is provided to address local needs – need affordable provision, not offsetting in other areas.</li><li>Housing Mix – consider housing above retail and other facilities could be encouraged to reduce land take / maximise development opportunities.</li><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li></ul> <p>Fundamentally, the incorporation of extra-ordinary mitigation measures and exceeding minimum standard will help to ensure that a vibrant community feel is experienced within a new settlement development, rather than the simple creation of a housing dormitory.</p>
7. 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.	Permanent. Indirect / Direct. ST/LT +	Permanent. Indirect / Direct. ST/LT ?				Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li></ul> <p>Whilst all new settlement options are unlikely to provide significant levels of new employment, limited on site employment would likely be created, directly in terms of retail and potentially indirectly in terms of management and servicing.</p> <p>Site NS1 would increase access to employment in London and Canterbury as a result of easy links with Minster station, as well as the local area assuming public transport is improved</p>

SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
						NS2, NS3, NS4 and NS5 may increase access to employment within a greater area of East Kent and Thanet if public transport links to Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood are improved.
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.	Permanent. Direct / Indirect. ST/LT ?					Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li></ul>
						Minster is the closest local centre and includes a range of existing retail provision. Local retail provision likely to be required within any new settlement option, which is likely to be limited to convenience shopping.
						Access to Westwood is limited and promotes use of private car. Increased public transport provision would be required in order to reduce this dependency and be able to provide required levels of accessibility to rely on existing retail provision at Westwood.  The benefits of a sustainable and social housing provision which could be provided at site NS5 would be negated by the loss in potential economic jobs from investment at the airport. Provision of housing on site NS5 would prevent the possibility of Manston Airport being regenerated and associated jobs which would be realised if investment were to occur at the airport site.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	Neutral 0	Temporary / Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?				Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A  Unlikely that the development of a new settlement option would significantly affect the tourist economy, though there are two existing hotels at Minster Services, which could be incorporated as part of the redevelopment of NS2.  The development of site NS4 and the NS3 and NS4 extension site would potentially affect the operational viability of the RAF Manston Museum and the RAF Manston Spitfire and Hurricane Museum. This would require consideration as part of any future site development brief.  The development of site NS5 would affect the future operational viability of the decommissioned Manston airport. This would require consideration as part of any future site development brief.

SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
10. 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.	Permanent, Direct, ST/LT --				Permanent, Direct, ST/LT +	Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A
						Majority of development on NS1, NS2, NS3 and NS4 would be on greenfield land, which is an incumbent factor of new settlement development in this location.
						Development on NS5 would be on previously developed land which had a low-intensive use (brownfield), thereby reducing greenfield development.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	Permanent, Direct, ST/LT +					<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li><li>Site design – Development should ensure that construction / operation impacts don't adversely affect existing residential amenity.</li><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation</li><li>Green Corridors – A green 'buffer' should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li><li>Green Infrastructure – Development should incorporate green infrastructure, including green spaces (benefits for ecology, wellbeing)</li><li>Housing Mix – consider housing above retail and other facilities could be encouraged to reduce land take / maximise development opportunities.</li></ul> <div>The integration of new settlements into existing settlement patterns is fundamentally affected by good levels of transport connectivity and treatment of green buffers and edges between built up areas.</div> <div>The incorporation of strong mitigation, such as those outlined above, would contribute towards ensuring that development is appropriate and commensurate with surrounding areas. The effects against all sites are therefore considered similar and are positive assuming that a robust design guide / development brief would be implemented for a new settlement option</div>



SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +					<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation.</li><li>Green Corridors – A green 'buffer' should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li><li>Green Infrastructure – Development should incorporate green infrastructure, including green spaces (benefits for ecology, wellbeing).</li><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li><li>Biodiversity – Ensure that settlements avoid any priority species / habitats, or incorporate them as protected features within overall site plans.</li></ul> <p>The conservation of rural landscapes would be key for any new settlement to consider, in terms of its integration with the surrounding environment. There are considerable opportunities to enhance landscapes and townscapes through an effective design process.</p>
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT --	Neutral 0	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -	Neutral 0		<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Site NS1 contains one scheduled monument and four listed buildings. In order to maximise the area for development, the ancient monument would be removed and/or its setting effected, as well as the setting of the four listed buildings being effected.</p> <p>Site NS3 contains one listed building. As with site NS1, for the development of NS3 to be maximised, the setting of the listed building would be effected.</p>
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	Temporary / Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?					<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation</li><li>Green Corridors – A green 'buffer' should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li></ul>

SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
						<p>The development of a new settlement option away from existing settlements, has the potential to have mixed effects on local air quality and ultimately Air Quality Management Areas. Locating development away from congested roads within urban areas will help reduce congestion and therefore traffic related pollution. However, without improved integrated public transport provision, reliance on private car use will remain and could result in congested urban areas becoming the destination for many trips.</p> <p>With respect to landscaping, there is anecdotal evidence that certain types of planting can potentially reduce levels of PM10, though this should not be relied on to significantly affect pollutant concentrations. Conversely, it has also been suggested that landscaping and planting can potentially trap pollutants around road corridors, particularly as they can often be planted to mitigate wind effects. Therefore, careful consideration of landscaping design should be considered as part of the design process</p>
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +		Permanent. Indirect ST/LT ?		Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and West wood Cross.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li></ul> <p>For sites NS1, NS2 and NS5, additional bus services are required to serve the new settlement as there is a lack of existing services. However, the proximity to Minster railway station potentially provides strong rail links to Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Margate, Canterbury and London, which could improve accessibility to other employment markets in East Kent for residents in Thanet. Additionally, there is the potential to link local cycling routes with the Viking Coastal Trail cycling route to increase cycling provision and accessibility to Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood Cross. However, given the location of the new settlement options, dependency on private car use will still exist, primarily due to the separation of the new settlement sites from existing centres and Westwood Cross. This would mean that increased public transport provision would be required in order to be able to rely on existing retail provision at Westwood Cross</p> <p>For sites NS3 and NS4 additional bus services would also be required to serve a new settlement, again due to the lack of existing services. This would be of paramount importance to secure in order to reduce future reliance on private car use. Again, given the location of the new settlement options, dependency on private car use will still exist, primarily due to the separation of the new settlement sites from existing centres and Westwood Cross. This</p>

SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
						would mean that increased public transport provision would be required in order to be able to rely on existing retail provision at Westwood Cross. Unlike sites NS1 and NS2, access to Minster station is achievable, but Manston Airport and the A299 act as a potential physical barrier that would require further intervention to mitigate.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?					Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where sites perform poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li></ul> Whilst the location of a new settlement option is likely to be removed from existing urban centres, the integration of public and alternative transportation links is important in reducing dependency on private car use, improving local air quality and increasing access to employment, facilities and services. A transportation hierarchy can be established that when implemented, addresses all transport needs. This will need to include making transport options compatible with each other, whilst offering safe infrastructure. For example, the separation of cycling and walking routes from highways should be promoted.  The development of site NS5 would affect the future operational viability of the Manston airport, which would reduce air traffic into the area. However, there would be considerable opportunities to expand on other, potentially more sustainable modes of transport, such as rail.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?					Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A Any new settlement development will result in an increase in waste production, which is likely to include both household and commercial waste. However, due to the scale of development there is an opportunity to implement effective waste management in the form of reducing and recycling waste at a large scale. Recycling facilities should be central to residential areas and monitored for use. To ensure that the amenity of residential areas don't suffer from neglected / overused bins.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +					Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A For all the potential new settlement sites, the opportunity exists to create modern, energy efficient and well-designed buildings that are future proofed from the effects of climate change in terms of flooding, solar gain and wind micro climate. Any design brief for a new settlement site should dictate that climate change resilience is central to the development of any scheme design.

SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance development management and NPPF.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT 0	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?			Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +	Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Water / Drainage – If feasible, the use of grey water systems in place of grid connections could be encouraged.</li></ul> For all the potential new settlement sites, there is unlikely to be any specific risk of flooding , due to the separation from coastal areas and the lack of significant water bodies on or adjacent to sites.  However, development of greenfield land is likely to promote surface run-off and reduce lag times, as increasing the amount of hard areas will reduce water penetration into the soils and groundwater.  For NS1, this increased run off is unlikely to impact on existing residential properties, but for NS2, NS3 and NS4, there is a risk that increased run-off may affect existing residential properties without due consideration of sustainable drainage solutions. The Environment Agency would be unlikely to support a development proposal which did not make a concerted effort to employ sustainable drainage solutions.  For NS5, there would be a beneficial effect as the brownfield site of the airport runway and associated hardstanding areas would be developed to higher surface water run-off standards.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?				Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Biodiversity – Ensure that settlements avoid any priority species / habitats, or incorporate them as protected features within overall site plans.</li></ul> Development on greenfield land (NS1, NS2, NS3 and NS4) will reduce levels of habitat locally and may affect specific species. It is therefore important that any new settlement option should be informed by a preliminary ecological appraisal, which helps shape the development of any particular site, especially the mitigation required to reduce effects on biodiversity.  As NS5 is a brownfield site, biodiversity could be enhanced with appropriate mitigation measures.
21.To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT 0					Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A By removing the demand on sites closer to coastal areas, a new settlement option may have a small effect in ensuring that coastal environments are not jeopardised from over-development.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?					Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A All development will require resources, but it is possible to promote the use of locally resourced and sustainably produced materials in order to reduce the carbon footprint and energy requirements of products.
	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +					Assumptions regarding mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li></ul>



SA Objective	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	Commentary
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.						<p>Any new settlement development will result in an increase in energy consumption within a particular area, but it is how that energy is produced and how efficiently it is used, which is key in terms of promoting a sustainable use of energy.</p> <p>Creating modern buildings that reduce the need for heating and power are key to reducing energy demand, as is ensuring that infrastructure such as street lighting is 'smart', using energy efficient light bulbs that could potentially be dimmed during the early hours of the morning.</p> <p>Onsite energy production can be achieved using CHP technology where suitable, but also using solar technology, which is common in Thanet. This reliance on renewable energy will reduce the demand on electricity from the National Grid.</p>

## 6 Summary

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The purpose of this study was to explore ways in which potential new settlement options may be made more sustainable through the implementation of robust mitigation. This was to identify how far sustainability could progress from the level achieved during the appraisal of Issues and Options during 2013. As little detail was known at this time regarding the potential locations and types of development constituting new settlements, this option for housing growth in Thanet scored poorly against the sustainability objectives.

The most recent Strategic Housing Needs Assessment<sup>4</sup> estimates that approximately 3,660 homes need to be provided in addition to those currently identified within the preferred option Local Plan. As such, the consideration of a new settlement option warranted further analysis to understand whether best practice mitigation might improve performance against the sustainability objectives. This best practice mitigation was taken from examples of local plans and masterplans undertaken within the UK, and should be considered integral for consideration within any new settlement development.

The re-evaluation of a new settlement housing option incorporating this mitigation resulted in the following results:

- Two sustainability objectives (objective 10 - reuse of previously developed land, and objective 13 – to preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their setting) resulted in known adverse effects. This was due to the requirement to develop on greenfield land at sites NS1, NS2, NS3 and NS4, and the presence of a scheduled monument and listed buildings within sites NS2 and NS3. Note that objective 10 resulted in a positive impact at NS5.
- A number of previously negative scoring objectives, were now neutral or unknown effects. This indicated that the manner in which mitigation was secured and implemented played an important role in achieving sustainability within a new settlement development.
- By utilising mitigation measures such as grey water harvesting, dedicated cycle infrastructure, inclusion of renewable energy, etc., sustainability improvements could be achieved. These are likely to be cost-effective and would help secure sustainability credentials for any new settlement development.

For any future new settlement option, development should be fundamentally steered by sustainability principles. This is likely to require effective mitigation, such as that identified in this study and additional mitigation identified through further investigation, to be incorporated into a design guide, should a new settlement option be included within the Local Plan preferred options.



# A2    New Settlement Assessment - Woodchurch

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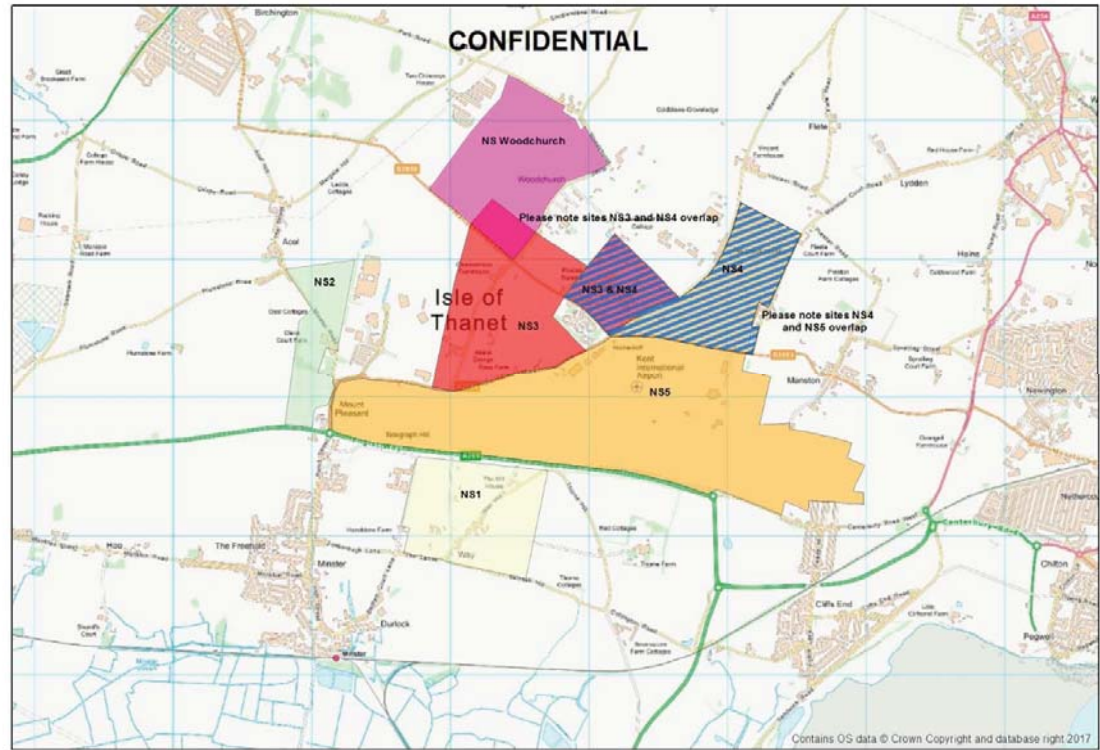


To	Laura Smith	Date	13 July 2017
Copies	Adrian Verrall	Reference number	-
From	Steven Harding	File reference	60167524
Subject	Thanet District Council – New Settlement mitigation study of site at Woodchurch		

NS Woodchurch

An approximate 84 hectare site, situated to the north of site NS3, with which it shares a southerly border. The site is bounded by Park Road to the north, Woodchurch Road to the east and Manston Road to the south whilst the western boundary follows the existing field boundary. Woodchurch Farm is located on Park Road, providing a number of existing residential properties and two small solar farms. Along Woodchurch Road there are a number of residential properties and commercial buildings. On the western boundary, the proposed NS Woodchurch site would border Birchington Vale Holiday Park.

Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the previous assessment of new settlement options undertaken by Arup. Mitigation assumptions from this previous study have been taken into account.



SA Objective	NS Woodchurch	Commentary
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing Mix / Tenure – Ensure that a mix of housing types is provided to address local needs – need affordable provision, not offsetting in other areas.</li><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li></ul></div> <div>Assessment: For NS Woodchurch to meet the additional housing requirement of 3,600 homes, the housing density would need to be 43 properties per hectare, similar to sites NS3 and NS4, and which is slightly greater than the housing density specified in the Local Plan of 35 – 40 properties per hectare. The site at NS Woodchurch is earmarked for 1,500 properties, which represents a density of &lt;20 per hectare. There is a potential that this site could provide a greater allocation, subject to other factors.</div> <div>NS Woodchurch would allow for a considered mix of type and densities due to the size of the site, which would place less restrictions on the location and design of open space and other facilities compared with NS2. However, compared with NS5, there would be a required compromise to meet the require housing needs and provide social infrastructure and commercial and retail opportunities. .</div>
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	Permanent. Direct / Indirect ST/LT ?	<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li></ul></div> <div>Assessment: NS Woodchurch is likely to require new on site health facilities to supplement existing facilities in surrounding settlements. The provision of such services however are not known.</div> <div>The local GP surgery in Minster is likely to be able to offer availability for some residents, though access by walking and cycling is potentially an issue. Existing and future developments (such as medical facilities secured within development at Westwood) would be utilised by residents.</div>
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.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from sites to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li></ul></div> <div>Assessment: Existing education facilities are unlikely to be able to provide suitable provision due to location. All new settlement options are likely to require additional, bespoke facilities, which are likely to be more viable as critical mass in the area is likely to be increased. Improved and additional public transport provision will also make existing educational facilities in surrounding areas viable options.</div>
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li><li>Site design – Development should ensure that construction / operation impacts don’t adversely affect existing residential amenity.</li></ul></div> <div>Assessment: NS Woodchurch would provide the opportunity for modern design standards to be implemented within a large scale development ensuring that opportunities for criminality and anti-social behaviour are kept to a minimum.</div>
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	Permanent. Direct / Indirect. ST/LT -	<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li><li>Site design – Development should ensure that construction / operation impacts don’t adversely affect existing residential amenity.</li></ul></div>

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SA Objective	NS Woodchurch	Commentary
		<div>Assessment: Even with a strong commitment to provide housing that meets local demand, particularly the needs of vulnerable groups, it is unclear how a new settlement option NS Woodchurch would be able to provide key facilities for vulnerable people as it is likely that the housing would largely be family housing and geared towards those resettling in Thanet. Further mitigation in the form of design guidelines and securing specific types of units through legal agreements. Agreements should stipulate the requirement for community facilities to be included as part of the site design, so that needs are met locally, rather than requiring travel to Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate.</div>
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where resident’s feel a ‘sense of place’ and individual contribution is valued.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +	<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from NS Woodchurch to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where NS Woodchurch performs poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li><li>Site design – Development should ensure that construction / operation impacts don’t adversely affect existing residential amenity.</li><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation</li><li>Green Corridors – A green ‘buffer’ should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li><li>Green Infrastructure – Development should incorporate green infrastructure, including green spaces (benefits for ecology, wellbeing).</li><li>Site suitability – Site suitability assessments for air quality and noise should be undertaken to inform settlement development.</li><li>Housing Mix / Tenure – Ensure that a mix of housing types is provided to address local needs – need affordable provision, not offsetting in other areas.</li><li>Housing Mix – consider housing above retail and other facilities could be encouraged to reduce land take / maximise development opportunities.</li><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li></ul></div> <div>Assessment: Fundamentally, the incorporation of extra-ordinary mitigation measures and exceeding minimum standard will help to ensure that a vibrant community feel is experienced within a new settlement development, rather than the simple creation of a housing dormitory.</div>
7. 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.	Permanent. Indirect / Direct. ST/LT ?	<div>Assumptions regarding mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from NS Woodchurch to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where NS Woodchurch performs poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li></ul></div> <div>Assessment: Whilst NS Woodhcurch site is unlikely to provide significant levels of new employment, limited on site employment would likely be created, directly in terms of retail and potential indirectly in terms of management and servicing.</div> <div>NS Woodhcurch may increase access to employment within the greater area of East Kent and Thanet if public transport links to Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood are improved.</div>

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SA Objective	NS Woodchurch	Commentary
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.	Permanent. Direct / Indirect. ST/LT ?	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from NS Woodchurch to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where NS Woodchurch performs poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li></ul> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Birchington-on-Sea and Westgate-on-Sea are the closest local centres and include a range of existing retail provision. Local retail provision likely to be required within NS Woodchurch, which is likely to be limited to convenience shopping.</p> <p>Access to Westwood is limited and promotes use of private car. Increased public transport provision would be required in order to reduce this dependency and be able to provide required levels of accessibility to rely on existing retail provision at Westwood.</p>
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	Temporary / Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Unlikely that the development of NS Woodchurch would significantly affect the tourist economy, though the western extent of the site borders Birchington Vale Holiday Park and two equestrian centres, which would be incorporated as part of the development of NS Woodchurch.</p>
10. 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.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT --	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>The entire development of NS Woodchurch would be on greenfield land, which is an incumbent factor of new settlement development in this location.</p>
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from NS Woodchurch to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where NS Woodchurch performs poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li><li>Site design – Development should ensure that construction / operation impacts don’t adversely affect existing residential amenity.</li><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation</li><li>Green Corridors – A green ‘buffer’ should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li><li>Green Infrastructure – Development should incorporate green infrastructure, including green spaces (benefits for ecology, wellbeing).</li><li>Site suitability – Site suitability assessments for air quality and noise should be undertaken to inform settlement development.</li><li>Housing Mix / Tenure – Ensure that a mix of housing types is provided to address local needs – need affordable provision, not offsetting in other areas.</li><li>Housing Mix – consider housing above retail and other facilities could be encouraged to reduce land take / maximise development opportunities.</li><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li></ul> <p>Assessment:</p>

Memorandum

SA Objective	NS Woodchurch	Commentary
		<p>The integration of NS Woodchurch into existing settlement patterns is fundamentally affected by good levels of transport connectivity and treatment of green buffers and edges between built up areas.</p> <p>The incorporation of strong mitigation, such as those outlined above, would contribute towards ensuring that development is appropriate and commensurate with surrounding areas. The effects against NS Woodchrch are therefore considered similar compared to NS1 – NS5 and are positive assuming that a robust design guide / development brief would be implemented for a new settlement option</p>
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area’s landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation.</li><li>Green Corridors – A green ‘buffer’ should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li><li>Green Infrastructure – Development should incorporate green infrastructure, including green spaces (benefits for ecology, wellbeing).</li><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li><li>Biodiversity – Ensure that settlements avoid any priority species / habitats, or incorporate them as protected features within overall site plans.</li></ul> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>The conservation of rural landscapes would be key for NS Woodchurch to consider, in terms of its integration with the surrounding environment. There are considerable opportunities to enhance landscapes and townscapes through an effective design process.</p>
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT --	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Within NS Woodchurch there is one scheduled monument. In order to maximise the area for development, the ancient monument would be removed and/or its setting effected.</p>
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	Temporary / Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from NS Woodchurch to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where NS Woodchurch performs poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li><li>Landscaping – It would be beneficial to ensure an attractively landscaped stand-off between main roads and new settlement for noise attenuation</li><li>Green Corridors – A green ‘buffer’ should be provided if the new settlement is too close to a neighbouring village, e.g. Manston. This should be incorporated as part of the design process.</li></ul> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>The development of a new settlement option away from existing settlements, has the potential to have mixed effects on local air quality and ultimately Air Quality Management Areas. Locating development away from congested roads within urban areas will help reduce congestion and therefore traffic related pollution. However, without improved integrated public transport provision, reliance on private car use will remain and could result in congested urban areas becoming the destination for many trips.</p> <p>With respect to landscaping, there is anecdotal evidence that certain types of planting can potentially reduce levels of PM10, though this should not be relied on to significantly affect pollutant concentrations. Conversely, it has also been suggested that landscaping and planting can potentially trap pollutants around road corridors, particularly as they can often be planted to mitigate wind effects. Therefore, careful consideration of landscaping design should be considered as part of the design process.</p>
		<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p>

Memorandum

SA Objective	NS Woodchurch	Commentary
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from NS Woodchurch to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where NS Woodchurch performs poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li><li>Public Access – Public rights of way footpaths should be retained or diverted as these will be of community / local importance.</li></ul> <p>Assessment: NS Woodchurch would require additional bus services in order to serve the new settlement as there is a lack of existing services. The site is not in close proximity to any existing rail station, so walking and pedestrian modes are likely to be restricted.</p>
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Public Transport – There will be a need to increase public transport provision from NS Woodchurch to existing service centres, including Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</li><li>Alternative Transport – Where NS Woodchurch performs poorly against Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL), it is suggested that cycling / pedestrian provision is promoted to improve accessibility via alternative transport modes. This would increase accessibility to existing centres and increase the viability of site development.</li></ul> <p>Assessment: Whilst the location of a new settlement option is likely to be removed from existing urban centres, the integration of public and alternative transportation links is important in reducing dependency on private car use, improving local air quality and increasing access to employment, facilities and services. A transportation hierarchy can be established that when implemented, addresses all transport needs. This will need to include making transport options compatible with each other, whilst offering safe infrastructure. For example, the separation of cycling and walking routes from highways should be promoted.</p>
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A</p> <p>Assessment: Development of NS Woodchurch would result in an increase in waste production, which is likely to include both household and commercial waste. However, due to the scale of development there is an opportunity to implement effective waste management in the form of reducing and recycling waste at a large scale. Recycling facilities should be central to residential areas and monitored for use. To ensure that the amenity of residential areas don't suffer from neglected / overused bins.</p>
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A</p> <p>Assessment: The opportunity exists to create modern, energy efficient and well-designed buildings that are future proofed from the effects of climate change in terms of flooding, solar gain and wind micro climate. Any design brief for a new settlement site should dictate that climate change resilience is central to the development of any scheme design.</p>
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance development management and NPPF.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Water / Drainage – If feasible, the use of grey water systems in place of grid connections could be encouraged.</li></ul> <p>Assessment: There is unlikely to be any specific risk of flooding due to the separation from coastal areas and the lack of significant water bodies on or adjacent to sites.</p> <p>However, development of greenfield land is likely to promote surface run-off and reduce lag times, as increasing the amount of hard areas will reduce water penetration into the soils and groundwater.</p> <p>There is a risk that increased runoff from NS Woodchurch may affect existing residential properties without due consideration of sustainable drainage solutions. The Environment Agency would be unlikely to support a development proposal which did not make a concerted effort to employ sustainable drainage solutions.</p>
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p>

Memorandum

SA Objective	NS Woodchurch	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Biodiversity – Ensure that settlements avoid any priority species / habitats, or incorporate them as protected features within overall site plans.</li></ul> <p>Assessment: Development of NS Woodchurch would be on greenfield land and therefore reduce levels of habitat locally and may affect specific species. It is therefore important that any new settlement option should be informed by a preliminary ecological appraisal, which helps shape the development of any particular site, especially the mitigation required to reduce effects on biodiversity. Habitat creation should be central to any development.</p>
21.To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT 0	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A</p> <p>Assessment: By removing the demand on sites closer to coastal areas, a new settlement option may have a small effect in ensuring that coastal environments are not jeopardised from over-development.</p>
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation: N/A</p> <p>Assessment: Development of NS Woodchurch will require resources, but it is possible to promote the use of locally resourced and sustainably produced materials in order to reduce the carbon footprint and energy requirements of products.</p>
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +	<p>Assumptions regarding mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing Design – development should incorporate sympathetic, modern and novel designs where appropriate to create new and exciting landscapes and townscapes.</li></ul> <p>Assessment: Development of NS Woodchurch will result in an increase in energy consumption within a particular area, but it is how that energy is produced and how efficiently it is used, which is key in terms of promoting a sustainable use of energy.</p> <p>Creating modern buildings that reduce the need for heating and power are key to reducing energy demand, as is ensuring that infrastructure such as street lighting is 'smart', using energy efficient light bulbs that could potentially be dimmed during the early hours of the morning.</p> <p>Onsite energy production can be achieved using CHP technology where suitable, but also using solar technology, which is common in Thanet. This reliance on renewable energy will reduce the demand on electricity from the National Grid.</p>

## Appendix B

Review of Relevant Plans,  
Policies and Programmes





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

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A plan may be influenced in various ways by other plans or programmes and by external environmental objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation. Therefore, a review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) is essential to highlight these relationships for the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Through the identification of these relationships it is possible to address potential inconsistencies and constraints, enabling potential synergies to be exploited. The review is also useful in raising issues that have already been addressed in other PPPs and therefore may not need to be addressed further in this exercise. Finally, the review also provides a useful focus for refining Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

The SEA Directive states that:

*The environmental report should provide information on:*

*‘the plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes and the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] 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 following tables outlines all of the policies, plans and strategies at the international, national, regional and local levels which will have a bearing on the Local Plan based on the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The identification of relevant PPPs is an on-going process and the list will be updated once new PPPs become available and will be included in any subsequent SA Reports.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
International				
The Copenhagen Conference 2009 and Delhi Summit on Sustainable Development	<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action;</li> <li>Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</li> <li>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency.</li> <li>Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</li> <li>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater resource efficiency;</li> <li>Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and</li> <li>Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement.</li> <li>The need to limit global temperatures rising no more than 2C Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency;</li> <li>New technology development;</li> <li>Push on energy efficiency;</li> <li>Low-carbon programmes;</li> <li>Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<p>The LDF can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure Policies cover the action areas;</p> <p>The LDF can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas;</p> <p>The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Ensure policies cover the action areas.</p>	SA Framework should include objectives aligned to key messages
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship;</li> <li>Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and</li> <li>Sustainable development, prudent management and production of nature and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	<p>The ESDP does not contain targets. It sets a number of guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies and decisions with implications for spatial development must not have negative impacts on sustainable development;</li> <li>Spatial planning should balance public interest between the objectives of social cohesion and sustainability and need of competitiveness and market imperatives;</li> <li>Conservation of the rich diversity of European territory is paramount; and</li> <li>Spatial planning should be a tool for combating local and global climate change.</li> </ul>	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy;</li> <li>Addressing threats to public health;</li> <li>Managing natural resources more responsibly; and</li> <li>Improving the transport system and land use.</li> </ul>	<p>The ESDS sets a number of headline indicators to meet its priorities. These are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy;</li> <li>Address threats to public health;</li> <li>Manage natural resources more responsibly; and</li> <li>Improve the transport system and land-use management.</li> </ul>	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) 1992	<p>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.</p>	<p>Concerns flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance. Seeks to establish a framework of protected areas, and ensure biodiversity.</p>	<p>Plan policies should support the objectives of the directives.</p> <p>Where Local Plan policies may 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.</p>	<p>Reflect objectives of the directives in the SA framework.</p>

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Our Life, our Insurance European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.	The EU 2020 biodiversity target is underpinned by the recognition that, in addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity and the services it provides have significant economic value that is seldom captured in markets. Because it escapes pricing and is not reflected in society's accounts, biodiversity often falls victim to competing claims on nature and its use.	Ensuring that biodiversity forms part of the SA assessment and that the Local Plan addresses biodiversity mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development upon the environment.	SA Objectives must consider biodiversity
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1999	The ultimate objective of the Convention is "to achieve stabilisation of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system."	Reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions by UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale, however it is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to low carbon economy and is therefore an integral factor in planning documents.	Reflect objectives of the protocol within the SA Framework
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.
<u>Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds</u>	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.
The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996, and Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) June 2008	Relevant objectives are to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	The Directive also sets limits for air pollutants, to be taken into account in national objectives. Where levels of pollutants exceed certain limit values, a plan for attaining the limit value shall be prepared.	Mainly relevant at national and regional level. Local Plan	Reflect objectives of the directive in the SA framework
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. Plan will need to take account of catchment areas.	Reflect objectives of the directive in the SA framework.
European Flood Risk Directive 2007	Requires Local Authorities to feed in to the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (already completed), as well as the Local Flood Risk Strategy (forthcoming), and ensure that objectives within Local Plans compliment the objectives of the Directive.	The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.	The European Floods Directive requires Local Plans to compliment the objectives of the Directive. Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding. Plan will need to take	Reflect objectives of the directive in the SA framework.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive - 1996/61/EC	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).	In order to receive a permit an industrial or agricultural installation must comply with certain basic obligations. In particular, it must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.);</li> <li>• Prevent all large-scale pollution;</li> <li>• Prevent, recycle or dispose of waste in the least polluting way possible;</li> <li>• Efficient energy use;</li> <li>• Ensure accident prevention and damage limitation; and</li> <li>• Return sites to their original state when the activity is over.</li> </ul>	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.
Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage	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.	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.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale.
EU Energy Efficiency Plan 2011	Energy efficiency is at the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and of the transition to a resource efficient economy. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to enhance security of energy supply, and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.	The European Union has set itself a target for 2020 of saving 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections.	The need to ensure that energy efficiency forms part of the Local Plans mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of climate change upon the environment.	SA objectives should help measure progress toward target.
European Landscape Convention 2009	The Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. It covers all landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary, that determine the quality of people's living environment.  The text provides for a flexible approach to landscapes whose specific features call for various types of action, ranging from strict conservation through protection, management and improvement to actual creation.  The Convention proposes legal and financial measures at the national and international levels, aimed at shaping "landscape policies" and promoting interaction between local and central authorities as well as trans-frontier cooperation in protecting landscapes. It sets out a range of different solutions which States can apply, according to their specific needs.	Specific measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them;</li> <li>• promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses;</li> <li>• the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders;</li> <li>• setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and</li> <li>• the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention.  Plan policies to establish and Implement landscape protection, management and planning.	SA objectives (Countryside and Historic Environment) must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the Local Plan.



PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<b>National</b>				
Marine Plan Areas in England 2014	Map identifying the different Marine Areas around the UK.	No specific targets	The Local Plan should include these marine areas when preparing natural environment and biodiversity objectives.	The SA objectives should consider these marine areas.
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: North East Inshore and Offshore; North West Inshore and Offshore; South East Inshore; South West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans July 2016	The report is the first output of an SEA which provides highly comprehensive baseline environmental, social, and economic information. The data will be used to inform the development of the UK Marine Plan which will govern the implementation of the UK Marine Policy Statement.	The report provides scoping methodologies and findings for Inshore and Offshore areas in the North East, North West and South West, and Inshore areas in the South East. The topics covered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Geology, substrates and coastal processes</li> <li>• Seascape and landscape</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>• Climate</li> <li>• Communities, health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Biodiversity, habitats, flora and fauna</li> </ul>	This report has been used to inform the UK Marine Plan. Please refer to the document entitled 'South east marine plan area' for implications of this report on the Local Plan.	SA objectives should consider the outputs of this scoping report as a guide for topics that should be considered in the SA.
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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a more integrated, long-term approach to river basin planning and management;</li> <li>• Work closely with partners and provide increased opportunity for stakeholder involvement; and</li> <li>• Aim to achieve environmental, social and economic benefits concurrently.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests;</li> <li>• Intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed in Schedule 5;</li> <li>• Prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals; and,</li> <li>• Pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade) any wild plant listed in Schedule 8.</li> </ul> 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 Local Plan 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

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Habitats Regulations for England and Wales (amended) 2007	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.	The 2007 amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS);</li> <li>Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK;</li> <li>Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</li> </ul>	Appropriate Assessment needs to be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) either alone or in combination with other plans or projects would be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site, and</li> <li>b) is not directly connected with the management of the site for nature conservation.</li> </ul>	SA will need to consider if there is a requirement for an Appropriate Assessment
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</li> <li>Internationally and nationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</li> <li>Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of Kent;</li> <li>The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats, where this has diminished over 3 recent decades and,</li> <li>Public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</li> </ul>		The plan documents must make provisions for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity conservation	The SA should ensure the protection of existing biodiversity and support the development of new areas of conservation
Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England (2002) (Defra)	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; 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.	Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds. Headline Indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population of wild birds;</li> <li>The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;</li> <li>Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans;</li> <li>Area of land under agri-environment agreement;</li> <li>Biological quality of rivers;</li> <li>Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits;</li> <li>Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; and</li> <li>Public attitudes to biodiversity</li> </ul>	The plan documents must support the aims of biodiversity policy across the key issues	The SA must support the strategy by addressing and supporting each of the key issues.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Rural Strategy 2004, DEFRA - Jul 2004	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic and social regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need;</li> <li>Social justice for all – tackling rural social exclusion and providing fair access to services and opportunities;</li> <li>Enhancing the value of our countryside – protecting the natural environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Reduce the gap in productivity by 2008;</p> <p>Improve accessibility of services for rural people;</p> <p>Production of a second generation Local Public Service Agreement;</p> <p>Provide affordable housing; and</p> <p>Make the countryside more accessible and promote sustainable tourism.</p>	<p>Local policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities.</p> <p>Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development</p>	<p>Strategic priorities for creating Sustainable Communities apply equally in rural and urban areas.</p>
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH – 1999)	<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"> <li>Reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least a fifth;</li> <li>Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke and related diseases in people under 75 by at least two fifths;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least a fifth; and</li> <li>Increased education and training for health.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan should support the provision of health care facilities where appropriate.</p>	<p>Consider sustainability objectives that aim to improve human health.</p>
The Planning Response to Climate Change, (ODPM - Sep 2004)	<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> <p>Familiar with the UK's commitment to its climate change programme;</p> <p>Actively involved in regional climate change studies;</p> <p>Identifying areas at risk of flooding an unstable land on the DPD and SPD;</p> <p>Recognise the availability of water resources in formulating development plans;</p> <p>Include climate change sensitive policies on biodiversity and landscape.</p> <p>Set a context in which there is less need for travel;</p> <p>Set out a framework for minimizing greenhouse gas emission from waste management; and</p> <p>Consider an integrated framework for climate sensitive built developments.</p>	<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>
The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (DTI - Mar 2005)	<p>The strategy key themes are:</p>	<p>The Strategy introduces a set of high-level indicators; the UK Framework Indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas shared across the UK.</p>	<p>The Local Plan 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>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>

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Promoting Good Governance - Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<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 UK Framework Indicators and a further 48 indicators related to priority areas.</p>	Development must be focused on long-term solutions, ensuring we get the full environmental, social and economic dividend for money spent.	
Waste not, Want not - A Strategy for tackling the waste problem in England December 2002	Provides a robust and long-term economic and regulatory framework for waste management. Invest in new waste facilities and a package of measures to boost the progress on sustainable waste management. Provide additional funding accompanied by radical reform of delivery structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slow waste growth from 3% to 2% per annum;</li> <li>Boost the national recycling rates to at least 45% by 2015;</li> <li>Divert significant amounts of waste from landfill;</li> <li>Increase choice for industry, Local Authorities and households over how waste is managed;</li> <li>Stimulate innovation in waste treatment; and</li> <li>Reduce damage to the environment while increasing resource productivity.</li> </ul>	Waste management strategy to be incorporated into waste policies within the DPD and SPD.	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.
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.
Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales	Strategy sets out how water resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change;</li> <li>allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate;</li> </ul>	Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.	LDF should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources.	Ensure water resource objectives form part of SA

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use;</li> <li>encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty;</li> <li>better protect vital water supply infrastructure;</li> <li>reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and</li> <li>Improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.</li> </ul>			
'Water for Life' 2011 The White Paper	Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is. And it explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision.	Over the long-term introduce a reformed water abstraction regime, as signalled in the Natural Environment White Paper.	Consider a New planning approval system for sustainable drainage;	Ensure water resource objectives form part of SA
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, (DEFRA – 2002)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture – encouraging the management of farmland and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity;</li> <li>Water – whole catchment approach to wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands;</li> <li>Woodland – management and extension of woodland to promote enhance biodiversity and quality of life;</li> <li>Marine and Coastal Management – to achieve sustainable use and management of coasts and seas using natural processes and eco-system based approaches; and</li> <li>Urban areas – biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy aim to provide biodiversity considerations are embedded in all sections of public policy.</p> <p>Sets out key species for concern in different environments.</p> <p>Aims to bring 95% of SSSI's into favourable condition by 2010</p> <p>Aims to reverse the decline of farmland birds.</p>	Inclusion of policies to preserve wildlife habitats.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies on the natural environment.
Conserving biodiversity-The UK Approach 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee on behalf of the</li> <li>UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity</li> <li>Within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A shared purpose in tackling the loss and restoration of biodiversity</li> <li>The guiding principles that we will follow to achieve it</li> <li>Our priorities for action in the UK and internationally</li> <li>Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis</li> </ul>	Ensure that the Local Plan addresses the biodiversity, enhancement, creation and protection	Incorporate biodiversity into the SA process and.



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The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales	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. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.	Ensure that biodiversity and nature conservation issues are addressed in the SA and Local Plan.	SA Objectives and indicators should consider biodiversity issues
Air Quality Strategy for the UK. Working together for clean air, (DETR - Jan 2000)	Aims to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. Sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be regularly monitored.	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	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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and</li> <li>Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel.</li> </ul>	The paper sets four policy goals; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020;</li> <li>To maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and</li> <li>To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>	Local Plan should need to include energy policies that aim to meet objectives of strategy.	The SA needs to take account of the long term aspirations and targets. Energy indicators should be included in the SA Framework.
Climate Change Act 2008	The Climate Change Act 2008 makes the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions. It creates a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change. It creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>setting ambitious, legally binding targets;</li> <li>taking powers to help meet those targets;</li> <li>strengthening the institutional framework;</li> <li>enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change; and</li> <li>establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK.</li> </ol> Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.	Target: a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad. Also a reduction of emissions of at least 34% by 2020. The targets are against a 1990 baseline.  The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.  Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.	Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides.  Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the targets set out within the Act.	The SA needs to take account of the long term aspirations and targets. Carbon reduction and greenhouse gas emissions indicators should be included in the SA Framework.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	Sets out path for meeting legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. It puts forward a path to achieving this including the balance of technologies that is most likely to achieve the goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables – much of this will be from wind power but biomass, hydro and wave will also play an important role;</li> </ul>	Sets out path for meeting legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020.  It puts forward a path to achieving this including the balance of technologies that is most likely to achieve the goal:  More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables – much of this will be from wind power but		SA Framework to reflect strategy objectives.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12% of our heat generated from renewables – range of sources including biomass, biogas, solar and heat pumps; and</li> <li>10% of transport energy from renewables.</li> </ul> <p>It sets out the Government's strategic role as well as a number of detailed actions.</p>			
The Carbon Plan 2011	<p>This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of the Government's energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low carbon buildings</li> <li>Low carbon transport</li> <li>Low carbon industry</li> <li>Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste</li> </ul>		Incorporation of carbon initiatives/mitigation to reduce the impact of development proposals on the environment.	
Climate Resilient Infrastructure 2011	Alongside the transition to a low carbon society, increasing infrastructure's resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority for the Government, to help protect the economy and its future growth.	To increase the resilience of both new and existing infrastructure, we must be prepared to plan ahead and manage the impacts of climate change. This is an important part of the transition to a green economy.	Ensure that climate change is fully considered and mitigation adequately addressed in the Local Plan.	Ensure that climate change is fully considered by the SA.
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> <p>Reduce threat to people and their property; and</p> <p>Deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit consistent with government sustainable development principles.</p>	<p>Progress stakeholder engagement at all levels of decision making;</p> <p>Revise risk management and scheme appraisal guidance;</p> <p>Complete revision of PPG25 into PSS format;</p> <p>Add flood risk assessment question into Standard Planning Application;</p> <p>Make Environment Agency a Statutory Consultee;</p> <p>Incorporate sustainable buildings code;</p> <p>Increase the use of multi-objective schemes in rural areas; and</p> <p>Undertake pilot studies for integrated urban drainage.</p>	<p>Flood risk assessment will become a more important part of planning policies.</p> <p>There will be increased emphasis on integrated systems and multi-objective schemes.</p>	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.
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	<p>Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years with practical action to deliver that ambition. It aims to set a clear institutional framework to achieve the recovery of nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs);</li> <li>create new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs); and</li> <li>reforms to the planning system</li> </ul>	<p>Specific actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>removing barriers to learning outdoors;</li> <li>creating a new Local Green Areas designation;</li> <li>establishing a Green Infrastructure Partnership; and</li> <li>new phase of the Muck In4Life campaign</li> </ul>	Plan policies should reflect the aims of the White Paper. In particular, facilitate the designation of Local Green Areas and ensure a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas.	SA objectives to include green space and infrastructure.

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National Planning Statements (2011-2012)	<p>National Policy Statements (NPSs) are produced by Government. They give reasons for the policy set out in the statement, and must include an explanation of how the policy takes account of Government policy relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. They include the Government's objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure in a particular sector and state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How this will contribute to sustainable development;</li> <li>How these objectives have been integrated with other Government policies;</li> <li>How actual and projected capacity and demand have been taken into account;</li> <li>Consider relevant issues in relation to safety or technology.</li> <li>Circumstances where it would be particularly important to address the adverse impacts of development; and</li> <li>Specific locations, where appropriate, in order to provide a clear framework for investment and planning decisions.</li> </ul> <p>They also include any other policies or circumstances that Ministers consider should be taken into account in decisions on infrastructure development.</p>	<p>There are 12 designated or proposed National Policy Statements, setting out Government policy on different types of national infrastructure development, which are:</p> <p><b>Energy NPSs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overarching energy</li> <li>Renewable energy</li> <li>Fossil Fuels</li> <li>Oil and Gas Supply and Storage</li> <li>Electricity Networks</li> <li>Nuclear Power</li> </ul> <p>These are produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC).</p> <p><b>Transport NPSs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ports</li> <li>Transport Networks (including rail and roads)</li> <li>Aviation</li> </ul> <p>These are produced by the Department for Transport.</p> <p><b>Water, waste water and waste NPSs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Supply</li> <li>Hazardous Waste</li> <li>Waste Water Treatment</li> </ul> <p>These are produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.</p>	<p>The NPSs covering the development of nationally important infrastructure have been included here for information. However, because they relate to developments that would not be consented via policy in the Local Plan or by TDC a review of their policies and contents is not appropriate. However, as the SA is undertaken they may provide helpful contextual information regarding the future development of energy, transport, water, waste water and waste related NPSs.</p>	Not directly applicable.
The Planning Act 2008	<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p> <p>To energy provision, transport, water supply and waste treatment. The Climate Change.</p>	No key targets.	The Local Plan and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published. The proposed National Policy Statements relate in particular.	
Play Strategy for England (DCMS, 2008)	<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge;</li> <li>Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play;</li> <li>Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people;</li> </ul>	Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.	The Local Plan should align proposals relevant to play spaces with the Play Strategy for England.	Objectives should relate to this with regard to this Strategy promoting sport and physical activity and promoting healthy lifestyles.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used;</li> <li>•Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours;</li> <li>•Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property;</li> <li>•Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and</li> <li>•Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.</li> </ul>			
Be active: be healthy A Plan for getting the nation moving 2009	<p>Be active, be healthy establishes a new framework for the delivery of physical activity alongside sport for the period leading up to the London 2012 Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and beyond. Programmes outlined in the plan will contribute to Government's ambition of getting 2 million more people active by 2012 and have been designed to leave a lasting legacy from the Games</p> <p>Physical activity has the potential to create a healthier, happier and wealthier nation.</p> <p>four overriding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing choice and promoting activity</li> <li>• Creating an 'active' environment</li> <li>• Supporting those most at risk</li> <li>• Strengthening delivery.</li> </ul>	No specific relevant targets.	The Local Plan should ensure that open space, sport and recreation are provided for and that development sites enhance opportunities to walk and cycle.	Health indicators to be part of SA Framework.
Public Health White Paper 2011	The white paper is designed to build on the successes of previous governments whilst addressing some of the key problems experienced by the NHS over the previous years.	<p>Giving patients greater choice and control, and equipping them to make decisions through the provision of a greater range of data.</p> <p>Focussing on clinical outcomes rather than targets, building on Lord Darzi's review and particularly its focus on quality. The aim is to provide continuous improvement through reduced bureaucracy and greater focus on clinical outcomes.</p>	Access to public health services and facilities.	Access to public health services and facilities.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People White Paper 2011	The plans set out in this White Paper put local communities at the heart of public health. The Government intends to end central control and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area.	<p>Objectives relating to Lifestyle health problems including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obesity;</li> <li>• Drugs; and</li> <li>• Alcohol consumption</li> </ul> <p>Inequalities between rich and poor.</p>	Ensure the Local Plan polices address these issues.	Ensure that health inequalities are picked up in the SA.

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Health and Social Care Bill 2012	<p>The Bill seeks to address the issues facing the NHS and the need for it to change to meet the challenges it faces. The Health and Social Care Bill puts clinicians at the centre of commissioning, frees up providers to innovate, empowers patients and gives a new focus to public health.</p> <p>State of Public Finances – the NHS has received the tighter funding settlement ever simply doing the same thing in the same way will no longer be affordable in the future.</p>		Recognition that the population of the district will age and as such will require housing, services and facilities that caters for their needs.	Consider health objectives within SA Framework.
Noise Policy Statement for England 2010	The aim of this document is to provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion.	<p>Environmental noise” which includes noise from transportation sources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“neighbour noise” which includes noise from inside and outside people’s homes; and</li> <li>“neighbourhood noise” which includes noise arising from within the community such as industrial and entertainment premises, trade and business premises, construction sites and noise in the street.</li> </ul>	Noise mitigation should form an important part of development proposals.	Ensure that noise is adequately captured in the SA and Local Plan.
National Infrastructure Plan 2010	The plan outlines the scale of the challenge facing UK infrastructure and the major investment that is needed to underpin sustainable growth in the UK. It focuses on the networks and systems – in energy, transport, digital communications, floodwater, waste management and in science – that provide the infrastructure on which our economy depends. The plan gives clarity on the role of Government in specifying what infrastructure we need and how it can remove barriers to mobilise both private and public sector resources to maintain our world class infrastructure.	<p>The Plan sets out the Government’s vision for major infrastructure investment in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maximising the potential of existing road and rail networks;</li> <li>transforming energy and transport</li> <li>systems to deliver a low carbon economy;</li> <li>transforming the UK’s strategic rail infrastructure;</li> <li>meeting future challenges in providing sustainable access to water for everyone;</li> <li>protecting the economy from the current and growing risk of floods and coastal erosion;</li> <li>reducing waste and improving the way it is treated;</li> <li>providing the best superfast broadband in Europe; and</li> <li>ensuring that the UK remains a world leader in science, research and innovation.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure forms an important part of the evidence base that will support the delivery of the Local Plan.	
Confident Communities, Brighter Futures 2010	This report is part of a continuing programme of action to improve the mental health and well-being of the whole population.	Improve the mental health and well-being of the population, and improving the quality and accessibility of services for people with poor mental health.	Ensure that the Local Plan addresses access to health services.	SA Framework to respond and include to health and community objectives.



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National Planning Policy Framework	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.	The entire document presents the Governments approach to development in respect of social, economic and environmental issues.	The Local Plan will be in conformity with the NPPF.  May require a focused review to ensure Local Plan Policies are in conformity with NPPF.	Ensure that SA framework objectives are aligned to NPPF.  (See Table 4.6)
Localism Act 2011	The Localism Act is one of the key pieces of legislation introduced by the Government. It is a radical shift of power from central government to local communities. The Main aim of the Localism Act is to devolve more power to local communities to give them greater control over local decisions. The six actions identified in the Localism Bill are: a. to lift the burden of bureaucracy b. empower communities to do things their way c. increase local control of public finance d. diversify the supply of public services e. open up Government to public scrutiny f. strengthen accountability to local people. In terms of planning, the Localism Act enables the Government to abolish regional spatial strategies, introduce Neighbourhood Plans and Local Referendums.	There are no specific targets contained in The Localism Act. Abolition of regional strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duty to Cooperate;</li> <li>Neighbourhood Planning; and</li> <li>Community Right to Build.</li> </ul>	Ensure that evidence collected to support the Local Plan is locally derived rather than top down. Coordinate plan production and plan delivery with neighbouring authorities and parishes through the duty to cooperate and neighbourhood plans.	Ensure that evidence collected to support the SA is locally derived rather than top down. Coordinate plan production and plan delivery with neighbouring authorities and parishes through the duty to cooperate and neighbourhood plans.
Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy 2011	This document sets out the range of policy tools the Government are using to support the transition to a green economy, the opportunities that are created and the implications for the way in which businesses operate.	The Government's vision is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grow the economy sustainably and for the long term;</li> <li>Use natural resources efficiently; and</li> <li>Be more resilient (use of fossil fuels).</li> </ul>	The SA and Local Plan needs to take into account the impact of economic development upon the climate and the way in which the SA appraises these impacts and how the plan will mitigate the effects on the environment.	The SA and Local Plan needs to take into account the impact of economic development upon the climate and the way in which the SA appraises these impacts and how the plan will mitigate the effects on the environment.
The Homelessness Act 2002	The 2002 act places a duty on local housing authority to formulate a homelessness strategy and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out a homelessness review for their district;</li> <li>Formulate and publish a homelessness strategy based on the results of that review; and</li> <li>Publish a new strategy every 5 years.</li> </ul>	No specific targets.	The Local Plan policies relating to housing must be compliant with the requirements of the Act.	
The Housing Act 2004	The Housing Act reinforces the role of Councils as strategic enablers with an overview of both public and private sector properties in their area. The Act contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extra powers to license private landlords, especially those of houses in multiple occupation;</li> </ul>	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale however objectives set for the South East must be included in the Local Plan.	Consider Energy efficiency objectives in the SA framework.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in the way homes are judged as suitable to meet the needs of the occupier by means of risk assessment;</li> <li>Modernising the right to buy policy to combat profiteering;</li> <li>Home Information Packs to simplify the buying and selling of property; and</li> <li>Increase to the qualifying period for council tenants considering purchasing their property under Right to Buy, and also repayment of discounts.</li> </ul>			
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)	<p>To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation.</li> <li>To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord.</li> <li>To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.</li> <li>Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.</li> <li>Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl.</li> <li>Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.</li> </ul>	No specific targets.	<p>Key national policy to be considered in the development of sustainable housing plans.</p> <p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development.</p> <p>Address affordable housing need in rural areas as well as urban settlements.</p>	Review SA Framework against these objectives, including the need for affordable housing.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, November 2011	<p>The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>get the housing market moving again</li> <li>lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future</li> <li>support choice and quality for tenants</li> <li>improve environmental standards and design quality.</li> </ol> <p>The new strategy addresses concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again.</p>	Targets: Deliver up to 100,000 new homes by freeing up public sector land with Build Now, Pay Later deals.		

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Floods & Water Management Act 2010	Seeks to “localise” responsibility for flood risk, particularly from ordinary watercourses. Key policies within the act include: providing the Environment Agency with an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils to lead in managing the risk of all local floods; encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments; introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part 1 of the Act requires the Environment Agency to develop a national strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk. It also requires all lead flood authorities in England to develop and maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood risk in the area.</li> <li>Section 30 allows certain authorities to formally designate assets or features which affect flood or coastal erosion risk.</li> <li>Schedule 3 introduces standard for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of new rainwater drainage systems and introduces an approving body (generally the local authority).</li> <li>It amends Section 106 of the Water Industry Act, 1991 to make the right to connect surface water run off to public sewers conditional on the approval of the drainage system by the approving body.</li> </ul>	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk.	SA framework to consider flooding and water management in its objectives and indicators.
Planning for Growth 2011	<p>The Government’s economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. Key implications for planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Radical changes to the planning system to support job creation by introducing a powerful presumption in favour of sustainable development;</li> <li>Localise choice about the use of previously developed land, removing targets, while retaining existing controls on greenbelt land;</li> <li>Produce shorter, more focused and inherently pro-growth NPPF to deliver more development in suitable and viable locations;</li> <li>Clear expectations that decisions should prioritise growth and jobs;</li> <li>Powers to bring forward neighbourhood plans and development orders;</li> <li>Enterprise zones with lower levels of planning control</li> <li>Speed up planning system and decision making; and</li> <li>Extend permitted development rights</li> </ul>	No specific targets.	Ensure plans positively promote growth, deliver Sustainable development and reflect local views.	Ensure SA Framework objectives are in alignment.
Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention	<p>This document identifies seven attributes of places that should be considered in order to make them safer:</p> <p>Access and movement: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict;</li> </ul>	No specific targets.	Local Plan policies should consider design of safer places and crime prevention.	SA Objectives to consider crime.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveillance: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked;</li> <li>• Ownership: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility</li> <li>• Physical protection: places that include necessary, well-designed security features;</li> <li>• Activity: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times;</li> <li>• Management and maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and future.</li> </ul>			
<b>Regional</b>				
<p>In July 2010, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government set out his commitment to abolish regional spatial strategies, including the South East Plan. The Localism Act (2011) removed the regional framework and existing regional strategies will be abolished by secondary legislation in the near future. This Act aims to shift power from central government back to communities and enable them to help shape their local areas. However, the South East Plan has had an important influence on the preparation of the Local Plan. It is, therefore, still relevant to review regional plans, policies and programmes which have set the context for policies contained within the Thanet's Local Plan.</p>				
<p>Minerals Strategy</p> <p>Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance, South East – Regional</p>	<p>The Regional Minerals and Waste Strategy sets out a regional framework up to 2030 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the development and construction of sustainable construction practise;</li> <li>• Effective management of mineral extraction;</li> <li>• The need and use of primary aggregates should be reduced;</li> <li>• Advocated the need to adopt long-term statutory recycling and recovery targets;</li> <li>• The supply of construction aggregates in the South East should be met from a significant increase in supplies of secondary and recycled materials.</li> <li>• A reduced contribution from primary land-won resources and an increase in imports of marine-dredges</li> </ul>	<p>Development plans should:</p> <p>Encourage development projects to use construction materials that reduce the demand for primary minerals wherever practical.</p> <p>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>	<p>The mineral strategy to be incorporated into the policies of the Local Plan</p>	<p>Minerals strategy to be cross reference with transport and waste management objectives as part of SA indicators.</p>
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting measures that will conserve energy;</li> <li>• Increase the use of renewable energy sources and support more local, small scale and dispersed pattern of generation;</li> <li>• Encourage the incorporation of high standards of energy efficiency in all development;</li> </ul>	<p>Numerous targets are given across the different policies.</p>	<p>The Local Plan 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>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>Setting minimal regional targets for electricity generation from renewable resources;</li> <li>Contributing to the achievement for the regional and sub-regional targets from land-based renewable energy; and</li> <li>Support developments that support the principle of renewable energy that has a minimal effect on landscape, wildlife and amenity.</li> </ul>			
River Basin Management Plan – South East River Basin District 2009	<p>The purpose of the South East River Basin District River Basin Management Plan is to focus on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. The plan describes the river basin district and the pressures that the water environment faces. It shows what this means for the current state of the water environment, and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. It set out what improvements are possible by 2015 and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment – the catchments, estuaries, the coast and groundwater.</p> <p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters;</li> <li>aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015.</li> <li>Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027;</li> <li>meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive protected areas; promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource;</li> <li>conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;</li> <li>progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; and</li> <li>contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>	<p>The key challenges identified in the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2015, 18 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element, measured as part of an assessment of good status according to the Water Framework Directive. This includes an improvement of 710 kilometres of the river network in the river basin district, in relation to fish, phosphate, specific pollutants and other elements.</li> <li>23 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status/potential and 33 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status by 2015. In combination 23 per cent of all water bodies will be at good status by 2015. The Environment Agency wants to go further and achieve an additional two per cent improvement to surface waters across England and Wales by 2015. The biological parts of how the water environment is assessed – the plant and animal communities are key indicators.</li> <li>At least 47 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should include policies to ensure that the quality of the south east river basin is protected in the future.	The conservation and enhancement of river quality could be reflected in the SA objectives.

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Destination South East – Tourism and related sport and recreation	<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> <p>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);</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>DPD and SPD should prevent inappropriate development, co-ordinate management and environmental initiatives and Identify land for particular types of tourism related development.</p> <p>Also</p> <p>Identifying necessary infrastructure investments.</p>	SA framework to reflect Local Plan objectives in setting indicators in the SA framework.
England Rural Development programme (South East Regional Chapter)	<p>England Rural Development Plan in the South East: Regional Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance distinctive; landscapes, countryside character and historic environment;</li> <li>• Safeguard and enhance the diversity of habitats and species of the region;</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate management of woodland and water resources;</li> <li>• Promote environmentally friendly farming;</li> <li>• Exploit niche markets for high value products;</li> <li>• Ensure economic activity is sustainable;</li> <li>• Develop collaborative marketing initiatives;</li> <li>• Encourage diversification of the rural economy and stimulate related activities;</li> <li>• Build on market opportunities to develop local employment that is accessible to all;</li> <li>• Improve provision of and accessibility of essential services;</li> <li>• Ensure that the skills of the workforce match existing and potential business opportunities; and</li> <li>• Promote understanding of the countryside and rural issues.</li> </ul>	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.



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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> <p>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;</p> <p>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</p> <p>Sustainable Prosperity – supporting quality of life through reducing CO<sup>2</sup> 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>	<p>The Strategy adopts three headline targets:</p> <p>Achieve an average annual increase in Gross Value Added per capita of at least 3%;</p> <p>Increase productivity per worker by an average 2.4% annually, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016; and</p> <p>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 2016.</p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing supply;</li> <li>• Affordability of housing;</li> <li>• Transport;</li> <li>• Skills and the labour market;</li> <li>• Tackling deprivation and renewing communities; and</li> <li>• Community engagement and partnership working.</li> </ul>	<p>Action plans to tackle key challenges consider the roles of local and regional planning documents and agencies.</p>	<p>Must ensure that Local Plan Policies 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>
<p>The South East Regional Sustainability Framework (RSF), 2008</p>	<p>The RSF sets out 25 regional sustainability objectives for the South East Region including:</p> <p>a. ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably-constructed and affordable home suitable to their need</p> <p>b. improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>c. reduce poverty and social exclusion and, by improving their performance, close the gap between the most deprived areas in the South East and the rest of the region</p> <p>d. raise educational achievement levels across the region and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p>a. to stabilise the Ecological Footprint by 2016 and reduce it thereafter</p> <p>b. to stabilise and then reduce per capita consumption of water to 135 litres per day by 2016</p> <p>c. by 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from activities within the region by 60%</p> <p>d. by 2010, install 620 MW of renewable capacity, by 2016 install 895 MW of renewable energy and by 2026 install 1,750 MW of renewable energy (16% of generation capacity)</p> <p>e. to prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain</p>		<p>Ensure principles of the RSF are reflected in all the sustainability objectives.</p>

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	<p>e. reduce crime and perceptions of disorder</p> <p>f. create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals</p> <p>g. improve accessibility to all services and facilities including the countryside and the historic environment</p> <p>h. encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the South East and promote sustainable tourism</p> <p>i. ensure high and stable levels of employment so that everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the region</p> <p>j. sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the region by focussing on the principles of smart growth: raising levels of enterprise, productivity and economic activity</p> <p>k. stimulate economic revival in deprived areas</p> <p>l. develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation with higher value lower impact activities</p> <p>m. develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region</p> <p>n. improve efficiency in land use through the appropriate re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings - including re-use of materials from buildings - and encourage urban renaissance</p> <p>o. reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p> <p>p. reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve</p> <p>q. address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases</p> <p>r. ensure the region is prepared for the impacts of climate change</p> <p>s. conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity</p> <p>t. protect and enhance the region's countryside and historic environment</p>	<p>f. by 2010, to increase the numbers of properties adequately protected by 15,000</p> <p>g. achieve the 2010 and 2026 regional biodiversity targets set out in the draft SE Plan</p> <p>h. by 2010 to improve performance and halve the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region</p> <p>i. to reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 (baseline 1995-97) as measured by life expectancy at birth.</p>		
South east marine plan area February 2017	<p>The document applies the findings from the 'Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: North East Inshore and Offshore, North West Inshore and Offshore, South East Inshore, and South West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans' document and provides information pertaining to the implementation of the UK Marine Plan in the South East area.</p> <p>The objectives of the UK Marine Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Achieve a sustainable marine economy</li><li>• Strong, healthy and just society</li><li>• Living within environmental limits</li><li>• Promoting good governance</li></ul>	<p>The document refers to a list of issues with implementing the UK Marine Plan. The document also points of an online database to aid marine policy and spatial planning, named the Marine Information System.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should use the tools and evidence available in the report to inform marine policy and spatial planning decisions. The Local Plan should also consider any issues raised by the document which related to the local area.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the issues raised in the document, and should also refer to the informing document, 'Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: North East Inshore and Offshore, North West Inshore and Offshore, South East Inshore, and South West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans'.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul>			
South east marine plan area Opportunities and Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect diverse marine habitats including iconic geology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration of native oyster that historically covered large areas for economic gains</li> <li>Aquaculture and fisheries enhancement of water cleaning potential</li> <li>Largest no-take zone in England (Medway) will support fish nursery area enhancement benefiting both ecology and economy</li> <li>Conservation of red-throated diver, an area of important habitat and prey species, which winters in the outer Thames</li> <li>Use of low fencing and direct recharge from maintenance dredging in estuaries to support saltmarsh restoration projects, assisting appropriate disposal to enhancing ecosystem services including flood defence,</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should incorporate the opportunities presented in the SE Marine Plan	SA framework to reflect SE Marine plan objectives when setting indicators
Southern Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035, Main Report October 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that there is sufficient security of water supplies to meet the anticipated demands of all its customers over the next 25-year planning period from 2010 to 2035. Including for new customers from new houses and considering climatic variability from climate change.</li> <li>To maintain high levels of environmental protection</li> <li>To reduce energy use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that 1.01 Ml/d is saved through water efficiency activity each year in AMP5 (2010-11 to 2014-15) for household and non-household activity.</li> </ul>	Local Plan policies should consider the security of water supplies and the efficiency of use.	SA objectives should consider water supply and the efficient use of water.
<b>County</b>				
Integrated Transport Strategy for Kent: Growth Without Gridlock	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility;</li> <li>Demand Management;</li> <li>Environment, Heritage and Communities;</li> <li>Health;</li> <li>Integration;</li> <li>Keep Kent Moving;</li> <li>Road Safety;</li> <li>Sustainable Regeneration;</li> <li>UK Connections; and</li> <li>UK Gateway.</li> </ul>	<p>The Kent LTP headline targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 10% increase (from 58%) by 2011 in the number of households within 30 minutes traveling time of a hospital by public transport;</li> <li>A 5% increase (from 88.9%) by 2011 in the number of households within 15 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport;</li> <li>A reduction in average vehicle speeds on Kent's roads in residential areas by 10% by 2011;</li> <li>A 2% increase per year in bus patronage on 2003/4 levels;</li> <li>A 6% improvement in bus punctuality by 2011;</li> <li>A 38% increase in cycling on 2003/4 levels by 2011;</li> <li>Restraining Kent wide traffic growth to less than 2% per annum; and</li> <li>A 10% increase in the use of sustainable transport modes for journeys to school by 2011.</li> </ul>	DPD and SPD need to contribute to key targets of the LTP.	Ensure the DPD and SPD are aligned with the LTP and objectives are reflected in the SA Framework.

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Expansion East Kent: new opportunities through East Kent's Regional Growth Fund June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment for businesses to benefit the whole of East Kent</li> <li>Offer of 0% interest loans to start or expand businesses in in Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet</li> <li>Target to create 5,000 jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment for businesses to benefit the whole of East Kent</li> <li>Offer of 0% interest loans to start or expand businesses in in Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet</li> <li>Target to create 5,000 jobs</li> </ul>	Potentially provides an additional mechanism to support the delivery and viability of regeneration and new development that contribute towards the Local Economic Partnership's objectives for Kent.	Useful indication of sub-region's immediate priorities for growth in employment land and job opportunities.
Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-2016 (LTP3)	<p>Five themes based on the previous Government's five National Transport Goals as set out in the LTP3 Guidance, but made relevant to Kent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growth Without Gridlock</li> <li>A Safer and Healthier County</li> <li>Supporting Independence</li> <li>Tackling a Changing Climate</li> <li>Enjoying Life in Kent</li> </ol>	<p>No formal targets however the following performance indicators which reflect our five LTP3 Themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journey time reliability in Kent's urban centres (Canterbury, Gravesend and Maidstone)</li> <li>Principal roads where maintenance should be considered</li> <li>People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents</li> <li>Local bus journeys originating in the authority area</li> <li>Per capita reduction in CO 2 emissions</li> <li>Children travelling to school - mode of transport usually used</li> <li>Net satisfaction with the condition of roads, pavements and streetlights</li> </ul>	Implications applicable throughout Local Plan. These objectives need to be addressed in the Local Plan and in many general design as well as locational policies	Ensure framework objectives are in alignment
Kent Design Guide	<p>The Kent Design Guide aims to achieve environmental excellence by providing practical advice on the process and design of development proposals. The Guide will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apply to all types of development;</li> <li>supplement national and regional guidance;</li> <li>describe Kent's planning policy framework and the process for obtaining planning consent;</li> <li>provide a framework for detailed guidance at local level;</li> <li>give examples of successful design and useful checklists for inspiration; and</li> <li>help make sense of the many complex issues that have to be considered in preparing development proposals.</li> </ul>		<p>Will Guide or its principles been adopted as an SPD?</p> <p>The LDF could include policies on promoting sustainable design and incorporate the Guide's recommendations.</p>	The SA objectives could include an objective on promoting sustainable design.
Active Lives: Active Lives: The Future of Social Care in Kent 2010-2013	<p>This document lays out the shared vision for adult social care in Kent for 2010-2013.</p> <p>Since the review of <i>Active Lives</i> in 2007 there have been many changes in social care, both nationally and locally. Kent Adult Social Services will be facing a challenging time in the next few years brought about by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing demand as a result of better health care and advances in medicine which mean people, including those with complex health conditions, live longer;</li> <li>the impact on public spending caused by the recession;</li> </ul>	<p>There are around 246,994 people over the age of 65 living in Kent (taken from Mid-Year. Population Forecasts 2008) and it is estimated that the total number of over 65's will grow by 39.3 per cent by 2021 and that the total population of over 85's will rise by 100 per cent by 2026.</p>	Ensure that the LDF integrates key objectives of promoting social inclusion and independence for Kent's residents into its policies and recommendations. It should reflect the needs of disabled people and others with additional needs. The provision of affordable housing could help alleviate recruitment problems.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to promote better public health (this in turn reflects the requirements of the SEA Directive which refers explicitly to 'human health' as an issue for consideration) and social inclusion.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increased public expectation that services should meet needs based upon the individual, giving them choice and control;</li> <li>fewer young people entering the social care workforce and the current workforce is ageing; and</li> <li>a number of initiatives and policies launched by the government (see Appendix 1), setting out a national vision for social care in the future focusing on independence, personalisation and partnership working.</li> </ul>			
Kent County Council Framework for Regeneration	<p>'Unlocking Kent's Potential' is a review of the challenges and opportunities facing Kent. It sets out TDC's overarching assessment of the key opportunities and challenges facing Kent over the next ten years. The purpose of the document is to look forward to the future challenges and opportunities facing Kent in global and domestic contexts and to act as a statement of Kent County Councils commitment to tackling the big issues facing the area.</p> <p>5 Key challenges/ aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building a new relationship with Kent business</li> <li>2. Unlocking talent to support the Kent economy</li> <li>3. Embracing a growing and changing population</li> <li>4. Building homes and communities</li> <li>5. Delivering growth without transport gridlock</li> </ol> <p>The Framework for Regeneration also focuses on the opportunity to develop and promote Kent as a destination for UK and international visitors.</p>	A number of opportunities are identified within Kent's Framework for Regeneration. These include major opportunities to develop the economy of the area through: the development and build out of employment space at Ebbsfleet Valley and Kent Thameside, Ashford, Manston Dover and Sittingbourne; a sequence of transport investment to road and rail and public transport; and cultural regeneration investment in Margate, Folkestone and Canterbury.	The LDF should include policies to respond, where possible, to the key challenges identified in the Framework.	The SA objectives could include objectives related to the key challenges identified in the Framework for Regeneration. The baseline review monitoring should also incorporate indicators that will help to ensure the impact on developing Kent's economy is measured.
Kent Prospects: Economic Strategy for Kent 2009	<p>Kent Prospects provides the Partnership's framework for influencing, guiding and co-ordinating economic development and regeneration in the County. The 2007-2012 version takes forward the 20-year mosaic economy scenario and focuses on unlocking constraints and enabling economic development and regeneration opportunities.</p> <p>Kent Prospects contains several priorities which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility, infrastructure and connections;</li> <li>Increase accessibility and secure investment in infrastructure, roads and public transport;</li> <li>Develop ICT;</li> <li>Ensure Kent's environmental infrastructure meets growth and regeneration challenges;</li> <li>Growth and regeneration;</li> <li>Promote economic development and regeneration opportunities;</li> <li>Encourage rural enterprise, innovation and skills development;</li> </ul>	12 indicators	<p>LDF should seek to support initiatives to develop basic skills and IT skills in particular. Ensure a good supply housing and suitable employment sites.</p> <p>Promote high quality, sustainable design.</p>	12 indicators have been created to monitor performance – some of these may be suitable for SA indicators and monitoring.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote opportunities associated with the Olympics and other events;</li> <li>Enterprise and competitiveness Support innovation, skills and enterprise;</li> <li>Develop Kent's tourism product Promote innovation and expand Kent's knowledge base;</li> <li>Protect and improve the supply of business;</li> <li>sites and focus new investment on sustainable;</li> <li>strategic employment sites;</li> <li>Pathways to sustainable prosperity;</li> <li>Promote sustainable design consumption, resource efficiency and productivity; and</li> <li>Support development of sustainable enterprises.</li> </ul>			
Kent Health and Affordable Warmth Strategy Second Edition	<p>The first Kent Health and Affordable Warmth Strategy was launched in 2001 and set out a number of objectives to help the fuel poor in Kent move into affordable warmth. The second edition builds on these objectives. It defines a fuel poor household as one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income to heat the home to an adequate standard of warmth. There are around 12,500 of Kent residents that are fuel poor and in 2001-2002 there were 890 excess winter deaths in Kent including 60 in Sevenoaks. The most vulnerable group are the elderly with 93% of excess winter deaths occurring in the over 65s. The main cause of fuel poverty in the UK is a combination of poorly insulated homes, inefficient heating systems and low incomes.</p>	<p>Householders living in social sector properties will be helped by specific local authority home improvement programmes. Under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA), local authorities became Energy Conservation Authorities (ECAs) and were required to submit an annual energy conservation report to Government. This should assess the energy efficiency of all housing in the local authority area and identify appropriate energy conservation measures that are cost-effective and would result in significant improvements in energy efficiency. The Government introduced an obligation for ECAs to report on fuel poverty as part of the annual report. The Strategy is closely linked to the Kent Design Guide. Aim 3 Objective (f) states that Creative Environmental Networks will work with Kent Design to ensure that the Guide includes recommendations for new build housing to exceed existing building standards for thermal comfort.</p>	The LDF could promote sustainable design principles for new housing development particularly in relation to insulation and the efficiency of heating systems.	The issue of affordable warmth should be considered when undertaking the SA particularly in appraising policies on sustainable design principles.
Learning for life, improvement for all. Education Development Plan 2002 - 2007 (Year 2004-05 Update)	<p>"Learning for Life- Improvement for All" identifies that 'Education, skills and learning are the key to personal success and fulfilment and to the future prosperity and quality of life in Kent'. The commitments are:</p> <p>To attract, support and reward the very best teachers;</p> <p>To help all schools to improve performance but target those few which are not fully developing children's abilities;</p> <p>Early years provision is essential and to develop the social skills of children and give them the best start to education;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>To ensure that every child is supported to fulfil his or her potential;</p>	The development plan sets out priorities, criteria, targets and actions to meet the strategic themes.	The Local Plan should observe and comply with the strategy	Ensure the SA objectives are in-line and contribute towards the strategy



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	<p>To help schools to become centres for their communities; and</p> <p>To create responsive structures to tackle underachievement and extend the potential of all pupils.</p>			
Kent County Council Equality Strategy April 2007 – March 2010	<p>The Strategy sets out how TDC will promote equality and community cohesion and tackle unfair discrimination in Kent incorporating TDC's Disability, Gender and Race equality schemes. The strategy focuses primarily on five priority outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equal and inclusive services and information for all, regardless of age, disability, gender, faith, race or sexual orientation;</li> <li>• Creative opportunities for participation and involvement in service planning and decision-making;</li> <li>• Work with our partners to ensure the county's most vulnerable groups feel safe and free from harassment;</li> <li>• Enhance the quality of our intelligence and monitoring systems, to ensure we can target disadvantage in the county where action is most needed; and</li> <li>• Maintain our reputation as an excellent employer.</li> </ul>	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 LDF 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy Objectives and Policies;</li> <li>• Resource Management;</li> <li>• Partnerships;</li> <li>• Education and Engagement;</li> <li>• Waste Minimisation and Re-use;</li> <li>• Recycling and Composting;</li> <li>• Residual Waste Management Services;</li> <li>• Energy Recovery;</li> <li>• Disposal to Landfill; and</li> <li>• Waste transfer Facilities.</li> </ul>	No specific targets.	Waste management strategy to be incorporated into the waste policies of the Local Plan.	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.
Biodiversity Action for Kent's wildlife	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>To maintain and, where practicable, to enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</li> <li>• internationally and nationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</li> <li>• Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of Kent;</li> <li>• The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats, where this has diminished over 3 recent decades.</li> </ul>	Ensure Local Plan integrates the protection of biodiversity by conservation and enhancement of priority habitats and species.	The SA objectives should align with the Kent BAP and promote the conservation of protected habitats and species.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</li> <li>To identify priorities for habitat and species conservation in Kent and set realistic targets and timescales for these.</li> </ul>		
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.	<p>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;</p> <p>Achievement of basic skills and Level 2, 3 and 4 qualifications;</p> <p>93.6% of 16 year-olds achieving five or more GCSE A*-G) passes by summer 2003 (also PSA target); and</p> <p>65% of children looked after by KCC gaining at least one GCSE.</p>	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.
Local Enterprise Partnership Vision and Business Plan	<p>1: Secure the growth of the Thames Gateway:</p> <p>2: Promote investment in our coastal communities:</p> <p>3: Strengthen our rural economy:</p> <p>4: Strengthen the competitive advantage of strategic growth locations:</p>	<p>Within the next 20 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established and new businesses across the area will have created between 250,000 and</li> <li>300,000 new jobs. A further 760,000 people will live in the South East LEP area.</li> <li>The regeneration of the Thames Gateway itself will be largely complete. All our coastal and rural communities will aim to match the prosperity of our small cities and market towns.</li> <li>Formerly deprived areas will be making significant progress towards becoming thriving communities.</li> <li>GVA per head will exceed that for the south east as a whole; unemployment will be well below the average other prosperous European regions.</li> <li>Our workforce will be known for its 'can-do' and entrepreneurial attitude; offering skills and talents which compete with the best in Europe.</li> <li>Our universities will be global businesses in their own right, not only attracting high calibre 'learners' to the UK, but exporting intellectual excellence across the world.</li> <li>Every community across the LEP will be served by super-fast (100 mbps or greater) broadband networks.</li> </ul>	Consider how Local Plan Policies might contribute to LEP operating plan goals and objectives.	<p>The SA should ensure that the DPD and SPD promote the outcomes of the Strategy and incorporate Equality impact assessments as appropriate.</p> <p>Ensure SA Framework objectives are aligned to LEP objectives.</p>

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A steady flow of public and private investment in strategic infrastructure, including improvements in our road and rail networks and sea ports will ensure that businesses in the LEP benefit from even better connections to key global markets.</li> </ul>		
Vision for Kent 2012-2022	<p>The Vision for Kent is the community strategy for the county. It focuses on 8 key themes and objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>where a vibrant and successful economy and targeted regeneration are delivered and sustained;</li> <li>where learning is stimulated and supported for everyone - for life, for employment and for enjoyment;</li> <li>where people lead healthier lives and enjoy high quality services that meet their needs for health, care and wellbeing;</li> <li>where a high quality environment and countryside are protected and enhanced for current and future generations;</li> <li>where communities are stronger, safer and confident in the face of change;</li> <li>where residents and visitors enjoy life through an enhanced and accessible range of recreational, sporting, artistic, and cultural opportunities;</li> <li>where jobs and services are easily accessible for all sections of the community and congestion and pollution are reduced; and</li> <li>where housing needs are met and decent, high quality homes help create attractive, safe and friendly communities.</li> </ul> <p>It also highlights a number of strategic, long-term challenges that cut across many or all of these themes.</p>	No specific targets	<p>LDF Policies should support short and long term priorities and strategic objectives outlined in this community strategy.</p> <p>Many of the aims and objectives of the 'Vision' will be addressed and delivered through other district or county-wide strategies, including Thanet's Local Plan.</p>	The SA to reflect and support priorities. Useful for updating baseline data
Kent Environment Strategy March 2016	<p>The Kent Environment Strategy is a 5 year strategy organised into three themes based on 10 priorities representing the major challenges and opportunities for Kent over the next 10 to 20 years. Each theme has a 20-year vision, supported by high-level targets. The three themes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building the foundations for delivery</li> <li>2. Making best use of existing resources, avoiding or minimising negative impacts</li> <li>3. Toward a sustainable future</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce emissions across the county by 34% by 2020 from 2012 baseline</li> <li>More than 15% of energy generated in Kent will be from renewable sources by 2020 from a 2012 baseline</li> <li>Reduced water use from 160 to 140 litres per person per day</li> <li>Reduce the number of properties at risk from flooding</li> <li>28 Kent and Medway water bodies will be at good status by 2021</li> <li>A minimum of 65% of local wildlife sites will be in positive management and 95% of SSSIs will be in favourable recovery by 2020</li> <li>Status of bird and butterfly species in Kent and Medway are quantified</li> </ul>	Ensure Local Plan integrates the targets set from the Kent Environment Strategy and assimilates its priorities when producing the local plan.	The SA objectives could include an objective on considering each theme outlined in the Kent Environment Strategy.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed a natural capital assessment for Kent by 2017</li> <li>Heritage assets at risk quantified and identified</li> <li>Public sector services will have reviewed climate risk assessments and have developed actions as appropriate by 2018</li> <li>Emergency plans reviewed and guidance developed for key animal and plant health risks e.g. Ash Dieback</li> <li>Work to increase the number of jobs in the low carbon and environmental goods and services sector by 10% by 2020</li> <li>Support 500 businesses to increase resilience and build innovation in LCEGS by 2020</li> <li>Decrease the number of days of moderate or higher air pollution and the concentration of pollutants</li> <li>Work to reduce the noise exposure from road, rail and other transport</li> <li>Send no more than 5% waste to landfill by 2020</li> <li>Reduce household waste by 10% by 2020</li> </ul>		
Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-2030 July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguarded wharves and rail depots</li> <li>Safeguarding other mineral plant infrastructure</li> <li>Secondary and Recycled aggregates</li> <li>Waste reduction</li> <li>Safeguarding of existing waste management facilities</li> <li>Safeguarding mineral resources</li> <li>Safeguarding minerals management, transportation production and waste management facilities</li> <li>Prior extraction of minerals in advance of surface development</li> <li>Ancillary development</li> <li>Incidental minerals extraction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% refusal for applications with an objection from the County Council</li> <li>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) adopted by end of 2016</li> <li>100% of applications meeting all policy criteria granted planning permission.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should consider how the problems facing minerals and waste can be accomplished.	The SA framework should include objectives that align with the Kent Minerals and Waste Local plan.
Kent Country Parks Strategy 2017-2021, Consultation Draft June 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a network of high quality and biodiverse country parks</li> <li>Increase visitor numbers to the country parks particularly at off peak times and among under-represented groups</li> <li>Ensure the service is as financially self-sustaining as possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the biodiversity, heritage and landscape values of the sites are maintained or enhanced</li> <li>To support Kent's Environment Strategy</li> <li>To ensure work with nurseries, schools, colleges and adult education providers to provide opportunities to increase awareness, enjoyment and engagement with the environment</li> <li>To work with public health, clinical commission groups, and NHS providers to ensure the parks maximise their potential to improve health, wellbeing and quality of life</li> </ul>	The objectives and aims need to be addressed in the Local Plan for the provision of high quality Country Parks in Kent	The SA objectives should reflect the need to promote better public health derived from Country Parks and ensure quality and visitors to Country Parks are considered.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the parks are enjoyed by all sectors of the community, regardless of age, health, race, religion, disability or gender</li> <li>To increase visitor numbers outside of peak times</li> <li>To provide high quality volunteering opportunities</li> <li>To increase the percentage of the service's budget generated from income generation activities</li> <li>To ensure the portfolio of the country parks and countryside sites is managed to maximise the delivery of strategic aims.</li> </ul>		
South East Local Enterprise Partnership Business Plan 2011-2015	<p>Four strategic objectives and four enabling activities were agreed by the Board on 15th July 2011:</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Secure the growth of the Thames Gateway;</li> <li>ii. Promote investment in coastal communities;</li> <li>iii. Strengthen the rural economy; and</li> <li>iv. Strengthen the competitive advantage of strategic growth locations.</li> </ul> <p>Enabling activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strategic transport infrastructure;</li> <li>ii. Universal super-fast broadband;</li> <li>iii. Skills; and</li> <li>iv. New financial instruments.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific Targets: - but activity is concentrated on:</p> <p>1: Engaging businesses – setting an enterprise and growth agenda</p> <p>Accurately and effectively articulating the business perspective on growth (barriers and opportunities) is a critical role for the LEP.</p> <p>Business critical infrastructure</p> <p>Access to facilities and effective connectivity in every sense of the word is essential to business growth.</p> <p>Investment</p> <p>Whether supporting the availability of short-term cash flow or longer term investment directly in to business, securing more finance to Local Authorities</p> <p>4: Internationalisation &amp; commercialisation of the knowledge base. A characteristic of growing economies is the effective application of higher value skills and knowledge transfer to create wealth and commercial success. Innovation and commercialising intellectual property supports growth and creates value-added businesses: strong links between businesses and universities / colleges is just one element supporting this.</p>	Seek Opportunities in Local Plan to maximise deliverables of partnership.	SA framework indicators to be aligned with SELEP objectives.
Canterbury District Local Plan July 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen and broaden the local economy</li> <li>To provide sufficient housing to meet local housing need and support economic growth</li> <li>To protect the built and natural environment</li> <li>To develop sustainable communities, and seek to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided</li> <li>Protect sensitive landscape and wildlife areas, and other key environmental assets such as World Heritage Site, The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Conservation Areas.</li> <li>Support the growth of the Universities and Colleges.</li> </ul>	<p>The Canterbury District Local Plan targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines on land allocation of development requirements between 2011-2031 for Housing, Employment land, and retail.</li> <li>30% affordable housing on all residential developments consisting of 11 or more units.</li> <li>Continuing the momentum of developing Canterbury as a 'Knowledge City' in terms of its education sector and private sector based businesses.</li> <li>Ensure air quality within the District remains at an acceptable limit.</li> <li>Raising the quality of life of the district's residents and visitors.</li> <li>Provide transport that properly regards people with disabilities and does not limit their travel options.</li> </ul>	Ensure Local Plan integrates key objectives and remains consistent and in line with the Canterbury District Local Plan.	Ensure objectives are aligned with SA and considers the targets outlined in the Canterbury District Local Plan.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
East Kent Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Report (2007-2012) July 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of available pitches for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</li> <li>• Examine the communication between County Council Gypsy and Traveller Unit and agencies.</li> <li>• To appoint a Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer in Canterbury.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 more pitches required throughout Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet by 2017</li> <li>• Incorporate the accommodation of travelling showpeople in the provision of pitches and communication channels.</li> </ul>	Ensure Local Plan integrates the requirement for more pitches and the need for coherent communication channels.	The SA framework should include objectives that seek to accommodate Gypsy and Travellers.
<b>Sub County</b>				
The 2009 East Kent Sustainable Community Strategy'	<p>Provides an integrated approach to making region more sustainable.</p> <p>All local authorities have a duty to work with other organisations to produce a sustainable community strategy. This is a document which shows how organisations will work together to improve their area and safeguard its future. This document sets out the clear, long-term vision for East Kent, covering the districts of Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet. The following are aims and act as work themes</p> <p>Educational excellence that supports ambition, achievement and skills, for the workplace and beyond;</p> <p>Economic enterprise that is confident, resilient and with the support of local higher and further education institutions, innovative enough to seize opportunities presented by new markets and emerging technology;</p> <p>Fairer, stronger and healthier communities in resurgent coastal towns, enjoying high quality homes and an enviable quality of life;</p> <p>A high quality, integrated transport network, with reduced congestion and pollution, offering a wide choice of accessible transport for all sections of the community;</p> <p>A distinctive profile as a visitor destination, with a wealth of cultural treasures, sustaining a thriving tourist economy;</p> <p>The priceless asset of its unique natural environment; and</p> <p>A commitment to protect it for future generations.</p>		Local plan should consider wider East Kent context and the integrated approach to issues and cross boundary issues highlighted by this strategy.	The SA should ensure that the Local Plan promotes the outcomes of the Strategy and incorporate Equality impact assessments as appropriate.
East Kent Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013	<p>The strategy outlines 7 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise housing options and choice for customers;</li> <li>• Prevent rough sleeping;</li> <li>• Promote sustainable private sector accommodation;</li> <li>• Help homeless households to secure and retain good quality accommodation;</li> <li>• Reduce the use of temporary accommodation;</li> <li>• Tackle youth homelessness; and</li> </ul>	<p>A series of detailed objectives have been developed to meet each of the key priorities.</p> <p>The strategy helps support the South East Regional Housing Strategy priority to prevent homelessness and specifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the supply of new affordable housing;</li> <li>• Housing-related support to enable vulnerable households to maintain tenancies; and</li> <li>• Better use of existing accommodation in both public and private sectors.</li> </ul>	Ensure policies address and support the reduction and prevention of homelessness and meet regional and local priorities.	SA to include indicators on the impact DPD and SPD could have on preventing homelessness.



PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor performance and develop best practice in homelessness.</li> </ul>			
East Kent Local Investment Plan	<p>The HCA priorities for the South East are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unlock surplus public sector land and brownfield sites for housing developments;</li> <li>Regenerate town and city centres;</li> <li>Deliver new and affordable homes in award winning developments;</li> <li>Work with public sector partners to deliver new infrastructure;</li> <li>Partner with developers, registered social landlords and local authorities to assist in comprehensive estate development; and</li> <li>Establish a strong investment programme which will support existing quality.</li> </ul>	<p>Additionally, there are a number of strategic priorities. Of specific relevance to Thanet DC include:</p> <p>1. Manston and Central Thanet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kent International Airport</li> <li>Parkway Station to link to HS1</li> <li>Manston Business Park</li> <li>Eurokent Business Park</li> <li>Westwood Housing</li> <li>Highway improvements</li> </ul> <p>4. Margate and Cliftonville Housing Intervention and Regeneration Programme</p> <p>This programme involves major interventions and comprises a number of initiatives aimed at rebalancing the failed housing market.</p>	Local Plan can contribute to a number of the key objectives, priorities and targets through delivering development and regeneration in the district and allowing for growth. Policies should be consistent with HCA Projects identified for the district.	Ensure SA objectives comply with aims of Plan
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.	Maintain and improve river quality and water resources. Improve and protect the natural environment (including biodiversity).	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.
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	<p>Details priorities for the area in terms of development and tackling deprivation. Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prosperous inclusive community;</li> <li>Quality Places;</li> <li>Positive cultural identity;</li> <li>Competitive and diverse economy;</li> </ul>	No specific targets.	Support the objectives and priorities of the Partnership.	The SA to reflect and support priorities.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful and aspirational workforce;</li> <li>• Secure quality investments;</li> <li>• Fully integrated transport;</li> <li>• Quality environment; and</li> <li>• Communications</li> </ul>			
<b>Local</b>				
Thanet Council's Corporate Plan 2015-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Thanet to be a clean and welcoming place, encouraging residents and visitors to take pride in its environment.</li> <li>• To introduce a balanced approach of education and enforcement to ensure our district is respected and enjoyed by all.</li> <li>• Recycling to be at the heart of the collection services and develop new recycling and waste solutions for our towns and villages.</li> <li>• Continue to develop strategic partnerships to improve the health and wellbeing of our residents.</li> <li>• Ensure that we have the right housing provision for those most in need of our help.</li> <li>• Work with partners in education and industry to support young people in developing the skills they need to be a part of a highly skilled workforce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting resources to deliver the right services, in the right way, to improve customer experience, whether delivered directly, in partnership or commissioned externally</li> <li>• Ensuring that we operate in an open, honest and accountable manner – expecting the same standards of partners and stakeholders</li> <li>• Delivering services in the most cost effective way</li> <li>• Ensuring achievement of stable and sustainable budget, capable of withstanding economic pressures</li> <li>• Recruiting and retaining skilled, committed and motivated people</li> <li>• Setting high performance standards and actively supporting staff to reach them</li> <li>• Being forward thinking, innovative employer, encouraging new ways of working</li> <li>• Listening to the needs of the community and using this information to continue improving our services</li> <li>• Providing clear, meaningful and timely communications</li> <li>• Keeping residents and stakeholders informed about plans and work programmes in a way which is easy to access and understand.</li> </ul>	Ensure Local Plan Policies consider and contribute to objectives of Corporate plan, economic Growth and social wellbeing.	SA Objectives to include economy related objectives and indicators.
Economic Growth Strategy for Thanet November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with businesses, schools and FE/HE providers to improve workforce skills</li> <li>• Developing and implementing measures to support new and small businesses in the District, particularly the provision of managed workspace and focused business support</li> <li>• Ensuring major employment sites in Thanet are managed and promoted effectively</li> <li>• Working with local partners to ensure that the visitor economy continues to evolve, reflecting fast-changing patterns of demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For skills levels in Thanet to be on par with Kent as a whole</li> <li>• To increase GVA per job by 3.5% per annum by 2031</li> </ul>	The themes of the Economic Growth Strategy for Thanet should be carried forward into the Local Plan, with particular consideration to the high targets.	The SA framework should include objectives relating to the enhancement of workforce skills and the increased of GVA per job.
Thanet District Council Transport plan 2005-2011	<p>Key Strategic Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining and improving community safety;</li> <li>• Improving health and social welfare;</li> <li>• Rejuvenating the city's economy;</li> </ul>	Detailed objectives, baselines and actions are provided in this strategy, covering the key strategic themes indicated.	Ensure that Local Plan aligns with transport plan.	The SA should inform the evolving objectives of the transport plan.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting and enhancing the environment;</li> <li>Enhancing image and raising aspirations;</li> <li>Creating a learning city;</li> <li>Reinvigorating the housing market; and</li> <li>Improving transport.</li> </ul>			Must also consider the targets and objectives set in subsequent documents and policies.
Thanet District Adopted Local Plan 2006	<p>The Local Plan identifies the issues and opportunities that are arising in the area and sets out TDC's views on how they would like to see the area develop over a period of time covering the key areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Development &amp; Regeneration;</li> <li>Housing;</li> <li>Town Centres &amp; Retailing;</li> <li>Transportation;</li> <li>Design;</li> <li>Heritage;</li> <li>Tourism;</li> <li>Sport &amp; Recreation;</li> <li>Countryside &amp; Coast;</li> <li>Rural Settlements;</li> <li>Nature Conservation;</li> <li>Environmental Protection; and</li> <li>Community Facilities.</li> </ul> <p>The four main development proposals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued emphasis on employment development;</li> <li>The development of a new town centre at Westwood;</li> <li>The development of additional housing in the Westwood area; and</li> <li>The promotion of mixed-use developments.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>A reduction in unemployment in Thanet to that of the corresponding Kent average, during the Plan Period;</li> <li>An increase in average wages in Thanet to that of the Kent average by 2011;</li> <li>An increase in GDP in Thanet to match the Kent average GDP, during the Plan Period; and</li> <li>A reduction in the percentage of retail expenditure by Thanet residents outside the District to 25% of the gross retail expenditure by 2011.</li> </ul>	Ensure that Local Plan support achieving the key targets as well as targets identified in the key themes.	<p>The SA should inform the evolving objectives of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Key local context.</p>
Shoreline Management Plan (1st review 2006)	<p>The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. The objectives of the SMP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To define, in general terms, the flooding and erosion risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment within the SMP area over the next century;</li> <li>To identify the preferred policies for managing those risks;</li> <li>To identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies;</li> <li>To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies;</li> </ul>			

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To inform planners, developers and others of the risks identified within the SMP and preferred SMP policies when considering future development of the shoreline and land use changes;</li> <li>To comply with international and national nature conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations; and,</li> <li>To highlight areas where knowledge gaps exist.</li> </ul> <p>To provide an action plan to facilitate implementation of the SMP policies and monitor progress.</p>			
Thanet District Council Housing Strategy 2012-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver a range of homes to meet the local housing need which residents can afford</li> <li>Make better use of existing housing stock across all tenures and improve housing conditions</li> <li>Enable vulnerable people access to good quality housing and to live independently</li> <li>Provide an accessible housing options service for Thanet residents</li> <li>Deliver housing in support of our regeneration and economic development objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver 280 new affordable homes for rent and low cost home ownership by 2016</li> <li>Bring 290 empty homes back into use</li> <li>Review the provision of accommodation for vulnerable groups in the district in conjunction with our statutory partners and stakeholders</li> <li>Allocate social homes to those in most housing need</li> <li>Prevent and reduce homelessness</li> <li>Reduce the use of temporary accommodation</li> <li>Ensure the housing objectives link in with the wider strategic objectives for regeneration and economic development</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should consider the development of affordable homes and the improvement of housing conditions in Thanet.	The SA framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.
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 Local Plan 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	<p>Following a review of the annual Crime and Disorder Audit the strategy priorities action for 4 keys themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing crime;</li> <li>Felling safe and being safe;</li> <li>Tackling anti-social behaviour; and</li> <li>Address substance misuse.</li> </ul>	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 Local Plan supports the themes and actions of the strategy.	Reflect objectives in the SA Framework.
Thanet District Council Policy on Flood and Coastal Defence	<p>Policy prepared to provide a public statement of TDC's approach to flood and coastal defiance in its areas. Key Objectives in line with government policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage the provision of adequate and cost effective flood warning systems;</li> <li>To encourage the provision of adequate, economically, technically and environmentally sounds and sustainable flood and coastal defence measures; and</li> <li>To discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion.</li> </ul>	Supports and reviews TDCs ability to deliver the government's policy aims and objectives.	Ensure that Local Plan support the objectives on the governmental and local strategy.	Ensure SA framework is aligned with the objectives on the governmental and local strategy.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the appropriate infrastructure is provided and maintained to enable those wishing to walk to do so safely and conveniently;</li> <li>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</li> <li>To identify priorities form implementing a planned programme of high quality walking routes in Thanet.</li> </ul>	Strategy supports local transport and county transport plans. Specific targets provided across key themes.	Need to compile with strategy so as to meet targets provided.	Ensure that the SA supports 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliability;</li> <li>Information;</li> <li>Accessibility;</li> <li>Community Transport;</li> <li>The Rural Perspective;</li> <li>Inter-Modal Issues;</li> <li>School Travel;</li> <li>Company/Green Travel Plans; and</li> <li>Reducing The Need To Travel.</li> </ul>	Strategy supports local transport and county transport plans. Specific targets provided across key themes.	Need to comply with strategy so as to meet targets provided.	Consider transport objectives within 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"> <li>The economy;</li> <li>Lifelong learning;</li> <li>A safer community;</li> <li>The environment and housing;</li> <li>An inclusive community; and</li> <li>Health and lifestyle.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>A prosperous, thriving economy with job and training opportunities for all who want them.</li> <li>A safe community where people feel confident and able to take part in community life, social and recreational activities.</li> <li>Homes for all who need them</li> <li>Clean, safe streets and quality public spaces in an environment that we can all be proud of.</li> <li>Opportunities, facilities and activities for young people.</li> </ul> <p>Action plans were developed along these priorities.</p>	Ensure that Local Plan policies support the priorities and action plans identified in the Strategy.	SA Framework to be aligned with strategy priorities.
Thanet Neighbourhood Planning	<p>Local community influence on local developments under the Localism Act 2011, which produces Neighbourhood Plans for local areas.</p> <p>The key aim is to guide the future development and growth of an area through planning policies and proposals. In Thanet District Council, there are six neighbourhood plans including:</p>	Integrated community engagement within planning policy and Local Plan. To increase local community responses and increase engagement on development projects.	Ensure consideration of neighbourhood policies and alignment with Local Plan.	Ensure local community engagement and neighbourhood plans are considered in the SA.

PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Birchington</li> <li>Broadstairs and St Peters</li> <li>Cliffsend</li> <li>Margate</li> <li>Ramsgate</li> <li>Westgate-on-sea</li> </ul>			
Herne Bay Area Action Plan April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To deliver the redevelopment of Key Opportunity Sites as catalysts for the regeneration of Herne Bay</li> <li>To create a thriving and commercially successful town centre for the benefit of the town's residents and visitors</li> <li>To provide improved recreational, leisure and community facilities in the town centre for residents and visitors.</li> <li>To enhance Herne Bay's Conservation Area and streetscapes through design and comprehensive high-quality public realm improvements</li> <li>To create an attractive sense of place with clear pedestrian and cycle routes linking the seafront shopping streets and park</li> <li>To complete the national cycle route that runs along the town's seafront and an extension of the High School</li> <li>To revive the town's Memorial Park with an attractive range of facilities and high-quality landscaping</li> <li>To protect current overall levels of weekday parking facilities, to investigate increasing parking availability on Saturdays and to improve vehicular movement through the town</li> <li>To improve the vibrancy and attractiveness of Herne Bay as a seaside tourist destination, including the delivery of a revived and thriving pier</li> <li>To protect the integrity of nearby European designated offshore marine sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To appoint a development partner for the Central Development Area, Beach Street and Bus Depot and for planning approvals to be secured</li> <li>Planning approvals for a range of new retail and commercial units within the town centre to be completed</li> <li>Planning approval for expansion of Herons Leisure Centre to be completed</li> <li>Delivery of new co-ordinated high quality street furniture, surface materials and additional tree planting</li> <li>Implementation of planning conditions for appropriate alterations and improvements to the built fabric of the town centre</li> <li>Provision of additional cycling routes</li> <li>Improvements to pedestrian routes including surface treatments and signage</li> <li>Completion of national cycle route along the seafront</li> <li>Completion of cycle route from the seafront to Herne Bay High School</li> <li>Delivery of additional facilities and improvements to the landscape of the park</li> <li>Relocation of the Kings Road market to an on-street location</li> <li>Production of initial scoping study of potential for linked developments, facilities and attractions along Herne Bay seafront</li> <li>Production of report of potential new leisure uses for the Pier</li> <li>Delivery of additional activities, linked developments, facilities and attractions along the seafront including the Pier</li> <li>Protection of protected marine environments</li> <li>Regular condition assessments of wildlife sites, bird habitats and inter-tidal conditions</li> </ul>	Ensure that Local Plan aligns with Herne Bay Area Action Plan	The SA should consider the objectives and targets set by the Herne Bay Area Action Plan



PPP	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
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"><li>• Hold the line;</li><li>• Advance the line;</li><li>• Managed retreat; and</li><li>• No active intervention.</li></ul>	Management policy for individual coastal reaches.	Support the individual policies as appropriate.	Must afford coastal protection in line with SMP.
Pegwell Bay to Kingsdown Coastal Flood Risk Management Strategy (2007)	Details the management plans for flood risk management by through the consideration of strategic options for nine coastal reaches.	Strategic management options provided for individual coastal reaches.	Support the individual policies as appropriate.	Must afford coastal protection in line with the strategy.



## Appendix C

### Biodiversity and Cultural Assets



## C1 Thanet Designated Areas

### C1.1 Ramsar Sites

- Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay

### C1.2 Special Protected Areas

- Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay

### C1.3 Special Areas of Conservation

- Sandwich bay
- Thanet Coast

### C1.4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

- Thanet Coast
- Sandwich bay to Hacklinge Marshes

### C1.5 Local Wildlife Sites

- Monkton Chalk Pit
- St Peter’s Churchyard, Broadstairs
- Golf Course Roughs, Kingsgate
- Woods and Grassland, Minster Marshes
- Ash Level and Richborough Pasture
- St Nicholas Wade Churchyard
- St Mary Magdalene Churchyard
- Ramsgate Cemetery
- Cliftonville Grasslands

### C1.6 Habitat Action Plans

- The Kent BAP has developed the HAPs for the following;

Group	Habitat
Broad Habitats	Acid grasslands
Broad Habitats	Rivers and streams
Broad Habitats	Standing open water and canals
Local habitat	Heathland & Mire
Local habitat	Hedgerows
Local habitat	Intertidal Mud & Sand
Local habitat	Lowland Farmland
Local habitat	Marine Habitats
Local habitat	Neutral & Marshy Grassland
Local habitat	Old Orchards
Local habitat	Urban Habitats
Local habitat	Woodland & Scrub
Priority Habitats	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
Priority Habitats	Coastal saltmarsh
Priority Habitats	Coastal sand dunes
Priority Habitats	Coastal vegetated shingle
Priority Habitats	Lowland calcareous grassland
Priority Habitats	Lowland wood-pasture and parkland
Priority Habitats	Maritime cliff and slopes
Priority Habitats	Reedbeds

### C1.7 Species Action Plans

The Kent BAP has developed the SAPs for the following;

Group	Species
Amphibians	Great Crested Newt ( <i>Triturus cristatus</i> )
Butterflies	Pearl-bordered Fritillary ( <i>Boloria euphrosyne</i> )
Butterflies	Silver-Spotted Skipper ( <i>Hesperia comma</i> )
Butterflies	Heath Fritillary ( <i>Mellicta athalia</i> )
Crustaceans	Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> )
Fish	Allis Shad ( <i>Alosa alosa</i> )
Fish	Twaite Shad ( <i>Alosa fallax</i> )
Local species	Eptesicus serotinus (Serotine bat)
Local species	Luscinia megarhynchos (nightingale)

Group	Species
Local species	Ophrys fuciflora (late spider orchid)
Mammals	Water Vole (Arvicola terrestris)
Mammals	Otter (Lutra lutra)
Mammals	Dormouse (Muscardinus avellanarius)
Vascular plants	Early Gentian (Gentianella anglica)

### C1.8 Regionally Important Geomorphological/Geological Sites

- Monkton Chalkpit Nature Reserve
- St Peter Quarry
- Pegwell Bay infilled dry valley

### C1.9 Registered Parks and Gardens

- Albion Place Gardens

### C1.10 Scheduled Monuments

- Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Ozengall Grange
- Enclosure and ring ditches 200yds east north east of Minster Laundry
- Quex Park Settlements
- Anglo-Saxon cemetery and associated remains at Monkton, 550m north of Walters Hall Farm
- Double ring ditch and two enclosures 400yds north west of Danes Court
- Settlement one mile east of village
- Monastic Grange and pre-conquest nunnery at Minster Abbey
- Dent-De-lion Medieval Gatehouse
- Group of ring ditches 400yds north west of Great Brooks End Farm
- Salmestone Grange
- Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Parish Church of St Giles and associated remains immediately east of Sarre Mill
- Monastic Grange and pre conquest Nunnery at Minster Abbey
- Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Dane Valley Road
- Ring ditches and enclosure 500yds east south east of College Farm

### C1.11 Conservation Areas

- Acol
- Birchington

- Broadstairs
- Dalby Square
- Ethelbert Road & Athelstan Road
- Kingsgate
- Margate
- Margate Seafront
- Minster
- Monkton
- Northdown
- Pegwell
- Ramsgate
- Ramsgate, Royal Esplanade
- Ramsgate Montefiore
- Reading StreetSt Nicholas at Wade



## Appendix D

### Sustainability Appraisal Framework



## D1 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
Social		
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply an appropriate quantity of housing to satisfy demand?</li> <li>Supply an appropriate mix of types and tenures of properties in relation to the respective levels of demand?</li> <li>Supply 30% of new homes as affordable homes?</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of unfit and derelict dwellings within the housing stock?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Net additional dwellings for the current year</li> <li>Net additional dwellings over previous 5 year period or since the start of the relevant plan period, whichever is longer</li> <li>Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan period or over a ten year period, whichever is longer</li> <li>Annual net dwelling requirement</li> <li>Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performance.</li> <li>Number of affordable housing completions.</li> <li>% of new housing sites over 15 units net or 0.5 hectares where provision is made for an element of affordable housing.</li> <li>Average property price compared to average earnings.</li> <li>Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings.</li> </ul>
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure people are adequately served by key healthcare facilities, regardless of socio-economic status?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide.</li> <li>Infant mortality rates</li> <li>Conceptions among girls under 18</li> <li>Life expectancy</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve educational levels of the population of working age?</li> <li>Improve access to educational facilities for vulnerable and welfare dependant workers?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs, A *-C or NVQ equivalent)</li> <li>% of population of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent.</li> <li>Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills.</li> <li>Access to education facilities.</li> </ul>
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crime?</li> <li>Reduce public perceptions and fear of crime?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Levels of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes.</li> <li>Fear of crime.</li> </ul>
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the proportion of people living in deprived areas.</li> <li>Ensure new residential development is within a reasonable travel distance from key facilities.</li> <li>Ensure existing residences are adequately served by key facilities.</li> <li>Ensure vulnerable people within the community are adequately served by key facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households.</li> <li>% of population of working age who are claiming key benefits</li> <li>Percentage of households in fuel poverty.</li> <li>Proportion of population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country.</li> <li>Household income in rural areas.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Access to key facilities by lower socio economic groups.</li> </ul>
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Result in communities where residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live?</li> <li>Result in harmonious and mixed communities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.</li> <li>% of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>		
7. 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.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase levels of employment in the population of working age?</li> <li>Reduce the proportion of people on unemployment benefits?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of people of working age in employment</li> <li>Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year</li> <li>% increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area</li> <li>Percentage change in workplace-based employment</li> </ul>
8. 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.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the GVA per capita of the district's population?</li> <li>Encourage sustainable development of key sites across the district likely to stimulate economic growth?</li> <li>Encourage sustainable development of key services and facilities across the district likely to stimulate economic growth? Deliver industrial and employment development in regeneration areas?</li> <li>Deliver industrial and employment development that reduces unemployment in deprived areas?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GVA per capita</li> <li>Development of key sites to stimulate economic growth across the district.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment</li> <li>Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year</li> <li>Proportion of young people (18-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full-time education or employment</li> <li>Percentage increase or decrease in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas</li> </ul>
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage development that will boost the tourism sector?</li> <li>Protect and enhance natural, semi-natural and built assets that support the tourist economy?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector</li> <li>Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend</li> <li>How to measure the protection of assets that support the tourist economy?</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental</b>		
10. 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.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage locating development on previously developed land, avoiding Greenfield sites?</li> <li>Encourage an appropriate density and mix of development that reflects the needs of the population?</li> <li>Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land and properties, returning them to appropriate uses?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land.</li> <li>Development on previously developed land.</li> <li>% 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.</li> <li>Net densities achieved on completed housing sites over 10 units.</li> <li>Empty properties brought back into use.</li> <li>Derelict land brought back into reuse</li> <li>Number of hectares of open countryside lost to irreversible development.</li> <li>Number of departures from policy safe guarding green wedges.</li> <li>Number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land lost to irreversible development during plan period.</li> </ul>
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote development in sustainable locations that limits the need to travel to key facilities and services?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve landscape quality and the character of open spaces and the public realm?</li> <li>Protect and/or enhance the character and appearance of the District's townscape and countryside?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land covered by management schemes</li> <li>Access to and the use of the countryside</li> <li>Empty properties brought back into use.</li> <li>Derelict land brought back into reuse</li> </ul>
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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?</li> <li>Ensure that development is sensitive towards the local environment?</li> <li>Support the restoration and re-use of existing buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay</li> </ul>
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage improvement in air quality within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Days when air pollution is moderate or high</li> </ul>
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve public transport links to key facilities for existing development?</li> <li>Ensure new development is appropriately serviced by public transport to enable access to key facilities?</li> <li>Promote a sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private vehicles?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Average daily motor vehicle flows.</li> <li>Proportion of travel by mode.</li> </ul>
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve transport links to key facilities within the district?</li> <li>Reduce reliance on private vehicles</li> <li>Support the development of key transport links between Thanet and the wider south East?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average daily motor vehicle flows.</li> <li>Proportion of travel by mode.</li> </ul>
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote adherence to movement up the waste hierarchy?</li> <li>Promote reduced household waste generation rates?</li> <li>Promote increased waste recovery and recycling?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote a proactive reduction in the volume of greenhouse gas emissions released by development across the District?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management.</li> <li>Energy use per m2</li> </ul>
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with the NPPF.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk?</li> <li>Reduce areas available for flood storage?</li> <li>Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk?</li> <li>Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to run-off?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds.</li> <li>Properties at risk from flooding.</li> <li>New development with sustainable drainage installed</li> </ul>

Objective Number / Thanet District SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure development is appropriately future proof to accommodate future levels of flood risk?</li> </ul>	
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide opportunities to develop or enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites?</li> <li>Avoid destruction of important habitats or unique geological features?</li> <li>Avoid damage to designated wildlife and geological sites, protected species and their habitats?</li> <li>Support key objectives of the biodiversity action plan (BAP)?</li> <li>Support existing and /or contribute towards the creation of multifunctional green infrastructure?</li> <li>Support existing and/or create new green networks?</li> <li>Support the delivery of ecosystem services?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population of wild birds.</li> <li>Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</li> <li>Extent and condition of key habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans have been established.</li> <li>Extent of ancient woodlands</li> <li>Achievement on BAP targets</li> <li>Loss of BAP or protected habitat as a result of new development.</li> <li>Area designated as SNCI and Local Nature Reserve</li> <li>Changes in populations of BAP species</li> <li>Changes in the area of BAP habitats</li> <li>% of greenspace gain in new developments</li> </ul>
21. To protect and improve the quality and quantity of ground, fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage Compliance with WFD?</li> <li>Encourage compliance with the EC Bathing Waters Directive?</li> <li>Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution?</li> <li>Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than is available to maintain a healthy environment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers of Good or Fair chemical and biological water quality / Compliance with Water Framework Directive</li> <li>Compliance with EC Bathing Waters Directive</li> <li>Incidents of major and significant water pollution</li> </ul>
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainability principles in the design, procurement, and operation of development?</li> <li>Encourage developers and operators in the District to 'green' their business operations and supply chains?</li> <li>Reduce the consumption rates of raw materials through strong sustainability policies?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting former Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 mandatory requirement for ENE01</li> <li>Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard</li> <li>Ecological footprint for the District</li> </ul>
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency?</li> <li>Encourage the development of renewable energy facilities within the District?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy use per m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources</li> </ul>



## Appendix E

### Policy Appraisal Matrices



## Policy 1: Policy SP01 – Implementation

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> The proposed policy would help encourage a mixture of housing to reflect varying demands. By encouraging inward investment in residential schemes across the district, and seeking cooperation between the applicant and Thanet Council; higher levels of approvals should be attained in comparison to if the developers worked in isolation. This would help deliver choice within the residential market, which would help deliver affordable housing in the district.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Given that future development plans are not known it is not possible to assess the impact of a no policy option.	NA	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> A collaborative approach between the developer and Thanet Council would ensure that sustainability is incorporated into the scheme. This would ensure that developments allow local residents the access to facilities and services and as such would help enhance the provisions and access to healthcare.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local services. As such the developments could create excessive demand on facilities and services. However, given that future development plans are not known it is not possible to fully state that it would occur and as such the negative impacts are questionable.	NA	-
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> A collaborative approach between the developer and Thanet Council would ensure that sustainability is incorporated into the scheme to the highest standard. This would ensure that proposals assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential. A collaborative approach would ensure schemes are designed to have good access to education and services, consider education requirements and promote and support new educational facilities. Therefore, when assessed against the likely magnitude of effects from policy adoption would be significant positive.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local services. As such the developments could create excessive demand on facilities and services such as schools and thus reduce the quality of the service that is being provided. However, given that future development plans are not known it is not possible to fully state that it would occur and as such the negative impacts are questionable.	NA	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between the applicant and Thanet Council will ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach will ensure schemes design out crime by delivering high quality development, seek to improve access to green space and sports provision and deliver mixed housing sites including affordable housing. Therefore, when the likely magnitude of effects from policy adoption would be significant positive.	<b>Unknown ?</b> As the details of new developments are not currently known it is not possible to assess the impacts of a no policy option.	NA	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between the applicant and Thanet Council would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. This would ensure that all sections of the community have access to services, facilities,	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration of the impacts upon the local population. As such by allowing uncontrolled developments, overcrowding and population rises could lead to a rise in	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	opportunities and provide travel choice. By allowing such provisions the SA objective and criteria will be met in a significantly positive manner.	deprivation as facilities and services would be unable to cope with the excess demand.		
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. Policy adoption would directly seek to establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit. The impacts would be significant and positive through meeting the requirements of the SA objective.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> The proposed policy underlines Thanet's commitment to pursuing a positive approach in favour of development. Proposals that secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area would therefore be approved wherever possible. This would aid job growth within the district as the policy commits applicants to adhere with the NPPF's definition of sustainable development wherever possible. This would include applications which propose the creation of new jobs within the district, and those proposals that would reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration of the impacts upon the local population. As such by allowing uncontrolled developments new developments could increase the competition for jobs and as such not allow all sectors of the community to have access to employment opportunities.	NA	-
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> The proposed policy underlines Thanet Council's commitment to pursuing a positive approach in favour of development. This is in line with the requirements contained within the National Planning Policy Framework. A positive approach to development and a commitment by TDC to work with the development applicant would aid economic growth within the district and thus become more attractive to investors. This would directly promote economic growth and regeneration within the district and with the increased attractiveness to investors, it would also help create job growth.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo in relation to economic growth.	NA	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Through the proposed policy proposals that secure development which improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area would be approved if appropriate. This therefore has the potential to create wealth in the District as the policy signals that Thanet Council would engage positively with all planning applications to make the area attractive which would help promote the tourist industry by assisting natural, semi-natural and street scene opportunities. Such protection would prevent the damaging of assets that attract visitors both in the long term and short term.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> A no policy option could allow developments to sprawl across natural assets and reduce their economic tourist value. However, existing legislation protects natural environments (such as SSSI and SPA) so it is unlikely that a no policy option would create a decline and thus would more likely yield neutral effects.	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help prioritise development on brownfield sites and seek to avoid development versatile greenfield or agricultural land. The approach would ensure land is used efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not possible to say if a no policy choice would restrict the objective. No information is known to compare land prices between greenfield and urban spaces, whilst the details of future developments is not known yet either.	NA	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help prioritise development in a sustainable manner placing it at the core of all plans and developments for the Thanet district. Access to facilities services and also housing demand would be met whilst considering the social, environmental and economic impacts to create a sustainable agenda.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Adoption of no policy will not yield any positive or negative effects, as the status quo ensues.	NA	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help conserve and enhance the distinctive landscape and townscape environment. Such an approach would also enhance and promote the use of public spaces and preserve the countryside by encouraging redevelopment of urbanised sites.	<b>Unknown?</b> By not adopting the policy it is unknown the character and quality of the local spaces would decline. It could be conceivable that the areas in question sustain their integrity. Yet similarly without protection decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	NA	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of both the built environment and areas of archaeological importance, by delivering high quality development, whilst enhancing existing and creating new beneficial areas to public realm to preserve the district's historic and architectural assets.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Existing national legislation and directive protect features of the historic and archaeological importance (e.g. listed buildings). Thus a no policy selection would still offer protection to the objective.	NA	-
14. To improve air quality in the District's Air Quality Management Areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> A collaborative approach that incorporated the NPPF would seek opportunities for proposals to improve air quality in AQMAs, focus development away from existing AQMAs when appropriate and contribute towards a net reduction in GHG emissions.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act)	NA	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities,	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. This would ensure that all sections of the community have access to services, and opportunities that provide travel choice. This would reduce the reliance upon the private car, by helping to promote sustainable modes of transport. The likely magnitude of effects from policy adoption would be significant positive.	the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.		
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent region and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Whilst policy adoption provides guidance for the enhancement of transport links to reduce the reliance upon private vehicles, there is no local specificity in relation to the wider Kent regions. As such the objective is met in a neutral capacity due to its specific local context.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices. This approach would help reduce the use of raw materials and promote sustainable waste management practices.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration of the impacts upon the local services and infrastructure. As such waste management facilities could end up exceeding capacity and not functioning at their optimal level. However, given that existing documentation and waste management strategies are in place the effects are likely to be minor as current practices could potentially cope with the added effects of new developments.	NA	-
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> A collaborative approach would help ensure development is adapted or can be adapted to future climatic conditions, by ensuring sustainable development. A collaborative approach to developing proposals would help provide solutions to ensure that the existing built and natural environment is not more vulnerable to future climatic conditions.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not possible to say if a no policy choice would restrict the objective as the details of future developments are not known.	NA	-
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with PPS25.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> A collaborative approach that incorporated the NPPF would seek opportunities for proposals to enhance protection of natural assets which would allow coastal features to be protected and allow them to be further managed.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Existing national legislation and directive protect features of the coast. Thus a no policy selection would still offer protection to the objective.	NA	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> The proposed policy would help ensure the conservation and enhancement of the district's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure. The commitment within this option to work proactively with applicants to find solutions to secure developments planning permissions would improve environmental conditions would ensure that designated sites are protected or enhanced, that proposals contribute to greater connectivity in the biodiversity network, that biodiversity is enhanced	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The no policy option is unlikely to affect the biodiversity either way. Current legislation and directives already manages natural assets and sensitive areas and as such the addition of a new policy would only strengthen existing practices.	NA	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	and protected in the district and provide opportunities to enhance or create new features.			
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between the applicant and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help ensure the conservation and enhancement of the fluvial and coastal sites including those of European designation.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The no policy option would not impact the objective. There is existing legislation to meet the WFD and national plans to meet the requirements of the European Directive.	NA	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Whilst policy adoption provides guidance for the enhancement of sustainable practices and design, there is no specific guidance on the products that must be used and if they should be local. As such due to the objectives specific local context the impact will only be neutral.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would yield neutral impacts as existing legislation and practices seek to increase sustainability practices and meet the SA objective.	NA	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources by ensuring proposals promote renewable energy and consider small scale and large scale renewable energy where appropriate.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy, through support for the promotion of NPPF, would undoubtedly enhance the District due to the positive impacts seen across the majority of the SA objectives. Commonly, a no policy option would yield neutral impacts or negative as uncontrolled developments could over saturate local services and place too high a demand upon them. As such by incorporating the NPPF sustainable practices and designs will be created whereby developers and TDC work together to create a development that sustainably meets the needs of the local population whilst also been considered for its socio-economic and environmental implications.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 2: Policy SP02 – Economic Growth

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. and 2	N/A		N/A	N/A
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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Growth in the employment sites and the associated job opportunities could indirectly contribute towards improving the educational attainment of the working age population by creating demand for an appropriately qualified and skilled workforce.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT + /?</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	Growth in the job opportunities and the overall growth in the economy will help to contribute towards reducing deprivation by increase employment opportunities. Indirectly this could help to reduce levels of crime. However, any links are remote hence the predicted impact is minor and uncertain.			
5. and 6	N/A		N/A	N/A.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. Direct. /LT +</b> Opportunities for inward development will be focused on a range of development sites, with Manston Business Park being identified as the location for 'advanced manufacturing and large scale job creating development'. As such, competition for development at this key location may result in employment generating opportunities seeking suitable locations outside of Thanet.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. Indirect. LT +</b> Opportunities for inward development will be focused on a range of development sites, with Manston Business Park being identified as the location for 'advanced manufacturing and large scale job creating development'. As such, competition for development at this key location may result in employment generating opportunities seeking suitable locations outside of Thanet.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on providing sustainable development of the proposed economic growth. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment. .
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Neutral 0</b> The proposed changes to the policy as it relates to the addendum does not alter the status quo.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on the natural, semi-natural and street scene. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment.
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. Indirect ST/LT ?</b> The urban extensions required for residential developments at existing settlements will largely be located on greenfield land, providing limited opportunities for brownfield housing. However, employment opportunities may be directed towards brownfield land in existing centres, depending on the scale of employment to be provided.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on the land use. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect depending on how development occurs to meet future employment requirements. However, this will be dependent on how available sites are viewed by employment developers.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on the sustainable pattern of development. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on how development occurs. However, because the proposed policy is not spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside may also be mitigated by other policies.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				In addition consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on how development occurs. However, because the proposed policy is not spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features may also be mitigated by other issues and policies.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on how development occurs. However, because the proposed policy is not spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on which sites are developed. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on how development occurs. However, because the proposed policy is not spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> A growth in the number of businesses within the district is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. These adverse effects could be offset by a growth in the green economy, particularly if this includes businesses that help to divert waste from landfill and might result in overall beneficial effect. Hence an uncertain effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	Significant adverse effects can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy could result in positive effects by directly reducing greenhouse gas emissions e.g. helping existing business and properties to reduce emissions and/or indirectly contributing to reducing emissions by supporting businesses that support the green industry and renewables sectors (e.g. wind turbine OEMs). However, the potential benefits of this option may be outweighed by the overall increase in employment land.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	The uncertainties is addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on how development occurs. However, because the proposed policy is not spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on the developmental control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on development occurs. The policy suggests that development should enhance the rural economy subject to protecting natural environments. This could contribute to protecting the biodiversity, however it is unclear how this would be achieved.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on the biodiversity. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on development occurs. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no likely significant effects on the quality on fluvial and coastal water resources. However, the policy could provide for greater environmental protection.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to state development is supported where it enhances the natural environment.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. Indirect. LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on development occurs. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted. However, there is the potential for this option to result in a net benefit if it supports the development of businesses and supply chains that support resource efficiency and reduce consumption of raw materials.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. Indirect. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on development occurs. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted. However, there is the potential for this option to result in a net benefit if it supports the development of businesses and supply chains that support resource efficiency and reduce consumption of raw materials.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	Any uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).  With the above mitigation measures being implemented the proposed policy has a considerable opportunity for a beneficial effect.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has no significant negative effects and provides a number of opportunities yield of 5,000 jobs. Notwithstanding the above comments, any potential negative significant effects could be mitigated, either by other Local Plan policies and the site allocation assessment process.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects. However, the policy could be strengthened to provide provision to environmental protection with regards to supporting new developments.</p>				



## Policy 3: Policy SP03 – Land Allocated for Economic Development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> Some of the sites that would be protected are within urban areas and could potentially be used for housing. As a result this option might indirectly restrict growth in housing development. Given that Manston Business Park is the only identified likely location for large scale employment generation, pressure may additionally be placed on windfall sites in urban areas.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> This option is unlikely to have any direct or indirect effects on this objective.	NA	
2.	N/A		N/A	N/A
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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Growth in the employment sites and the associated job opportunities could indirectly contribute towards improving the educational attainment of the working age population by creating demand for an appropriately qualified and skilled workforce.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Removing the protection of these sites for employment uses could have an indirect adverse effect on education if it results in fewer opportunities for students. But this might be offset if some of these sites were used for providing new or enhancing existing education facilities.	NA	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Supporting the continued growth in job opportunities and the overall growth in the economy will help to contribute towards reducing deprivation by increase employment opportunities. Indirectly this could help to reduce levels of crime. However, any links are remote hence the predicted impact is minor and uncertain. Yet the option to be mixed use in function will allow the potential for other uses to support economic growth and create places that are less vulnerable to crime and reduce the fear and perception of a risk of crime.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> This option is unlikely to have any direct or indirect effects on this objective.	NA	Although there is no requirement for mitigation, it is recommended that good design principles such as 'Secured by Design' are implemented where possible.
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> The proposed policy is only concerned with the area of land made available for employment opportunities and economic growth rather than the provision of or access to social support facilities. Therefore, this objective is not applicable.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The no policy option might provide an opportunity to provide facilities, particularly in areas of significant need. However, this option does not specify which alternative uses could be located at these sites instead of employment so it is not possible to assess the effect of this option.	NA	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy will indirectly help to support a 'sense of place' by ensuring that jobs are located in accessible areas predominantly outside but also inside the town centres. It would also ensure areas are not dominated by employment uses that could adversely impact on the sense of place.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The no policy option has the potential to have a positive effect because it could allow alternative uses, to employment, to be developed which could also contribute towards creating a vibrant and balanced community with a sense of place.	NA	Although positive effects were identified the uncertain effects of could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations taking into account potential effects on communities and a sense of place.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The spread of sites means that the associated job opportunities are accessible from the District's main urban and residential areas. Focussing future development to areas where existing employment uses are present will also help to support the	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT - /?</b> The no policy option could potentially have a negative effect because it could result in development that does not create employment opportunities. However, it is noted that this option might result in other development that contributes	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	creation of internal completion for employees which could also provide benefits for the District. However, due to the amount of land allocated for development under this policy, opportunities for employment development might not meet local demand.	towards the economic growth of the District so an 'uncertain effect is predicted'.		
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect on the local economy because it supports the creation of new employment sites that can contribute towards economic growth and GVA. The spread of sites also means that some of these benefits can trickle down to adjacent area and support wider regeneration. However, due to the amount of land allocated for development under this policy, opportunities for employment development might not meet local demand.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT - /?</b> This option could potentially have a negative effect because it could result in development that does not create employment opportunities or contribute towards economic growth. However, it is noted that this option might result in other development that contributes towards the economic growth of the District so an 'uncertain effect is predicted'.	NA	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on how the sites are developed, in terms of the mix of brownfield / greenfield development occurring. However others are located within urban areas and could have a positive effect. As a result an overall uncertain effect is predicted.		NA	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> These sites include greenfield and previously developed land and as a result an uncertain negative effect is predicted for both options.		NA	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The majority of existing sites are located on key road routes. As a result they are more likely to be accessible via public transport and non-motorised modes of transport. Therefore a minor beneficial effect is predicted.		NA	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> It is unlikely that this policy proposal will have any direct or indirect effects on this objective.		NA	
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> It is unlikely that this policy proposal will have any direct or indirect effects on this objective.		NA	
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> It is unlikely that this policy proposal will have any direct or indirect effects on this objective.		NA	



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The majority of existing sites are located on key road routes. As a result they are more likely to be accessible via public transport and non-motorised modes of transport. Therefore a minor beneficial effect is predicted.		NA	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network. In addition to this, the policy suggests that development proposals will have to be accompanied by a transport assessment and travel plan in accordance with Policy TP01.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The majority of existing sites are located on key road routes. As a result they are more likely to be accessible via public transport and non-motorised modes of transport. Therefore a minor beneficial effect is predicted.		NA	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network. In addition to this, the policy suggests that development proposals will have to be accompanied by a transport assessment and travel plan in accordance with Policy TP01.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -/?</b> Increased development is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan <sup>56</sup> . Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the employment use and the density of development.		NA	The significant adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a minor negative effect as a result of both the proposed policy and no policy option because an increase in development land uses could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		NA	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> A positive effect is predicted from both the proposed policy and no policy option because land around the airport is not within any of the Environment Agency's Flood zones or those identified in the SFRA.		NA	It is also assumed that the requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.

<sup>56</sup> Based on data on landfill capacity in Kent from the Environment Agency.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both options have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. However it is noted that none of the sites are predicted as being likely to have a significant effect on an internationally designated site.		NA	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs and the type of development.		Allocations unlikely to have significant effects on their own, although may operate in combination with residential developments to increase recreational pressure on European sites; this is avoided by Policy SP25.	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		NA	There are uncertainties associated with both options because there is insufficient detail regarding the options to make a robust assessment.  The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect because an increase in employment land areas could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		NA	There are uncertainties associated with both options because there is insufficient detail regarding the options to make a robust assessment.  The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects could be attributed to the proposed policy, however these, and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site-specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the 'no policy' option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 4: Policy SP04 – Manston Business Park

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Effects of SP04 are covered in detail as part of SP03.</p>				

## Policy 5: Policy SP05 — New Settlement Policy (Former Airport Site)

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> The proposed policy inherently provides additional housing within the District, by proposing at least 2,500 new dwellings on the site.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would require housing proposed at the former Airport site to be accommodated elsewhere within the District. Details of where these locations would be are currently not known so it is not possible to assess the impacts of the proposed policy.	N/A	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of the proposed policy requires the provision of a Doctors Surgery, ensuring the new development would have adequate and appropriate access to healthcare facilities.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local healthcare provisions. As such new developments could be introduced and place excess demand upon local healthcare provisions potentially causing a decline in service quality.	N/A	The proposed policy has the potential to significantly affect the status quo by increasing the population covered by individual healthcare facilities. The proposed policy includes provision of a Doctor's Surgery, though further assessment will identify shortfalls in local healthcare capacity and indicate the level of increased provision that may be required through developer contributions.
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy stipulates that development of the Former Airport Site must be accompanied by the provision of a primary school with four forms of entry, in line with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the requirements of the education authority.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon existing educational facilities in the region. As such new developments could be introduced and place excess demand upon such provisions for example through creating new housing developments in areas of fully populated school systems which could lead to a decline in educational access and standards.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Indirect ST/LT+</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas.	<b>Neutral-0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not possible to say if policy adoption would satisfy the objective. No information is known in relation to future site uses and developments and thus cannot be assessed against the objective.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration of the impacts upon the local population. As such by allowing uncontrolled developments, overcrowding and population rises could lead to a rise in deprivation as facilities and services would be unable to cope with the excess demand.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, mitigation in the form of further studies will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This will require an assessment of how demand on community facilities may increase as a result of the additional population in the area.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/-</b> The proposed policy would seek to create an appropriate environment whereby mixed use developments can be possible. Through the protection of environmental and heritage assets, as outlined in the proposed policy, an appropriate community feel will be created where landscaping schemes will be designed to be integral to new developments. All of the policy requirements in place	<b>Neutral-0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	A no policy option would allow current practices to ensue and thus would not impact the objective in either a positive or negative manner. However, adoption of the policy would actively seek to enhance the local sense of place and community feel within the district by ensuring developments

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	will create an atmosphere that will result in residential satisfaction and pride in their region.			are designed in an appropriate manner.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> The proposed policy would allow the Former Airport Site to be developed into a mixed use facility, with 85,000sqm allocated for employment and leisure floorspace. As such commercial business properties could be created as could retail facilities. In turn these establishments would create jobs for the local economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration of the impacts upon the local population. As such residential developments could grow without appropriate facilities and provisions which could lead to the over saturation of employment markets and increased competition for jobs across Thanet. The impacts are questionable as future site developments are not known and the site is a small area in relation to the wider Thanet vicinity.	N/A	A business plan to demonstrate how the employment will be delivered and how it relates to Manston Business Park will be prepared.
8. 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.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not possible to say if policy adoption would satisfy the objective. No information is known in relation to future site uses and developments.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Under policy adoption proposals to develop the Former Airport Site, a development will minimise the visual impact and will be well linked to existing heritage sites to support tourism in Thanet. As such this would contribute to preserving the natural environment around the site which may be utilised for the tourist industry. Similarly, the roofscape of any proposals will be mitigated to ensure that they are not obtrusive which would also yield positive effects. The impacts are only minor due to the size of the site.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> A no policy option could allow developments to negatively impact natural assets and reduce their economic tourist value. However, existing legislation protects natural environments (such as SSSI and SPA) so it is unlikely that a no policy option would create a decline and thus would more likely yield neutral effects.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Through adopting the policy, the Former Airport Site environment could potentially be subjected to developments to create a mixed use and multifunctional district, accommodating residential, commercial and leisure facilities. Due to the size of the site and that the policy is site specific the impact significance is minor.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not possible to say if a no policy choice would restrict the objective. No information is known to compare land prices between greenfield and urban spaces, whilst the details of future developments is not known yet either.	Re-use of the site for mixed use development could create an in-combination effect by increasing recreational pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay designated site but can be avoided through policy SP26.	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would ensure sustainability most directly through the protection of environmental, cultural and heritage assets. The integration of new settlements into existing settlement patterns is fundamentally affected by good levels of transport connectivity and treatment of green buffers and edges between built up areas. For this, the proposed policy requires the Transport Strategy to be met by upgrading local roads, travel plan for public transport and traffic calming measures for key routes.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Re-use of the site for mixed use development could create an in-combination effect by increasing recreational pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay designated site but can be avoided through policy SP26.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to limit the potential for settlements to merge. A travel plan to include a public transport strategy linking the site to existing services will be prepared. Key routes for traffic-calming measures will also be identified.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Adopting the policy would ensure any development to or on the Former Airport Site would be designed to minimise the visual impact on the open landscape. Additionally, it would account for the local roofscape and skyline in order to minimise mass buildings when viewed from the South. The effects are only minor positive as the policy is site specific and localised.	<b>Unknown?</b> By not adopting the policy it is unknown if the character and quality of the local spaces would decline or enhance as future plans are unknown.	N/A	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will be prepared, to address the visual sensitivity of the site and will include information on how the new built development will be designed to minimise the visual impact. Development that contributes to the landscape character, rather than simply not affecting it, should be encouraged.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> For a development to be brought forward as part of this policy, a design and heritage statement is required to include measures which will reduce and mitigate sites of historic archaeological and or architectural importance, and their settings, through pre-design archaeological assessment and linking the development to existing heritage sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon archaeological and architectural important sites and features. As such new developments could result in adverse effects on sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	N/A	The proposed policy includes provision for preparing a design and heritage statement which will include undertaking a pre-design archaeological assessment taking account of presence of significant and sensitive remains. Undertaking these measures would help identify issues and mitigate negative effects.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy promotes development that is likely to result in an increase in car journeys within the District's Air Quality Management Areas. Not all new residents of the new housing provided on site are likely to be from outside of the District, though inward migration resulting from the development is likely to occur.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The no policy option potentially limits the increase of vehicle journeys within the Districts Air Quality Management Area.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This would involve maximising connectivity for alternative forms of transport (e.g. walking and cycling) and extending bus service provision.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would only allow mixed use of the Former Airport Site if new developments appropriately met the requirements of increased surface travel demand. This could be achieved by developments ensuring sustainable public transport networks and facilities. However, the impacts are only deemed minor as it would not impact the significant wider area and is only relevant to the Airport. The impacts are questionable as the policy has no specific public transport information and states developments must meet the demands of increased surface traffic, which could be achieved by public transport infrastructure.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. A travel plan to include a public transport strategy linking the site to existing services will be prepared. Key routes for traffic calming measures will also be identified.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> This policy suggests the development proposal will have to demonstrate contributions to the comprehensive masterplan for the whole site. This will include how the requirements of the Transport Strategy will be met (including the upgrade of Manston Court Road and improvements to Spitfire junction) and describe the relationship to the	<b>Temporary/Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> The potential increase in the number of residents in the area is likely to adversely impact transport links.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. A travel plan to include a public transport

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No-policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	Parkway Station and Ramsgate Port (including a southern bypass of Manston village and a direct link from the site to the A290 roundabout linking with the southbound dual carriageway).			strategy linking the site to existing services will be prepared. Key routes for traffic-calming measures will also be identified.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT-</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no-policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Mitigation will be required through the design of all new housing developments to ensure that waste minimisation and recycling are promoted during the operation phase of these developments. This would be achieved by maximising the outcomes of other Local Plan policies.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy designates sites for housing that are more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no-policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In addition, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help enhance effects relating to this sustainability objective.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy designates sites for housing that are more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no-policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Unknown ?</b> This policy supports a significant residential development at the Former Airport site. The impact of this policy on the biodiversity is unclear as the policy does not mention the protection or enhancement of biodiversity and/or greenspaces, which could provide habitat for the biodiversity. At the same time, as the development would occur at the Former Airport site, it is likely the presence of biodiversity is already limited.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The no-policy option would still offer protection to biodiversity. Current legislation and directives already manage natural assets and sensitive areas and as such the addition of a new policy would only strengthen existing practices.	Re-use of the site for mixed use development could affect non-designated functional land used by the golden plover, however the site is over 400m away from the nearest functional land.	The proposed policy includes provision for undertaking a pre-design ecological assessment taking account of the presence of wintering and breeding birds. Undertaking these measures would help identify issues and mitigate negative effects.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Policy adoption would ensure development and creation of a residential, commercial and leisure mixed use site which would not contaminate groundwater resources and that appropriate	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The no-policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	Re-use of the site for mixed use development could create an in-combination effect by increasing recreational pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay designated	A surface water management/sustainable drainage schemes that will not contaminate groundwater sources will be prepared. The schemes will also describe proposed initiatives that



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	mitigation measures will be incorporated to the design to prevent contamination.		site but can be avoided through policy SP26.	will improve the condition of the groundwater.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to using local products or sustainable produce for development.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In terms of mitigation, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help promote positive effects relating to this sustainability objective. However, the overall effect of this would be dependent on the final design of any emerging housing proposals.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The success of the proposed policy would depend on the implementation of other Local Plan policies relating to renewable energy provision and energy efficiency. These policies would help promote beneficial effects and support this sustainability objective.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District's housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. The effects with respect to the landscape are likely to be lesser for the development on brownfield land, when compared to the development of greenfield land. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The site is well connected, with the policy requiring numerous efforts to link with and improve the public transport links, particularly with the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</p> <p>Re-use of the site for mixed use development could create an in-combination effect by increasing recreational pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay designated site, however this effect can be avoided through the implementation of policy SP26. Effects on non-designated functional land used by the golden plover are unlikely as the site this policy refers to is over 400m away from functional land used by the golden plover.</p>				

## Policy 6: Policy SP06 – Thanet's Town Centres

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy promotes a hierarchy that allows residential development in town centres where this supports the centre's main function. This would reduce the need to travel for residents and provide improved accessibility to key community services and facilities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	The designation of a town centre hierarchy allows a proportionate approach to healthcare provision and will result in healthcare services appropriate for the level of town centre and number of residents.			
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	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The designation of a town centre hierarchy allows a proportionate approach to educational provision and will result in education facilities appropriate for the level of town centre and number of residents.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
4.	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The designation of a town centre hierarchy allows a proportionate approach to community service provision and will result in community services appropriate for the level of town centre and number of residents.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> By promoting a hierarchical approach to town centre development, appropriate services and facilities will be located in the correct level of town centre. This should help to create balanced, vibrant and sustainable communities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a beneficial effect. Development in the town centres will provide job opportunities that can easily be accessed by residents in those towns and development at Westwood would benefit residents in the adjacent residential areas (e.g. Northwood).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a beneficial effect. Development in the town centres will contribute towards economic growth.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
9. and 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy may help contribute towards a sustainable development pattern, but it is unclear as to whether the overall level of development influenced by this policy will be of a critical mass to shape land use patterns.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
12. to 14	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options			
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The retention of town centres as places of service and facility provision will result in a more centrally focused development pattern within town centres that will be accessible, and linked, by public transport.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
16. to 23			N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy will have positive effects as it promotes a proportionate town centre hierarchy that would provide services and facilities for Thanet residents in locations that are accessible. Residential accommodation would be allowed, to a degree, so long as the viability of town centres are not detrimentally affected, which is more likely to be an issue at local town centres where shop frontages are threatened. Not all SA objectives are applicable at this level, though these are assessed further as part of policies SP07 to SP10.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 7: Policy SP07 – Westwood

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The effects of the proposed policy are potentially negative because if this policy was implemented in isolation it would concentrate development in an area that could be difficult to access by people further away.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy are potentially negative because if this policy was implemented in isolation it not directly support the role of town centres. However, indirectly the proposed policy might help to protect the town centres by ensuring that large and unrestricted retail development does not occur in town centres.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a beneficial effect. Development in the town centres will provide job opportunities that can easily be accessed by residents in those towns and development at Westwood would benefit residents in the adjacent residential areas (e.g. Northwood).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a beneficial effect. Development in the town centres will contribute towards economic growth.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.				
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> Indirectly, the proposed policy would help to direct large retail development away from the centres that are more suited to tourism development. This would help to avoid developments that might detract from the appeal of the coastal towns as visitor and tourist destinations.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Depending on the sites that are allocated, the proposed policy has the potential for both positive and negative effects. Because they could result in the development of both PDL and greenfield sites. Therefore, an uncertain effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy would not promote the development of key services in areas that reduce the need for people to travel. However, given the type of development already present at Westwood it is assumed that if any local services were sited at Westwood their catchment area would only be adjacent residential areas.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects the proposed policy are uncertain because it might result in some increases in road traffic that impacts on air quality. Likewise, they could result in reduction in emissions if shoppers use more sustainable forms of transport.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy might result in more people travelling by private car, due to parking provision and road links.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	New development should seek to improve pedestrian connectivity.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
beyond, including road, rail and air.	The effects of the proposed policy might result in more people travelling by private car, due to parking provision and road links.			
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -/?</b> Increased development is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	The significant adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development land uses could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> A positive effect is predicted because land around Westwood is not within any of the Environment Agency's Flood zones or those identified in the SFRA.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on which sites at Westwood are brought forward for development. However, it is noted that none of the sites are predicted as being likely to have a significant effect on an internationally designated site.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy will direct development to the Westwood town centre area (or the proposed Eurokent employment allocation) and hence away from any European sites. Direct effects are therefore unlikely as a result of the policy. The policy reflects the wider strategic issue of 'total quantum of development' and possible impacts on (particularly) the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA with reference to the SPA mitigation strategy and Policy SP25.	The NPPF requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b>	NA	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	There is the potential for a negative effect because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources.	A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		(e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect because an increase in retail could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has potential to have positive and negative effects depending on the location of development and its relationship with the receiving environment. The proposed policy would primarily deliver these benefits at the Town Centres. Where potentially adverse effects have been predicted it is anticipated that they can be mitigated either by ensuring that development management policies are provided that counter or avoid adverse effects and/or by meeting the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 8: Policy SP08 – Margate

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The aim of the proposed policy is to keep Margate as mixed use site thus will somewhat seek to address the housing issues within Margate. A minor beneficial effect is predicted because although the effect is direct this option would not affect the entire district.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy may promote the development of opportunity sites within the existing developed areas of Margate, which would therefore be close to Thanet Bay and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	A no policy option would not alter the status quo. However, by adopting the policy there is the potential for certain areas of Margate to develop residential premises.
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> There will not be a change in the status quo under either the proposed policy or the no policy scenario. Neither will result in the addition or removal of healthcare provisions. Additionally, as the area is already well established provisions are likely to already exist.		N/A	-
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> The increased facilities and services created through regeneration should be accompanied by additional CCTV. Similarly, the developments would be designed to factor out crime, through enhanced lighting for example. However, the impacts are questionable as the redevelopment may lead to increased nightlife services (e.g. pubs) which may increase fear of crime and disorderly behaviour.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable	<b>Unknown?</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b>	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	The policy is centred upon developing Margate into a contemporary seaside resort. In order to make the area sustainable key facilities will have to be provided in order to support the local demands. However, no specific provisions are mentioned and the impacts are as such unknown.	A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption to support the regeneration of Margate into a contemporary seaside resort would help enhance the local community feel. The redevelopment scheme would enhance local appeal and create a sense of pride whilst contributing to socially and economically. In turn increased pride and sense of belonging will follow.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By adopting the policy employment opportunities will arise. Through increasing the shops and facilities on offer, including developing Dreamland, a significant number of jobs will be created.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Active development of Margate will increase employment opportunities within the area including entertainment, catering and retail jobs. This will aid economic growth of the region as will the development of an amusement park and enhancing transport links; all of which will help create sustainable development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of the policy will actively encourage the development of the local tourist industry by promoting regeneration of the seaside resort. Additionally, the active promotion of the seafront and Dreamland amusement park will enhance the street and semi-natural environments to help increase tourism to ensure that the objective is met.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy will actively allow developments to redevelop and regenerate the area of Margate. As such reutilisation of land will occur in primary locations (i.e. the seafront) to create a new vibrant contemporary tourist resort.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate, particularly Old Town and Town Centre redevelopment, would improve land use efficiency but would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> A sustainable pattern of developments would occur through policy adoption by promoting the	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate, particularly Old Town and Town Centre redevelopment, would help maintain a sustainable	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	regeneration of the region; and combining it with enhancing the transport provisions. Utilisation of existing structures is promoted and by ensuring access is sufficient to reach the new developments long term utilisation of Margate as tourist location is promoted.		pattern of development but would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will seek to preserve and protect the seafront character and heritage meaning that areas of architectural importance will be preserved. However, the impacts are only minor as it is specific to the seafront and not any other areas of Margate.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate could result in increased pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA due to population increases and resultant recreational demand. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will seek to preserve and protect the town centres and seafront character and heritage meaning that areas of architectural importance will be preserved. However, the impacts are only minor as it is specific to the town centres and seafront and not any other areas of Margate.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate, could result in increased pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA due to population increases and resultant recreational demand. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption does not contain any specific measures regarding AQMA's. However, existing legislation would protect such assets and so positive effects would still ensue due to their legal protection.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act)	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> With policy adoption seeking to enhance the local area and redevelop it into a primary tourist hotspot, an increase in transport provisions is inevitable to allow ease of access. The policy seeks to develop a new road, which will enhance opportunities for the growth of public transport. As such access to Margate improves thus access to employment eases. The effects are only minor as the Policy will only directly affect Margate.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> With policy adoption seeking to enhance the local area and redevelop it into a primary tourist hotspot, an increase in transport provisions is inevitable. This is reflected in the policy seeking to develop a new road along the southern edge of the site near the marine terrace to improve access. The effects are only minor as the named infrastructure will not adequately link Thanet to the wider region.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
17. and 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> As policy adoption is centred upon developing Margate into a contemporary seaside resort, protection is inevitable in order to protect the new regeneration protects. However, as this has not been explicitly detailed in the policy the effects are unknown.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Margate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended,
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. However, it is noted that none of the sites are predicted as being likely to have a significant effect on an internationally designated site.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	The regeneration and development of Margate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	All development will have to comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated Mitigation Strategy. With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended,
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption has no specific requirements regarding protection of water courses. However, national legislation exists which would protect such assets from degradation by future developments.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	The regeneration and development of Margate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended.
22. and 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy suitable development will be encouraged across Margate. Active support and promotion of developments will be seen to promote a contemporary seaside resort to help develop the area into a contemporary mixed use site. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity. Transport provisions will increase to ensure the viability of the location and facilities will grow that will be of benefit to both visitors and locals. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive socio-economic factors, with local character and history preserved throughout.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, this policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				

## Policy 9: Policy SP09 – Ramsgate

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The aim of this option is to address the use of Ramsgate as a mixed use site thus consideration will be given to the specific housing issues within Ramsgate. A minor beneficial effect is predicted because although the effects are direct this option would not affect the entire district.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy may promote the development of opportunity sites within the existing developed areas of Ramsgate, which would therefore be close to Thanet Bay and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
			sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Neither the proposed policy nor no policy option will result in the addition or removal of healthcare provisions for the local society. As the area is already well established provisions are likely to already exist.		N/A	There will not be a change in the status quo under either option.
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.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> The increased facilities and services will be accompanied by additional CCTV and most likely increased policing of the area. Similarly, the developments would be designed in a way to factor out crime (e.g. increased lighting and open spaces). However, the impacts are questionable as the redevelopment may lead to increased nightlife activity which may promote the fear of crime or vulnerability.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown?</b> There is no specific guidance in place regarding efforts to increase the facilities to support vulnerable people. However, this is due to the policy being centred upon developing Ramsgate into a contemporary tourist hotspot resort. In order to make the area sustainable, appropriate key facilities will have to be provided in order to support the local demands.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption to support the regeneration of Ramsgate would help enhance the local community feel by actively investing and enhancing the area. The local facilities that would be available to local residents' not just tourists which would increase recreational opportunities. Similarly, the redevelopment scheme would enhance local appeal and create a sense of pride.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Through increasing the shops and facilities on offer and helping to continue the establishment of a café culture, a variety of jobs will be created for the immediate vicinity. The impacts are only minor positive as redevelopment is already occurring in the Ramsgate area. The addition of 1200m <sup>2</sup> for retail floor space will also enhance employment opportunities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Through encouraging the continued redevelopment of the Ramsgate region employment opportunities will develop within the area. This will aid economic growth of the region as will the development of leisure, tourism and retail facilities to attract visitors to the area. The impacts are only minor positive as redevelopment is already occurring in the Ramsgate area; with the historic character and café culture already attracting visitors.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of the policy will actively contribute to the regeneration of Ramsgate. Active investment in urban regeneration will enhance the local semi natural and street scene, which will enhance tourism opportunities by creating a vibrant atmosphere.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will actively allow developments to regenerate the Ramsgate area particularly around the Port, Harbour and Waterfront. As such reutilisation of land will occur in primary locations (i.e. the seafront) to create a new vibrant contemporary tourist resort.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate, particularly the Town Centre, and the Waterfront and Royal Harbour development, would improve land use efficiency but would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> A sustainable pattern of developments would occur through policy adoption by promoting the regeneration of Ramsgate. The local character and heritage will be at the fore of any new developments meaning that local heritage will be preserved. The creation of a tourist hotspot and the provisions of new retail spaces will improve employment opportunities and the financial welfare of the area by increasing investors and businesses. The long term protection of the port area will be central to future sustainability as it will provide a historical feature to attract visitors. With the high speed rail proposal linking Ramsgate to the wider region a significant positive impact will occur upon the objective.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate, particularly the Town Centre, and the Waterfront and Royal Harbour development, would help maintain a sustainable pattern of development but would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will seek to preserve and protect the seafront character and heritage, notably the Royal Harbour and Waterfront locations. Such assets are of local architectural importance and as such will be preserve within the public realm.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate could result in increased pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA due to population increases and resultant recreational demand. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will seek to preserve and protect the seafront and Royal Harbour location and ensure that all developments contribute to local character and do not detract from the key local features.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate, could result in increased pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA due to population increases and resultant recreational demand. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption does not contain any specific measures regarding AQMAs. However, existing legislation would protect such assets and so positive effects would still ensue due to their legal protection.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act)	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+/?</b> With policy adoption seeking to enhance the local area and redevelop it into a primary tourist hotspot, an increase in transport provisions is inevitable to allow ease of access. However, the policy option does not explicitly detail any set criteria regarding transport provisions so the inference is indirect and questionable. Yet as the existing area is largely developed such provision will already exist and would most likely only need minor improvements.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+/?</b> Policy adoption could aid the enhancement of the transport network as the continued redevelopment of Ramsgate will attract more visitors. Similarly, policy adoption will support the future Ramsgate Maritime Policy which will link the area to the wider region. The proposed policy helps the wider strategic role of the port in terms of the benefits for Kent and the wider SE Region by helping to provide a diversity of transport connections to continent, particularly Belgium rather than Northern France. However, the primary links to the port are road based and there is no direct rail link that could help to reduce the quantity of freight that accesses the port by road.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. and 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> There is no specific guidance in place regarding the protection from coastal erosion. However, as policy adoption is centred upon developing Ramsgate Waterfront and Royal Harbour into a mixed use environment, protection is inevitable in order to protect the new regeneration protects.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. However, it is noted that none of the sites are predicted as being likely to have a significant effect on an internationally designated site.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of a no policy scenario would yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK. Similarly, it would not actively support developments at or close to sensitive environmental assets.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	Proposals will be required to submit an acceptable environmental assessment detailing their local impacts with appropriate mitigation. Where habitat destruction is inevitable the creation of alternative habitats should be mandatory. All development will have to comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated Mitigation Strategy.  With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> Policy adoption has no specific requirements regarding protection of water courses. However, national legislation exists which would protect such assets from degradation by future developments. The impacts are questionable as developments along the Harbour front have the potential to pollute the local water courses through increased local activity leading to surface run off of contaminants or even litter for example.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of a no policy scenario would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	The regeneration and development of Ramsgate would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	Proposals will be required to submit an acceptable environmental assessment detailing their local impacts with appropriate mitigation.  With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended.
22. and 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy active regeneration of the Ramsgate district will occur with the developments taking into consideration the local maritime heritage and ensuring character is preserved in order to create a contemporary mixed use site. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity with the creation of retail and tourism facilities. Transport provisions will increase notably by the support of the Ramsgate Maritime Policy which will seek to build upon the conflux of a major seaport and high speed rail location. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive, with local character and history preserved throughout. However, it should be noted that policy adoption may be to the detriment of environmental assets and that housing opportunities are not overly supported within the policy due to the tourist and economic focus.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, this policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				

## Policy 10: Policy SP10 – Broadstairs

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Neither policy adoption nor rejection will result in the addition or removal of healthcare provisions for the local society. As the area is already well established provisions are likely to already exist.		N/A	-
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> Policy adoption would seek to encourage the regeneration around Broadstairs. As such the increased facilities and services will be accompanied by additional CCTV. However, the impacts are questionable as the area is already largely developed and will most likely have sufficient provisions regarding crime reduction.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown?</b> The proposed policy is centred upon developing Broadstairs into a thriving town centre with retail and other recreational facilities. In order to make the area sustainable, appropriate key facilities will have to be provided in order to support the local demands. However, as provisions have not been specifically detailed it cannot be assured and will be down to the discretion of the development plans.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Regeneration of Broadstairs would help enhance the local community feel by investing and enhancing the area. The local facilities that grow would be available to local residents' not just tourists which would increase recreational opportunities, which will contribute to a sense of place. Similarly, the redevelopment scheme would enhance local appeal and create a sense of pride, particularly along the beachfront and promenade.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, and Promenade and Beach Front would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By adopting the policy and supporting the growth of Broadstairs, employment opportunities will occur. Through increased shops and facilities a variety of jobs will be created. The impacts are only minor positive as the areas already has numerous retail and tourist facilities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, with a focus on retail, and Promenade and Beach Front would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Through encouraging the continued redevelopment of Broadstairs, employment opportunities will develop. This will aid economic growth of the region and the development of leisure, tourism and retail facilities will help attract visitors to the area. The impacts are only minor as the town is relatively small in size in relation to the wider Thanet region.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, with a focus on retail, and Promenade and Beach Front, with a focus on improving connectivity, would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
			implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of the policy will actively encourage the development of the local tourist industry by promoting regeneration of the existing retail facilities along the High Street and Albion Street. Additionally, development of the promenade and beachfront will be encouraged; which will enhance tourism opportunities by creating a vibrant atmosphere full of life and character.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will actively allow developments to regenerate Broadstairs area particularly along the High Street, Promenade and Beachfront. As such reutilisation of land will occur in primary locations (i.e. the seafront) to create a new vibrant small tourist resort.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, with a focus on retail, and Promenade and Beach Front, with a focus on improving connectivity, would improve land use. However, this would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> A sustainable pattern of developments would occur through policy adoption by promoting the regeneration of Broadstairs. The local character and heritage will be preserved whilst developing the beachfront and promenade will increase the tourist trade. The creation of a tourist hotspot and the provisions of new retail spaces will improve employment opportunities and the financial welfare of the area. By encouraging urban renaissance and the growth of the promenade and beach front a wider connectivity to the town centre and waterfront will occur.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, with a focus on retail, and Promenade and Beach Front, with a focus on improving connectivity, would help maintain a sustainable pattern of development but would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will seek to preserve and protect the local character and heritage with enhancements made to the promenade and beach front locations. Such assets are of local townscape importance and as such will be preserved within the public realm.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The focus on existing retail, for new retail to be on the edge of Broadstairs Town Centre and to improve connectivity between uses on the Broadstairs Promenade and Beach Front would help to conserve and enhance the area's character. However, this could result in increased pressure on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA due to population increases and resultant recreational demand.	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will seek to preserve and develop the seafront whilst ensuring the Broadstairs retains its character as a small seaside town. All developments are expected to ensure that they do not occur in a way that will be detrimental to local character and heritage. The impacts are only minor as Broadstairs is a small town in relation to the wider Thanet area.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, and Promenade and Beach Front would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. Effective implementation of development management policies should be sufficient in preventing incidental significant effects.	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption does not contain any specific measures regarding AQMAs. However, existing legislation would protect such assets and so positive effects would still ensue due to their legal protection.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act)	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+/?</b> Developments will be encouraged to seek opportunities to increase connectivity between the town centre and beach front and across the general townscape. As such access to facilities, services and employment is expected to grow alongside the access to the promenade. The increased connectivity will lead to a wider public transport network or facility to cycle or walk.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate current facilities and services leading to a decline in their quality.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+/?</b> With policy adoption seeking to continue the local regeneration, an increase in transport provisions is inevitable to cope with increased demands on the area. However, policy adoption does not explicitly contain information regarding improved transport provisions to the wider region hence the impacts are questionable and indirect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In order to cope with increased transport demand from additional developments, a wider transport network will be required to allow ease of access to the district and south east region.
17. and 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> There is no specific guidance in place regarding the protection from coastal erosion. However, as policy adoption is related to developing the promenade and beach front, protection is inevitable in order to protect the new regeneration protects. Such plans have not been detailed thus the effects are unknown.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, and Promenade and Beach Front would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA.	With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. However, it is noted that none of the sites are predicted as being likely to have a significant effect on an internationally designated site.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> A no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	Proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, and Promenade and Beach Front would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA.	All development will have to comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated Mitigation Strategy. With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> Policy adoption has no specific requirements regarding protection of water courses. However, national legislation exists which would protect such assets from degradation by future developments. The impacts are questionable as developments along the Promenade and Beach Front have the potential to pollute the local water courses through increased local activity leading to surface run off of contaminants or even litter for example.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> A no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	Proposals to maintain and enhance the role and character of Broadstairs Town Centre, and Promenade and Beach Front would inevitably lead to potential impacts on Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA.	Proposals will be required to submit an acceptable environmental assessment detailing their local impacts with appropriate mitigation.  With respect to the potential for impacts on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, amendments to policy wording to refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy are recommended.
22. and 23	N/A			N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. By adopting the policy, active regeneration of Broadstairs will occur with the developments promoting the creation of employment opportunities by enhancing the existing commercial, retail and tourist infrastructure. This will add future economic resilience to the area by increasing the attraction to investors and visitors. The active support of developments along the promenade and beach front will enhance the tourist economy whilst creating employment opportunities. Similarly, by enhancing local character and existing features, a sense of place will be established that is attractive and in keeping with local history. Policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA assessment, the adoption of the policy would result in development close to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The implementation of the development management policies should be suitable to prevent incidental significant effects. In order to strengthen the position, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				

## Policy 11: Policy SP11 – Housing Provision

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy <sup>57</sup>	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy option would be expected to meet identified need in terms of predicted housing and employment growth	<b>Unknown ?</b> The no policy option may not deliver sufficient numbers and types of homes to accommodate expected need	N/A	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Unknown ?</b> At this spatial scale, the potential effects of the proposed policy and no policy option cannot be assessed.		N/A	-
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.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option are likely to support demand for qualified and educated people to support the aspirations for economic growth set out in all 3 options.		N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent direct ST/LT +</b>		N/A	Encouragement of bringing empty properties into the housing market

<sup>57</sup> No Policy scenario represents housing demand based on past patterns of growth

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy <sup>57</sup>	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	Development of new homes could contribute to the regeneration of areas suffering from high levels of deprivation and/or crime. This could lead to a direct reduction in crime through building works activity (for example by bringing derelict and unsafe sites into active use) and better design/layout of residential areas.			could reduce crime and safety fears.
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> New employment opportunities and the provision of new homes can help lift people living in deprived areas. This can be through the provision of new housing to replace sub-standard stock, and through employment and training opportunities associated with employment. There is no information within the proposed policy, which could inform an assessment of the likely effects on key facilities.		N/A	The proposed policy does not discuss localities or proximity to key facilities. Policy should include this as a consideration for new developments.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option are about housing provision based around employment growth. Likely effects on sense of place and community are not evident.		N/A	Benefits from housing development and employment should be extended to deprived areas. Policy should attempt to target developments in areas with substandard housing stock. New housing development should consider integration with surrounding areas and existing communities.
7. 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.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option are about housing provision based around employment growth. However, due to the lack of detail regarding spatial information, the effects are unknown at this time.		N/A	Apprentice schemes and targeted employment of "people on unemployment benefits" may be appropriate, particularly for larger house building schemes. New employment opportunities should be targeted at deprived areas to maximise the positive effects on the unemployed.
8. 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.	<b>Permanent, direct ST +</b> Construction of thousands of new homes will increase GVA of construction industry across Thanet (all other things being equal). The supply chain effects will also help stimulate economic growth in other related sectors. No direct effects on the supply of industrial and employment development are described in either the proposed policy or the no policy option. Effects will be short term if carried out as one off investment.		N/A	The policy suggests creating a sustainable new settlement incorporating appropriate mitigation measures to ensure its sustainability.
9.	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option relate to strategic housing provision. No spatial information has been given. Positive effects could be achieved through encouraging potential regeneration of previously developed land, avoiding greenfield land.		N/A	Building on previously developed land should be prioritised over greenfield sites where appropriate. Bringing forward current empty properties into the housing market could increase the efficiency in land use.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option relate to strategic housing provision. No spatial information has been given, as such the likely effects of new housing on key services and facilities cannot be predicted.		N/A	New developments, particularly large scale developments should be encouraged in areas in close proximity to key facilities and services so that those without personal vehicles can access them.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy <sup>57</sup>	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				Links via public transport should also be considered.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	Unknown ? The numbers of homes proposed are numerical targets only and do not include any information on patterns of development and spatial locations, as such it is not possible to assess the potential impact on landscape and townscape.		N/A	Mitigating measures should include house building policy which seeks to minimise adverse effects on landscape and townscape character.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	Unknown ? The numbers of homes proposed are numerical targets only and do not include any information on patterns of development and spatial locations, as such it is not possible to assess potential impact on historic sites/assets. The options do not include targets for restoration or reuse. Overall, it is not possible to assess the impacts of these options on these targets.		N/A	Mitigating measures should include house building policy which seeks to minimise adverse effects on historic sites and assets. Policy which encourages sustainable restoration and re-use of existing housing stock should be considered.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	Unknown ? No spatial information has been provided for the proposed locations of new housing. As such, it cannot be accurately predicted how the housing will interact with or influence existing AQMAs.		N/A	Mitigating measures should include policy around house building which seeks to minimise adverse effects on air quality and encourage sustainable transport options. Where possible, new development should be located near to existing public transport links and investment in these facilities should also follow from house building to ensure adequate capacity.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	Permanent indirect LT +/-? Growth in the green sectors suggests growth in more sustainable sectors/industries, which could include sustainable transport systems. If this is the case, there will be positive effects felt on the Thanet public transport networks. Consequently, this might bring about a reduction in private vehicle use. For the housing; no spatial information has been provided for the proposed locations. As such, it cannot be accurately predicted how the housing will affect the existing public transport network. Similarly, the location of the new jobs is unknown.	Unknown ? No spatial information has been provided for the proposed locations of new housing. As such, it cannot be accurately predicted how the housing will affect the existing public transport network. Similarly, the location of the new jobs and their type are unknown.	N/A	It is likely development of this much housing will have some effect on public transport networks. Encouraging new housing and employment growth near to existing or proposed transport links will help reduce reliance on private vehicles for commuting. Further, it may be desirable to require investment in public transport from larger scale developers, particularly if facilities serving new developments are not well served (or are considered at full capacity in terms of users).
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	Unknown ? The numbers of homes housing proposed are numerical targets only and do not include any information on proximity to existing sustainable transport links. Further, there are no elements of these policy options which will help promote connectivity to the wider South East.		N/A	It is likely development of this much housing will have some effect on public transport networks. Encouraging new housing and employment growth near to existing or proposed transport links will help reduce reliance on private vehicles for commuting. Further, it may be desirable to require investment in public transport from larger scale

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy <sup>57</sup>	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				developers, particularly if facilities serving new developments are not well served (or are considered at full capacity in terms of users).
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> Large scale development of new homes will bring about construction (short term) and operational waste (long term).		N/A	Promotion of best practice methods through local policy should help minimise waste production.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent, direct LT -</b> This growth in housing development will bring about long term increase greenhouse gas emissions from household activities such as heating, cooking and electricity consumption.		N/A	Develop new homes according to the minimum level required under Code for Sustainable Homes (suggest level four).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Neutral 0</b> The number of housing proposed are numerical targets only and do not include any information on proximity to flood risk areas. A neutral effect has been assumed as it is expected that development will adhere to local and national planning policy (including Environment Agency guidance) in place which discourages development in at risk areas and attempts to ensure new development does not increase flood risk elsewhere.		N/A	Follow Environment Agency policy and guidance. Develop away from flood risk areas. Carry out full flood risk assessments for new developments in at risk areas, and for large scale developments which may have the potential to change flood risk in their vicinity.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not possible to assess the effects of the proposed policy and no policy option without considering the spatial distribution of development.		N/A	Potential effects are better assessed through the allocations and via topic specific criteria based policies.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not possible to assess the effects of the proposed policy and no policy option without considering the spatial distribution of development.		the quantum of development proposed is achievable without significant effects on the SPA, assuming implementation of SP25 and the SPA Mitigation Strategy.	Potential effects are better assessed through the allocations and via topic specific criteria based policies.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -/?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option relates to house building. As such, this will result in increased unavoidable short term demand for scarce resources. The option does not distinguish itself as performing better in terms of sustainability. Further, this option does not point towards a level of refurbishment of existing housing stock.		N/A	It is important to ensure that new housing adheres to best practice design and local targets for sustainable house building. This will help ensure that sustainability is considered in design, lessening the impacts of resource use.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -/?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option relates to house building which will increase the number of houses across the Thanet area (all things being equal). As such, it will result in increased unavoidable short term energy demand. Longer term there will be increase in consumption of energy from increased housing stock (however, with more sustainable design this should be less than existing stock). The option does not distinguish itself as performing better in terms of sustainability.		N/A	Both the proposed policy and no policy option would perform better if they are developed with best practice design considered throughout.
<p>Summary</p> <p>Areas of new build homes have the potential to create areas that may be perceived as being safer. This is often the case when brownfield or previously developed land is developed and brought back into active use. However, this was not factored into the assessment of the scenarios at this stage, given their strategic nature.</p> <p>The development of new homes will have no direct effect on the provision of public transport links. The increase in new homes will likely increase demand on public transport facilities indirectly by increasing the population of certain areas. The extent of the effect will depend on the provision of public transport facilities and the availability of public transport options for a given area. Gathering data on capacity of existing public transport facilities</p>				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy <sup>57</sup>	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
will be crucial in understanding the effects increased populations will have. Many of the potentially uncertain effects and adverse effects will be mitigated by other criteria and topic specific policies as well as the site assessment criteria used to assess and select site allocations.				
With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 12: Policy SP12 – General Housing Policy

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The policy suggests the provision of an appropriate mix of dwellings, affordable houses and accessible homes. While there is no target for the delivery of affordable houses, this policy would contribute positively towards the housing demand.	<b>Unknown ?</b> In the absence of this policy it is unclear if the provision of housing would be diverse, affordable or accessible.	N/A	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy supports the provision of community facilities, which are likely to include healthcare facilities.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> Depending on the number of new residential developments, this policy could have an adverse effect on this objective as the access to the existing healthcare facilities could become limited.	N/A	A Statement of Social Impacts will be required for developments of 50 or more dwellings. This Statement will address the needs for community facilities.
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy supports the provision of community facilities, which are likely to include educational facilities.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> Depending on the number of new residential developments, this policy could have an adverse effect on this objective as the access to the existing educational facilities could become limited.	N/A	A Statement of Social Impacts will be required for developments of 50 or more dwellings. This Statement will address the needs for community facilities.
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Unknown ?</b> While this policy promotes residential development, there is no indication of the design or safety features that would be implemented.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Policy likely to be reinforced by Local Plan design policies.
5.	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> This policy will contribute towards the provision of an appropriate mix of dwellings and associated community facilities. This policy will have a positive effect on the community.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	A Statement of Social Impacts will be required for developments of 50 or more dwellings. This Statement will address the needs for community facilities.
7. to 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> While this policy promotes residential development, the impact on the landscape character is unclear, as no details of design considerations are provided.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> Depending on the number of new residential developments and the designs used, this policy could have a negative effect on the character of an area.	N/A	Policy likely to be reinforced by Local Plan design policies.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> This policy suggests cumulative impacts of the site allocations and highways infrastructure on heritage	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> In the absence of this policy, development could have an adverse effect on historic assets.	N/A	A Heritage Impact Assessment will be required at the masterplanning stage.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
architectural importance, and their settings.	assets and archaeological resources will be assessed. This should contribute in protecting historic assets.			
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> This policy includes the provision of parking spaces in communal area. This is likely to encourage residents to use a car and therefore have an adverse effect on the local air quality.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
15.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The policy includes the provision of one electric car charging point for every 10 parking spaces or one charging point to be provided for every dwelling with parking provision within its curtilage. While this could encourage the use of a more sustainable mode of transport (i.e. electric car), the impact on the residents' behaviour is unclear.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. and 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy will ensure residential development allow for future access to the existing water supply infrastructure for maintenance and upsizing purposes which will contribute to reduce flood risk.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT ++</b> This policy suggests development proposals will need to provide an assessment of the sites functionality as a roosting or feeding habitat for wintering and breeding birds cited in the Special Protection Area, which will contribute to the protection of the local biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> In the absence of this policy, development could occur in areas of roosting or feeding habitat, which would have an adverse impact on the wintering and breeding bird populations.		All development must comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated mitigation strategy.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy will ensure residential development provide a connection to the sewerage system which will help protecting the water resources.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The strategic housing allocation sites have been reviewed and it is considered that none, on their own, are likely to result in significant effects on any European sites with the possible exception of the larger allocations. The key issue is the overall quantum of development in the area rather than single sites; this is thought to be achievable without significant effects on the SPA, assuming implementation of SP25 and the SPA Mitigation Strategy. The Strategic Housing Site policies (SP13 - SP16) reference SP25, although SP17 should do this also.	All development must comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated mitigation strategy. SP17 to reference SP25
22. and 23	N/A		N/A	N/A



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>Summary</p> <p>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of the housing objective as it supports mix dwellings, accessible and affordable residential development. It also has a positive effect on the water, limiting the flood risk and reducing pollution by connecting to the existing sewerage system. However, the impact of this policy on public safety and on the character of an area is unclear has there if no information about the design.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites</p>				

## Policy 13: Policy SP13 – Strategic Housing Sites - Manston Green

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent Direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy inherently provides for additional housing within the District, by proposing up to 700 new dwellings on site.	<b>Neutral 0</b> The omission of this policy in isolation would not significantly affect the status quo as other housing sites would provide strategic housing allocations.	Development of housing sites at Manston Green are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy is likely to place additional burden on community facilities, including local healthcare provision.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy includes criteria for assessment of the effects of housing development, which will identify shortfalls in local healthcare capacity and indicate the level of increased provision that may be required through developer contributions.
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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy stipulated that a fully serviced area of 2.05ha is to be provided for the provision of a new two-form entry primary school. This would mitigate the impact of new school age children on local primary schools. It is important that the policy provides provision for the development of the new school to at least one-form entry as required by the education authority.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects on existing community facilities cannot be assessed and are therefore unknown at this stage as effects will depend upon the housing mix and tenure.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, mitigation in the form of further studies will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This will require an assessment of how demand on community facilities may increase as a result of the additional population in the area.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy allocated housing on a site that is outside of the existing urban area and is separated from existing settlements. In addition, there is potential for development to remove corridors between settlements. This would potentially reduce community identity as settlement areas merge.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Manston Green with a balanced and vibrant community are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for sites to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to limit the potential for settlements to merge.
7. 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.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Whilst the policy includes provision for small-scale retail provision within the development, this is unlikely to significantly contribute towards achieving this objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. and 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy would require the use of greenfield land and would therefore not directly support this sustainability objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Due to the location of the sites that form the proposed policy, achieving sustainable development patterns might be problematic due to the potential issue of merging settlements.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> By limiting development in this location, separation of settlements is maintained, which might help focus development in previously developed areas.	Development of housing sites at Manston Green ensuring a sustainable pattern are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for sites to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to limit the potential for settlements to merge.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on existing landscape character are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Manston Green conserving and enhancing the areas landscape are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for sites to consider how development may effect landscape character. Development that contributes to the landscape character, rather than simply not affecting it, should be encouraged.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on historic and archaeological sites are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the sites and relevant assessment of these effects.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy includes provision for undertaking a pre-design archaeological assessment taking account of presence of significant and sensitive remains and an assessment of the effects on the setting of listed buildings at Ozengell. Undertaking these measures would help identify issues and mitigate negative effects.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy promotes development that is likely to result in an increase in car journeys within the District's Air Quality Management Areas. Not all	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b>	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	new residents of the new housing provided on site are likely to be from outside of the District, though inward migration resulting from the development is likely to occur.	The no policy option potentially limits the increase of vehicle journeys within the Districts Air Quality Management Area.		of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This would involve maximising connectivity for alternative forms of transport (e.g. walking and cycling) and extending bus service provision.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy allocates new housing development in an area that has the potential for sustainable integration of public transport. The sites are within proximity to public transport routes, but the design and integration of site access is important in determining overall accessibility. This is important as there is provision within the proposed policy for improved multi-modal connections for the sites and to assess the potential for bus service extensions	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective.
16.	N/A		N/A	N/A
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Mitigation will be required through the design of all new housing developments to ensure that waste minimisation and recycling are promoted during the operation phase of these developments. This would be achieved by maximising the outcomes of other Local Plan policies.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates sites for housing that are more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In addition, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help enhance effects relating to this sustainability objective.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates sites for housing that are more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Manston Green are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates sites for housing that have minor potential for ecological effects, though by keeping development away from Green Wedges, impacts on habitats could be minimised, assuming the allocated site, ecological value is low.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	Development of housing sites at Manston Green are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	See Policy SP12: It includes an assessment of the site's functionality as a roosting or feeding habitat for wintering and breeding birds cited in the Special Protection Area, and provide mitigation where necessary. This was originally part of this policy.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy will ensure residential development provide a connection to the sewerage system which will help protecting the water resources.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The strategic housing allocation sites have been reviewed and it is considered that none, on their own, are likely to result in significant effects on any European sites with the possible exception of the larger allocations. The key issue is the overall quantum of development in the area rather than single sites; this is thought to be achievable without significant effects on the SPA, assuming implementation of SP25 and the SPA Mitigation Strategy. The Strategic Housing Site policies (SP13 - SP16) reference SP25, although SP17 should do this also.	All development must comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated mitigation strategy. SP17 to reference SP25
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In terms of mitigation, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help promote positive effects relating to this sustainability objective. However, the overall effect of this would be dependent on the final design of any emerging housing proposals.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The success of the proposed policy would depend on the implementation of other Local Plan policies relating to renewable energy provision and energy efficiency. These policies would help promote beneficial effects and support this sustainability objective.
<b>Summary</b> The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District's housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. Due to its location, the proposed policy advocates housing sites that do not currently connect well with existing urban settlements, though design of the sites can improve urban connectivity. The sites are served by public transport and available capacity on the highway network, which enables good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				

## Policy 14: Policy SP14 – Strategic Housing Site – Birchington

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent Direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy inherently provides for additional housing within the District, by proposing up to 1600 new dwellings on site.	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT -</b> The omission of this policy in isolation would adversely affect the position of other strategic housing sites creating additional spread of an extra 1600 housing allocation.	Development of housing sites at Birchington are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy has the potential to significantly affect established urban development in Birchington by increasing the population covered by healthcare facilities. Implementation of the proposed policy is likely to place additional burden on community facilities, including local healthcare provision.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy includes criteria for assessment of the effects of development of housing, which will identify shortfalls in local healthcare capacity and indicate the level of increased provision that may be required through developer contributions.
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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy stipulates that a fully serviced area of 2.05ha is to be provided for the provision of a new two-form entry primary school. This would mitigate the impact of new school age children on local primary schools. It is important that the policy provides provision for the development of the new school to at least one-form entry as required by the education authority.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Indirect ST/LT +?</b> The proposed policy would encourage the development of new homes which could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas. However, it is uncertain whether this will be the case for neighbouring houses along the east and south east of the development	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects on existing community facilities cannot be assessed and are therefore unknown at this stage as effects will depend upon the housing mix and tenure.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the master planning process, mitigation in the form of further studies will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This will require an assessment of how demand on community facilities

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				may increase as a result of the additional population in the area.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy allocated housing on a site that is outside of the existing urban area but is adjacent to existing settlements. This helps maintain a distinctive settlement pattern within Birchington-on-sea, whilst maintaining green edges with the countryside	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Birchington with a balanced and vibrant community are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future master planning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to fully integrate development within the existing community.
7. 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.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Whilst the policy includes provision for small-scale retail provision within the development, this is unlikely to significantly contribute towards achieving this objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. and 9	N/A		N/A	
10. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy would require the use of greenfield land and would therefore not directly support this sustainability objective.	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT -</b> A no policy option would mean that housing need would be required elsewhere within the District.	Development of housing sites at Birchington are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Due to the location of the site that forms the proposed policy, there is potential for not achieving sustainable development patterns as the proposed policy advocates development adjacent to the existing settlement, whilst developing on greenfield land. However, the new development will ultimately lead to a sustainable approach to plan making	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> By limiting development in this location the numbers of proposed development would need to be sought somewhere else, therefore not supporting a sustainable pattern of development.	Development of housing sites at Birchington ensuring a sustainable pattern are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to limit the potential for settlements to merge.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The effects of the proposed policy on existing landscape character are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site. However, it is likely that the 1600 homes to be built is likely to adversely affect the areas landscape.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Birchington conserving and enhancing the areas landscape are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development may effect landscape character. Development that contributes to the landscape character, rather than simply not affecting it, should be encouraged.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on historic and archaeological sites are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site and relevant assessment of these effects.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy includes provision for undertaking a pre-design archaeological assessment taking account of presence of significant and sensitive remains and an assessment of the effects on the setting of listed buildings on site and at Quex Park. Undertaking these measures would help identify issues and mitigate negative effects.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy promotes development that is likely to result in an increase in car journeys within the District's Air Quality Management Areas. Not all new residents of the new housing provided on site are likely to be from outside of the District, though inward migration resulting from the development is likely to occur.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The no policy option potentially limits the increase of vehicle journeys within the Districts Air Quality Management Area.	N/A	Master planning to maximise connectivity for alternative forms of transport (e.g. walking and cycling) and extending bus service provision and promotion of multi-modal access.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy allocates new housing development in an area that has the potential for sustainable integration of public transport. The site is within proximity to public transport routes, but the design and integration of site access is important in determining overall accessibility. However, there is provision within the proposed policy for improved multi-modal connections for the site and to assess the potential for bus service extensions	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The provision of a new link road extending from Minnis Road and the A28 will help alleviate the pressures of additional traffic on the A28, particularly around The Square in Birchington.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Mitigation will be required through the design of all new housing developments to ensure that waste minimisation and recycling are promoted during the operation phase of these developments. This would be achieved by maximising the outcomes of other Local Plan policies.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In addition, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help enhance effects relating to this sustainability objective.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Birchington are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
accordance with development management policies and NPPF.				
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that has potential for ecological effects. The site will develop on greenfield land and therefore the necessary assessments will need to be conducted to ensure that , impacts on habitats could be minimised, assuming the allocated sites ecological value is low.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	Development of housing sites at Birchington are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy will ensure residential development provide a connection to the sewerage system which will help protecting the water resources.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The strategic housing allocation sites have been reviewed and it is considered that none, on their own, are likely to result in significant effects on any European sites with the possible exception of the larger allocations. The key issue is the overall quantum of development in the area rather than single sites; this is thought to be achievable without significant effects on the SPA, assuming implementation of SP25 and the SPA Mitigation Strategy. The Strategic Housing Site policies (SP13 - SP16) reference SP25, although SP17 should do this also.	All development must comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated mitigation strategy. SP17 to reference SP25
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The success of the proposed policy would depend on the implementation of other Local Plan policies relating to renewable energy provision and energy efficiency. These policies would help promote beneficial effects and support this sustainability objective.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District's housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of an increase in capacity of the primary school. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects with existing urban settlements, though good design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of a new link road to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				



## Policy 15: Policy SP15 – Strategic Housing Site – Westgate-on-Sea

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent Direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy provides for additional housing within the District, by proposing up to 2000 new dwellings on site.	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT -</b> The omission of this policy is likely to significantly affect other housing sites as local housing need would need to be met from other strategic sites, possibly creating further pressures on other facilities and existing developments.	Development of housing sites at Westgate-on-Sea are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy is likely to place additional burden on community facilities, including local healthcare provision. The proposed policy includes criteria for assessment of the effects of development of housing, which will identify shortfalls in local healthcare capacity and indicate the level of increased provision that may be required.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	TDC will need to collaborate with NHS England and local CCG to forward plan potential patient capacity and workforce capacity.
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.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is unknown whether the proposed policy will require further educational facilities and add to the training offer as the policy does not state this.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas. However, it is uncertain whether this will be the case for neighbouring houses along the east and south east of the development	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	TDC to monitor crime and fear of crime within new development and established site.
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects on existing community facilities cannot be assessed and are therefore unknown at this stage as effects will depend upon the housing mix and tenure.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the master planning process, mitigation in the form of further studies will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy allocated housing on a site that is outside of the existing urban area but is adjacent to existing settlements. This helps maintain a distinctive settlement pattern within Westgate-on-Sea, whilst maintaining green edges with the countryside.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Westgate-on-Sea with a balanced and vibrant community are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future master planning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to fully integrate development within the existing community.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct St/LT +</b> The proposed policy offers the provision of a District Centre to meet retail need of the development, therefore offering some opportunities for employment.	<b>Permanent Direct. Indirect ST/LT -</b> A no policy option would require that a small amount of employment will need to be met elsewhere within the District.	N/A	-
8. and 9	N/A		N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
10. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy would require the use of greenfield land and would therefore not directly support this sustainability objective.	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT -</b> A no policy option would mean that housing need would be required elsewhere within the District.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Due to the location of the site that forms the proposed policy, there is potential for not achieving sustainable development patterns as the proposed policy advocates development adjacent to the existing settlement, whilst developing on greenfield land. However, the new development will ultimately lead to a sustainable approach to plan making once connectivity and integration to the wider settlement is in place.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> By limiting development in this location, separation of settlements is maintained, which might help focus development in previously developed areas.	Development of housing sites at Westgate-on-Sea ensuring a sustainable pattern are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	Consider how future master planning process for this site will support connectivity and links to the rest of Thanet.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on existing landscape character are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Westgate-on-Sea conserving and enhancing the areas landscape are achievable without significant effects designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on historic and archaeological sites are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site and relevant assessment of these effects.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy includes provision for undertaking a pre-design archaeological assessment taking account of presence of significant and sensitive remains and an assessment of the effects on scheduled monuments and the listed Dent de Lion Gateway. Undertaking these measures would help identify issues and mitigate negative effects.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy promotes development that is likely to result in an increase in car journeys within the District's Air Quality Management Areas. Not all new residents of the new housing provided on site are likely to be from outside of the District, though inward migration resulting from the development is likely to occur.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The no policy option potentially limits the increase of vehicle journeys within the Districts Air Quality Management Area.	N/A	Master planning to maximise connectivity for alternative forms of transport (e.g. walking and cycling) and extending bus service provision and promotion of multi-modal access.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy allocates new housing development that will require sustainable public transport. This will offer connectivity to established areas and links to employment i.e. District Centre and other community facilities.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	TDC to work in collaboration with developers and transport operators to ensure sustainable transport networks connect new site with established settlement.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b>	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	The proposed policy will result in improvements to junctions and roads, particularly link road to A28. Improvements to this strategic route will help facilitate additional traffic movement towards the A299.			
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Mitigation will be required through the design of all new housing developments to ensure that waste minimisation and recycling are promoted during the operation phase of these developments. This would be achieved by maximising the outcomes of other Local Plan policies.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises. In addition, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help enhance effects relating to this sustainability objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Ensure related policies within the Local Plan are discharged.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Westgate-on-Sea are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that has minor potential for ecological effects, though by keeping development away from Green Wedges, impacts on habitats are could be minimised, assuming the allocated site, ecological value is low.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	Development of housing sites at Westgate-on-Sea are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	See Policy SP12: It includes an assessment of the sites functionality as a roosting or feeding habitat for wintering and breeding birds cited in the Special protection Area, and provide mitigation where necessary. This was originally part of this policy.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy will ensure residential development provide a connection to the sewerage system which will help protecting the water resources.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The strategic housing allocation sites have been reviewed and it is considered that none, on their own, are likely to result in significant effects on any European sites with the possible exception of the larger allocations. The key issue is the overall quantum of development in	All development must comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated mitigation strategy. SP17 to reference SP25

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
			the area rather than single sites; this is thought to be achievable without significant effects on the SPA, assuming implementation of SP25 and the SPA Mitigation Strategy. The Strategic Housing Site policies (SP13 - SP16) reference SP25, although SP17 should do this also.	
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In terms of mitigation, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help promote positive effects relating to this sustainability objective. However, the overall effect of this would be dependent on the final design of any emerging housing proposals.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The success of the proposed policy would depend on the implementation of other Local Plan policies relating to renewable energy provision and energy efficiency. These policies would help promote beneficial effects and support this sustainability objective.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District's housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new District Centre. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, such as inclusion of a functional green corridor to not only offer better connectivity to established site but to the new urban edge development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The implementation of a new link road to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for master planning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				

## Policy 16: Policy SP16 – Westwood Strategic Housing

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and	<b>Permanent Direct LT ++</b>	<b>Neutral 0</b>	Development of housing sites at Westwood are achievable without significant effects on designated	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
tenures to reflect demand and need.	The proposed policy inherently provides for additional housing within the District, by proposing up to 1450 new dwellings on site.	The omission of this policy in isolation would not significantly affect the status quo as other housing sites would provide strategic housing allocations.	sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy is likely to place additional burden on community facilities, including local healthcare provision.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy has the potential to significantly affect the status quo by increasing the population covered by individual healthcare facilities. The proposed policy includes criteria for assessment of the effects of development of housing, which will identify shortfalls in local healthcare capacity and indicate the level of increased provision that may be required through developer contributions.
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.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy does not include a clear requirement for on-site educational provision, though there is provision for developer contributions, where required, to a new school off-site. Effects of this are unknown at this stage as the timing of the implementation of any required new school, will dictate impacts on existing educational facilities.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The need for a new school off-site, should be identified and implemented in line with development of the site.
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects on existing community facilities cannot be assessed and are therefore unknown at this stage as effects will depend upon the housing mix and tenure.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, mitigation in the form of further studies will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This will require an assessment of how demand on community facilities may increase as a result of the additional population in the area.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy allocated housing on a site that is partly within the existing urban area. This helps maintain a distinctive settlement pattern within Westwood, whilst maintaining green edges with the countryside	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Westwood with a balanced and vibrant community are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to fully integrate development within the existing community.
7. To provide access to employment opportunities for all sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work	<b>Neutral 0</b> Whilst the policy includes provision for small-scale retail provision within the development, this is unlikely to significantly contribute towards achieving this objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment.				
8. and 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy would require the use of greenfield land and would therefore not directly support this sustainability objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> Due to the location of the site that forms the proposed policy, there is potential for achieving sustainable development patterns as the proposed policy advocates development adjacent to the existing settlement, whilst maintaining green edges.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> By limiting development in this location, separation of settlements is maintained, which might help focus development in previously developed areas.	Development of housing sites at Westwood ensuring a sustainable pattern are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to limit the potential for settlements to merge.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on existing landscape character are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Westwood conserving and enhancing the areas landscape are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development may effect landscape character. Development that contributes to the landscape character, rather than simply not affecting it, should be encouraged.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on historic and archaeological sites are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site and relevant assessment of these effects.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy includes provision for undertaking a pre-design archaeological assessment taking account of presence of significant and sensitive remains. Undertaking these measures would help identify issues and mitigate negative effects.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy promotes development that is likely to result in an increase in car journeys within the District's Air Quality Management Areas. Not all new residents of the new housing provided on site are likely to be from outside of the District, though inward migration resulting from the development is likely to occur.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The no policy option potentially limits the increase of vehicle journeys within the Districts Air Quality Management Area.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This would involve maximising connectivity for alternative forms of transport (e.g. walking and cycling) and extending bus service provision.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy allocates new housing development in an area that has the potential for sustainable integration of public transport. The site is largely within proximity to public transport routes, but the design and integration of site access is important in determining overall accessibility. This is important as there is provision within the proposed policy for	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	improved multi-modal connections for the site and to assess the potential for bus service extensions			
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The provision of a highway improvements including road widening and link roads will help alleviate the pressures of additional traffic on the local transport network.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Mitigation will be required through the design of all new housing developments to ensure that waste minimisation and recycling are promoted during the operation phase of these developments. This would be achieved by maximising the outcomes of other Local Plan policies.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In addition, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help enhance effects relating to this sustainability objective.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at Westwood are achievable without significant effects on designated sites assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that has minor potential for ecological effects, though by keeping development away from Green Wedges, impacts on habitats are could be minimised, assuming the allocated site, ecological value is low.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	Development of housing sites at Westwood are achievable without significant effects on designated sites assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	See Policy SP12: It includes an assessment of the sites functionality as a roosting or feeding habitat for wintering and breeding birds cited in the Special Protection Area, and provide mitigation where necessary. This was originally part of this policy.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy will ensure residential development provide a connection to the sewerage system which will help protecting the water resources.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The strategic housing allocation sites have been reviewed and it is considered that none, on their own, are likely to result in significant effects on any European sites with	All development must comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
			the possible exception of the larger allocations. The key issue is the overall quantum of development in the area rather than single sites; this is thought to be achievable without significant effects on the SPA, assuming implementation of SP25 and the SPA Mitigation Strategy. The Strategic Housing Site policies (SP13 - SP16) reference SP25, although SP17 should do this also.	mitigation strategy. SP17 to reference SP25
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In terms of mitigation, Policy SP35 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help promote positive effects relating to this sustainability objective. However, the overall effect of this would be dependent on the final design of any emerging housing proposals.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The success of the proposed policy would depend on the implementation of other Local Plan policies relating to renewable energy provision and energy efficiency. These policies would help promote beneficial effects and support this sustainability objective.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District's housing supply and improvements to community facilities. There may be a need for a new off-site school, which would benefit from identification and implementation that aligns with a phasing programme for the site. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects well with existing urban settlements, though design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is largely served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of highway improvements to serve the site is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for masterplanning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				

## Policy 17: Policy SP17 – Land Fronting Nash and Haine Roads

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent Direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy inherently provides for additional housing within the District, by proposing up to 1020 new dwellings on site, including 30% affordable homes and the requirement for as high a proportion of houses as possible.	<b>Neutral 0</b> The omission of this policy in isolation would not significantly affect the status quo as other housing sites would provide strategic housing allocations.	Development of housing sites at land fronting Nash and Haine Roads are achievable without significant effects on designated sites in the area, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	To ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy is likely to reduce burden on local healthcare and community facility provision, as there is explicit criteria that 2ha of land should be reserved for the development of a new medical centre and community assemble facility	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-.
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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy stipulated that a fully serviced area of 2.05ha is to be provided for the provision of a new two-form entry primary school. This would mitigate the impact of new school age children on local primary schools. It is important that the policy provides provision for the development of the new school to at least one-form entry as required by the education authority.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects on existing community facilities cannot be assessed and are therefore unknown at this stage as effects will depend upon the housing mix and tenure.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, mitigation in the form of further studies will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective. This will require an assessment of how demand on community facilities may increase as a result of the additional population in the area.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy allocated housing on a site that is outside of the existing urban area but is adjacent to existing settlements. This helps maintain a distinctive settlement pattern within the local area surrounding Nash Road and Haine Road, whilst maintaining green edges with the countryside.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at land fronting Nash and Haine Roads with a balanced and vibrant community are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to fully integrate development within the existing community.  In addition, to ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
7. 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.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Whilst the policy includes provision for small-scale retail provision within the development, this is unlikely to significantly contribute towards achieving this objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. and 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy would require the use of greenfield land and would therefore not directly support this sustainability objective.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT ++</b> Due to the location of the site that forms the proposed policy, there is potential for achieving sustainable development patterns as the proposed policy advocates development within the existing urban environment, whilst maintaining green edges.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> By limiting development in this location, separation of settlements is maintained, which might help focus development in previously developed areas.	Development of housing sites at land fronting Nash and Haine Roads ensuring a sustainable pattern are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, in order to maximise the potential for achieving sustainable development patterns.  In addition, to ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on existing landscape character are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at land fronting Nash and Haine Roads conserving and enhancing the areas landscape are achievable without significant effects designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development may effect landscape character. Development that contributes to the landscape character, rather than simply not affecting it, should be encouraged.  In addition, to ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A proposed policy would not alter the status quo.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy promotes development that is likely to result in an increase in car journeys within the District's Air Quality Management Areas. Not all	<b>Temporary/Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The no policy option potentially limits the increase of vehicle journeys within the Districts Air Quality Management Area.	N/A	The results of any local air quality monitoring are likely to indirectly affect performance against this objective, via TDC's ongoing air



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	new residents of the new housing provided on site are likely to be from outside of the District, though inward migration resulting from the development is likely to occur. However, there is a requirement for ongoing monitoring of local air quality attached to the proposed policy, which may inform TDC's ongoing air quality review and assessment programme.			quality review and assessment programme.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy allocates new housing development in an area that has the potential for sustainable integration of public transport. The site is within proximity to public transport routes, but the design and integration of site access is important in determining overall accessibility. This is important as there is provision within the proposed policy for improved multi-modal connections for the site and to assess the potential for bus service extensions	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	As part of the masterplanning process, in particular the undertaking of a site Transport Assessment, mitigation in the form of further work will be required to ensure positive outcomes against this sustainability objective.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The provision of a highway improvements identified through further traffic studies will help alleviate the pressures of additional traffic on the local transport network.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Mitigation will be required through the design of all new housing developments to ensure that waste minimisation and recycling are promoted during the operation phase of these developments. This would be achieved by maximising the outcomes of other Local Plan policies.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In addition, Policy SP30 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help enhance effects relating to this sustainability objective.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that is more than 100m from the coastal area, minimising risks from sea level rises.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Development of housing sites at land fronting Nash and Haine Roads are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	To ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
management policies and NPPF.				
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy designates a site for housing that has minor potential for ecological effects, though by keeping development away from Green Wedges, impacts on habitats are could be minimised, assuming the allocated site, ecological value is low.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	Development of housing sites at land fronting Nash and Haine Roads are achievable without significant effects on designated sites, assuming the implementation of Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.	The proposed policy includes provision for undertaking a pre-design ecological assessment taking account of the presence of wintering and breeding birds. Undertaking these measures would help identify issues and mitigate negative effects.  In addition, to ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy will ensure residential development provide a connection to the sewerage system which will help protecting the water resources.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The strategic housing allocation sites have been reviewed and it is considered that none, on their own, are likely to result in significant effects on any European sites with the possible exception of the larger allocations. The key issue is the overall quantum of development in the area rather than single sites; this is thought to be achievable without significant effects on the SPA, assuming implementation of SP25 and the SPA Mitigation Strategy. The Strategic Housing Site policies (SP13 - SP16) reference SP25, although SP17 should do this also.	All development must comply with policies relating to the Protection of International and European Designated Sites and associated mitigation strategy. SP17 to reference SP25
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	In terms of mitigation, Policy SP30 states that new development must take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapting to climate change by minimising vulnerability, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and complying with the Government's Zero Carbon Policy.</li> <li>Mitigating against climate change by reducing emissions.</li> </ul> These measures will help promote positive effects relating to this sustainability objective. However, the overall effect of this would be dependent on the final design of any emerging housing proposals.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The success of the proposed policy would depend on the implementation of other Local Plan policies relating to renewable energy provision and energy efficiency. These policies would help promote beneficial effects and support this sustainability objective.
<p>Summary</p> <p>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District's housing supply and improvements to community facilities, such as the provision of a new school, medical centre and community assembly facility. There is also potential for additional community facilities improvements, depending on further studies to be undertaken during design that will state any additional requirements as a result of development. However, any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates housing on a site that connects well with existing urban settlements, though design of the site can help maximise urban connectivity. The site is served by public transport, though available capacity on the highway network might be limited. The implementation of highway improvements is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA implications to ensure there are no significant effects arising from the implementation of this policy as a result of increased recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should state masterplanning will be informed by and address the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</p>				

## Policy 18: Policy SP18 – Land at Manston Court Road/Haine Road

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy provides for an additional housing within the District, by proposing up to 1200 new dwellings on site at a density of 30 dwellings per hectare net.	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT -</b> The omission of this policy is likely to significantly affect other housing sites as local housing need would need to be met from other strategic sites, possibly creating further pressures on other facilities and existing developments	N/A	To ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy is likely to place additional burden on community facilities, including local healthcare provision. The proposed policy, does not identify local healthcare capacity or indicate the level of increased provision that may be required.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		TDC to work in collaboration with local health and community services to ensure capacity and demand for health services can be met
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy provides for an secondary school which will serve local community. There is an opportunity for these facilities to double up to offer community based learning for vulnerable and welfare dependent workers.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> .There will not be a change in the status quo under either the proposed policy or the no policy scenario. Neither will result in the addition or removal of educational provisions.		TDC to maximise the opportunity to utilise the new provision of a secondary school to improve local skills and employment.
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Diirect. ST/LT +</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas, as the	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	development is not adjacent to established settlements.			
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects on existing community facilities cannot be assessed and are therefore unknown at this stage as effects will depend upon the housing mix and tenure. However the policy does provide for a minimum of 9ha of open space to be provided.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		TDC to undertake an assessment of how demand on community facilities may increase as a result of the additional population in the area.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy allocated housing on a site that is outside of the existing urban area but is located between Westwood Cross and Bradgate Caravan Park. This helps maintain a settlement pattern within Westwood, whilst maintaining green edges with the countryside. The link to the internal spine road offers connectivity to other parts of Thanet	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		It would be important for a future masterplanning process for this site to consider how development, particularly at the edge of the site boundaries, can be designed to fully integrate development within the existing community. In addition, to ensure no significant effects as a result of recreational pressure on designated sites, the policy should cross-refer to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct/Indirect. ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy does not state employment. However, given the number of new dwellings in is likely that the Transport Strategy laid out in the requirements may facilitate access and opportunities to work.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		-
8. and 9	N/A			N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy would require the use of greenfield land and would therefore not directly support this sustainability objective.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Due to the location of the site that forms the proposed policy, there is potential for not achieving sustainable development patterns as the proposed policy advocates developing on greenfield land. However, the new development will ultimately lead to a sustainable approach to plan making once connectivity and integration to the wider settlement through the link road.	<b>Temporary/Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> By limiting development in this location, separation of settlements is maintained, which might help focus development in previously developed areas.		TDC to ensure adequate connectivity through the Transport Strategy and ensure good access to public transport by working in collaboration with transport operators.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy on existing landscape character are unknown at this stage as they would depend upon the ultimate design of the site.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> There will not be a change in the status quo under either the proposed policy or the no policy scenario. Neither will enhance nor remove sites of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.			-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent Direct. Indirect ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy promotes development that is likely to result in an increase in car journeys within the District's Air Quality Management Areas. Inward migration and daily travel across to other parts of Thanet is likely to increase and not improve air quality. The results of any local air quality monitoring are likely to indirectly affect performance against this objective, via TDC's ongoing air quality review and assessment programme.	<b>Temporary/Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The no policy option potentially limits the increase of vehicle journeys within the Districts Air Quality Management Area.		-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy allocates new housing development in an area that has the potential for sustainable integration of public transport. The site is within proximity to public transport routes, but the design and integration of site access is important in determining overall accessibility.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		TDC will need to consider how multi-modal connections for the site will be integrated within the site and wider Thanet.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The provision of a highway improvements identified within the draft Transport Strategy will help with identification of frequency and timings of public transport network to serve the new development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		TDC to identify with transport operators the specific need for the development.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		Mitigation will be required through the design of all new housing developments to ensure that waste minimisation and recycling are promoted during the operation phase of these developments.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not known how the proposed policy will respond to challenges with climate change. However, given the potential for high car and public transport usage it is possible that the extra new dwellings and associated infrastructure may contribute to climate change in the short-term.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The proposed policy is unlikely to alter the status quo regarding this objective.			.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<div>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT --</div> <div>The proposed policy designates a site for housing that has potential for major ecological effects, given that development is on greenfields as a strategic site. This has the potential to be mitigated through the policy's provision of ecological surveys of breeding and wintering birds.</div>	<div>Unknown ?</div> <div>A no policy option would prevent development on existing greenfield land that may have minor benefits for local ecology.</div>		TDC to ensure ecological surveys are undertaken to mitigate potentially negative effects.
21.	N/A			N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<div>Unknown ?</div> <div>The effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to the use of local products or sustainably produced resources</div>	<div>Neutral. 0</div> <div>A no policy option would not alter the status quo.</div>		
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<div>Unknown ?</div> <div>Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.</div>	<div>Neutral. 0</div> <div>A no policy option would not alter the status quo.</div>		The success of the proposed policy would depend on the implementation of other Local Plan policies relating to renewable energy provision and energy efficiency. These policies would help promote beneficial effects and support this sustainability objective.
<div>Summary</div> <div>The promotion of the proposed policy is beneficial in terms of socio-economic objectives as there is a clear contribution to the District's housing supply. Any new development of greenfield land is likely to have the potential for adverse effects against environmental objectives, particularly relating to landscape and ecology. Mitigation through implementing robust design principles and undertaking further studies relating to potential environmental impacts are likely to help mitigate these adverse effects. The proposed policy advocates a Transport Strategy and whilst this likely to increase car usage (enabling connectivity) it is likely to maximise public transport use. The implementation of highway improvements is likely to help free up capacity, which will enable good links with the rest of the District, but particularly the major centres of Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and Westwood.</div> <div>With regards to the HRA implications there are no likely significant effects on designated sites. This policy provides for master planning being informed by and addressing the implementation of Policy SP26 and the SPA mitigation strategy.</div>				

## Policy 19: Policy SP19 – Type and Size of Dwellings

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> Proposals for housing developments will be expected to address the SHMA recommendations to ensure a varied make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes needed are met.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> It is assumed that without the affordable housing target, developers would not necessarily factor this in, and the supply would stagnate in the context of very high need. This would mean continued growth in the number of homes but reduced housing mix	N/A	<p>The need for affordable housing is high in Thanet meaning a sustainable supply is required.</p> <p>The target of 1,500 new affordable homes across Thanet per annum is only likely to be met if an overall 5,000 new homes are delivered per annum.</p> <p>The 30% target as mentioned in 10h would not compromise the viability of larger housing developments. All other options are likely to have a neutral impact.</p>



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Unknown?</b> Policy adoption impacts are largely dependent upon the location of the developments. This policy should maintain the status quo and not alter the accessibility or provision of healthcare facilities. However, should the housing occur in rural areas away from existing facilities, this will result in affordable housing being located away from healthcare facilities.	<b>Neutral 0</b> It is assumed that if no target was applied, developers would tend away from building affordable housing. However, it is assumed that the chosen locations for affordable housing (built by whoever) would still need to be in close proximity to healthcare facilities.	N/A	Largely neutral effects based on the assumption that if affordable housing was situated away from other housing, accessibility to these important facilities would be considered. Ensure for off-site and rural options that proximity to healthcare is still considered.
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Temporary/Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> It is assumed that this would result in under provision of affordable housing. This could have knock on effects to homelessness which in turn affect crime.	N/A	Those policies which will lead to lower supply of affordable housing and/or create areas in which affordable housing is concentrated away from other developments may result in increased crime levels.
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> Assuming that new development will be tested in terms of its accessibility to key facilities, this means the housing therein will have adequate access. However, as the development plan and location are not yet known it not possible to fully assess the impact, thus questionable positivity will occur. However, the policy will prevent the loss of existing homes meaning that established residential areas with access can ensue.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> It is assumed that without the affordable housing target, developers would not necessarily factor this in, and the supply of appropriate affordable housing units would stagnate in the context of very high and specific need. Assuming that more vulnerable people in society are more likely to depend on affordable housing, this means these people would suffer from reduced supply in housing potentially increasing deprivation.	N/A	Negative effects will occur when the growth in supply of affordable is reduced.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> Policy adoption would be expected to address the recommendation regarding the make-up of market and affordable housing types and sizes needed. As such by creating the appropriate supply of relevant housing. It will ensure that a certain amount of affordable housing is integrated with all larger housing developments and result in a mix of people from different socio-economic background within housing developments.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> If affordable housing was created off-site, there would be a risk of concentrating people from different socio-economic backgrounds in certain areas. This could bring about pockets of deprivation.	N/A	Sense of place is likely to be affected by design of individual developments. As such the amount and location of affordable housing is unlikely to affect this. Harmonious and mixed communities will be created when affordable housing is integrated with wider housing developments, not when segregated affordable housing communities are created.
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under this policy. It is not known where this will occur. If it occurs near tourist or natural, semi natural or built assets there could be an impact, however more spatial information is required to inform this decision.		N/A	The majority of effects are uncertain because this depends on how and where development occurs.
10. 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.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> Policy will seek to increase the supply of housing in line with SHMA recommendations. Not possible to predict effects on previously developed land or greenfield.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Assuming this option results in a fall in supply of affordable housing, the mix of development will not match up to the need. Not possible to predict effects on previously developed land or greenfield	N/A	These options will, on the whole, affect the housing needs of the Thanet population which has a rising need for affordable housing.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under both the proposed policy and no policy option. It is not known where this will occur. If development occurs near or within more densely populated (and therefore better served) areas, there will be a positive effect through reduced need to travel. The opposite will be true of development in more rural areas.		N/A	It is not possible to ascertain the pattern of development for the proposed policy.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the proposed policy and no policy option. It is not known where this will occur (i.e. if development will avoid sensitive areas) or how landscape and townscape design / mitigation will be employed.		N/A	Impacts on landscape and townscape can be reduced through sensitive design, choice of materials and locating development in sensitive locations.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the proposed policy and no policy option. It is not known where this will occur (i.e. if development will avoid sensitive areas, structures of in situ remains) or how design / mitigation will be employed. No account has been taken for restoration projects in these options.		N/A	Specific projects which occur as a result of the proposed policy will need to consider their impact on historic archaeological or architectural features.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear where development will occur, as such it is unclear how the need to travel and car use will be influenced, and as such effects on air quality cannot be predicted.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is unclear how the need to travel and car use will be influenced as a result of this policy option; as such effects on air quality cannot be predicted.	N/A	It is not possible to ascertain the pattern of development for the proposed policy.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Neutral 0</b> No effects assuming affordable housing is implemented as part of a sustainable land management strategy.		N/A	No effects anticipated unless areas of affordable housing are created away from new/existing developments (off site, or on the fringes). If this occurs, transport assessments will need to confirm that the housing is adequately served by public transport.
16.	N/A		N/A	
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<b>Permanent ST/LT -</b> Given that the policy option supports housing growth of an appropriate size and types there will be a short term marginal increase in waste from construction. There will also be a longer term increase in waste streams from those residents.	<b>Permanent ST/LT -</b> The no policy option would still result in housing construction, though this would be dictated by the market. There will be a long-term increase in waste streams from residents as well as short term construction impacts.	N/A	Waste will be likely during construction. The quantities can be minimised through best practice measures. For operation, design should include space for recycling bins to encourage users to recycle waste.
18. and 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Assuming that development in the rural areas is likely to increase the risk of impact on greenfield land and any ecological assets therein, the proposed policy may have a minor negative effect.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Assuming that development in the rural areas is likely to increase the risk of impact on greenfield land and any ecological assets therein, the proposed policy may have a minor negative effect.	N/A	Specific projects which occur as a result of these options will need to consider their impact on historic biodiversity assets within Thanet.
21.	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear how sustainably housing will be built in terms of operational standards, or use of best practice construction methods.		N/A	Ensure policy around new build properties encourages sustainable practices.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
using sustainably produced and local products.				
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear how sustainably housing will be built in terms of operational standards, or use of best practice construction methods.		N/A	Ensure policy around new build properties encourages sustainable practices.
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy adheres to the SHMA recommendations to ensure that the make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes is accounted for. Similarly, developments resulting in a net loss will not be prohibited unless in exceptional circumstances. As such housing sustainability is appropriately met through the adoption of policy SP18.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 20: Policy SP20 – Affordable Housing

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent, ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would maintain the status quo and deliver at least 30% of the dwellings as affordable housing, of which 17% will be Starter Homes, 18% Affordable Rent and 65% Social Rent. The housing topic paper states that an economic viability study of development in Thanet has found that the headline district wide 30% affordable housing target would be not impact on scheme viability. Therefore, it is assumed that development will not be restricted with this target.	<b>Permanent LT --</b> It is assumed that without the affordable housing target, developers would not necessarily factor this in, and the supply would stagnate in the context of very high need. This would mean continued growth in the number of homes but reduced housing mix.	N/A	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Both the no policy option and no policy option would not alter the status quo.		N/A	
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.	<b>Neutral 0</b> None of the options alter the accessibility or provision of education facilities or educational attainment.		N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Neutral 0</b> All other things being equal this would maintain the status quo. It is assumed that this means no change in the levels of crime or public perceptions of crime.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> It is assumed that this would result in under provision of affordable housing. This could have knock on effects to homelessness which in turn affect crime.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> Assuming that new development will be tested in terms of its accessibility to key facilities, this means the affordable housing therein will have adequate access.	<b>Permanent LT --</b> It is assumed that without the affordable housing target, developers would not necessarily factor this in, and the supply would stagnate in the context of very high need.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
		Assuming that more vulnerable people in society are more likely to depend on affordable housing, this means these people would suffer from reduced supply in housing potentially increasing deprivation.		
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> This will maintain the status quo. It will ensure that a certain amount of affordable housing is integrated with all larger housing developments and result in a mix of people from different socio-economic background within housing developments.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> It is assumed that without the affordable housing target, developers would not necessarily factor this in, and the supply would stagnate in the context of very high need.  This could potentially result in less integration in new/existing communities.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A.		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the proposed policy and no policy options. It is not known where this will occur. If it occurs near tourist or natural, semi natural or built assets there could be an impact, however more spatial information is required to inform this decision.		N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> Mix of development will continue to include affordable housing, in line with local needs. Questions exist over whether this is enough. Not possible to predict effects on previously developed land or greenfield.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Assuming this option results in a fall in supply of affordable housing, the mix of development will not match up to the need.  Not possible to predict effects on previously developed land or greenfield.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the proposed policy and no policy options. It is not known where this will occur. If development occurs near or within more densely populated (and therefore better served) areas, there will be a positive effect through reduced need to travel. The opposite will be true of development in more rural areas.		N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the proposed policy and no policy options. It is not known where this will occur (i.e. if development will avoid sensitive areas) or how landscape and townscape design / mitigation will be employed.		N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the proposed policy and no policy options. It is not known where this will occur (i.e. if development will avoid sensitive areas, structures of in situ remains) or how design / mitigation will be employed.		N/A	Specific projects which occur as a result of these options will need to consider their impact on historic archaeological or architectural features.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy options have the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear where development will occur, as such it is unclear how the need to travel and car use will be influenced, and as such effects on air quality cannot be predicted.		N/A	-
15. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy options have the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear how sustainably housing will be built in terms of operational standards, or use of best practice construction methods.		N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy options have the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear how sustainably housing will be built in terms of operational standards, or use of best practice construction methods.		N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy adheres to the SHMA recommendations to ensure that the make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes is accounted for. Similarly, developments resulting in a net loss will not be prohibited unless in exceptional circumstances. As such affordable housing provision is appropriately met through the adoption of the proposed policy.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 21: Policy SP21 – Development in the Countryside

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> Maintaining protection for Green Wedges and countryside will ensure the status quo for tourism and leisure uses in these areas.	<b>Permanent, direct LT --/?</b> Affording no protection policy may result in development which could be detrimental to the tourism sector.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> Maintaining protection for Green Wedges and countryside, or encouraging their use for leisure will ensure the status quo and prevent development. Indirectly this may push development towards previously developed land.	<b>Permanent, direct LT --/?</b> Affording no protection policy may result in development on this land and away from previously developed land.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent indirect LT +</b> Maintaining protection for Green Wedges and countryside, or encouraging their use for leisure will ensure the status quo and prevent development. Indirectly this may push development towards previously developed land and protect environmentally important features. Therefore, an indirect, beneficial effect is predicted.	<b>Permanent, direct LT --/?</b> Affording no protection policy may result in development on this land and away from built up areas served by key facilities.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent indirect LT +</b> Maintaining protection for Green Wedges and countryside, will help to conserve the natural and landscape and townscape.	<b>Permanent, direct LT --/?</b> Affording no protection policy may result in development that has a detrimental effect on landscape and townscape.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> The majority of the options will have no effect on listed buildings or conservation areas. Removing the protection to the countryside could have an indirect effect on these resources by encouraging development in new areas out of towns.		N/A	-
14.	N/A		N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> None of the policy options are likely to directly impact on transport therefore a neutral effect is predicted.		N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> None of the policy options are likely to directly impact on transport therefore a neutral effect is predicted.		N/A	-
17. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will actively promote the protection of these areas	<b>Permanent, direct LT - /?</b> The no policy option will remove current protection and potentially result in damage to these areas.	N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on the majority of the SA objectives. Many of the potentially adverse effects associated with no policy option could be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan, though in isolation are likely to be significantly adverse.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 22: Policy SP22 – Safeguarding the Identity of Thanet’s Settlements

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> Encouraging the appropriate development of these areas will boost the tourism sector.	<b>Permanent, direct LT --</b> Affording no protection policy may result in development which could be detrimental to the tourism sector and limit the benefits that could be obtained from appropriate leisure use within the urban fringe.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> Ensuring that development is limited within these areas would focus development towards previously developed land.	<b>Permanent, direct LT --</b> Affording no protection policy may result in development on this land and away from previously developed land.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> Rural protection afforded by the proposed policy would help establish clear development patterns, which would promote a more compact approach to urban development.	<b>Permanent, direct LT --</b> Affording no protection policy may result in development on this land and away from built up areas served by key facilities.	N/A	Assuming that land use planning policies are implemented sustainably, neighbouring land uses should limit the need for travel and be complimentary.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b>	<b>Permanent, direct LT --</b>	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	Maintaining protection for Green Wedges and countryside, will help to conserve the natural and landscape and townscape.	Affording no protection policy may result in development that has a detrimental effect on landscape and townscape.		
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Neutral 0</b> The majority of the options will have no effect on listed buildings or conservation areas. Removing the protection to the countryside could have an indirect effect on these resources by encouraging development in new areas out of towns.		N/A	-
14.	N/A		N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Neutral 0</b> None of the policy options are likely to directly impact on transport therefore a neutral effect is predicted.		N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Neutral 0</b> None of the policy options are likely to directly impact on transport therefore a neutral effect is predicted.		N/A	-
17. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> The proposed policy actively enhances and develops new open space and wildlife habitats.	<b>Permanent, direct LT - /?</b> The no policy option will remove current protection and potentially result in damage to these areas.	N/A	The potentially adverse effects associated with the no policy option would likely be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan that seek to protect biodiversity features. The notion of preventing development in green wedges is fundamental in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on the majority of the SA objectives. Many of the potentially adverse effects associated with the no policy option would be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 23: Policy SP23 – Landscape Character Areas

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape value that contribute towards the sense of place and can make towns pleasant places to live.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT - /?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection development detrimental to townscape value.	N/A	A detailed Landscape Character Assessment will be prepared.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy have the potential to positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape value that contribute towards the sense of place and can retain the appeal of the towns within the District as visitor attractions.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT - /?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection development detrimental to townscape value	N/A	A detailed Landscape Character Assessment will be prepared.
10. and 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape, landscape and seascape value that contribute to the environmental quality of Thanet. The policy also suggests that all development should seek to avoid skyline intrusion and the loss or interruption of long views of the coast and the sea.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	A detailed Landscape Character Assessment will be prepared.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape value that will often include heritage features such as listed and locally listed buildings.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	A detailed Landscape Character Assessment will be prepared.
14. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is predicted as being likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly the role that areas of high value townscape has on the sense of place, people's satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features within those areas.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 24: Policy SP24 – Green Infrastructure

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. This could protect and enhance the street scheme and support the tourist economy.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
10. and 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. This has the potential to enhance and conserve the landscape and townscape. The policy also suggests developments should make a positive contribution to the green infrastructure network by following the relevant landscape character assessment guidelines.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
13. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. The policy also suggests developments should make a positive contribution to the green infrastructure network by following the relevant landscape character assessment guidelines.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 25: Policy SP25 – Protection of International and European Designated Sites

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 8	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive contribution towards this objective by protecting features that contribute to the character of the area. It also supports the visitor economy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy would not result in significant effects to the natural, semi-natural and street scenes. However, it could be strengthened to ensure importance of the quantum of development affecting designated sites is considered.	Proposals likely to have a significant effect on an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination, will be required to undergo appropriate assessment as per the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). Where possible, applicants should incorporate measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts. This policy should cross-refer to policies SP24 and SP31.
10. and 11	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy would help to maintain areas of nature conservation importance, which would aid in	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy would not result in significant effects to the character and quality of landscape. However, it could	Proposals likely to have a significant effect on an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, either alone or in

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	the conservation of wider coastal and rural landscapes.		be strengthened to ensure importance of the quantum of development affecting designated sites is considered.	combination, will be required to undergo appropriate assessment as per the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). Where possible, applicants should incorporate measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts. This policy should cross-refer to policies SP24 and SP31.
13. to 18	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT +</b> Certain types of green infrastructure and green space can provide protection from flooding. Encouraging their development and/or protection will have a positive effect by safeguarding green spaces which can act as flood mitigation. Active protection and enhancement of nature conservation areas will prevent unacceptable development, particularly on Thanet's coastal areas.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy would not result in significant effects to coastal erosion, costal and fluvial flood risk. However, it could be strengthened to ensure importance of the quantum of development affecting designated sites is considered.	Proposals likely to have a significant effect on an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination, will be required to undergo appropriate assessment as per the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). Where possible, applicants should incorporate measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts. This policy should cross-refer to policies SP24 and SP31.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy is inherently supportive of this objective. The policy supports the highest level of protection for sites of international nature conservation importance. This will have positive effects on biodiversity.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy would not result in significant effects on biodiversity. However, it could be strengthened to ensure importance of the quantum of development affecting designated sites is considered.	Proposals likely to have a significant effect on an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination, will be required to undergo appropriate assessment as per the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). Where possible, applicants should incorporate measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts. This policy should cross-refer to policies SP24 and SP31.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy is inherently supportive of this objective. The policy supports the highest level of protection for sites of international nature conservation importance. This will have positive effects on biodiversity.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Note this is the key protective policy to which all developmental policies refer and therefore it is important that the safeguards currently required by it are not diluted or reduced.	The policy refers to SP23 but should refer to the requirements of SP27 also. The second paragraph could be modified to emphasise the importance of the quantum of development in affecting the sites, for example: "Planning permission will only be granted when it can be demonstrated that any potential harm to internationally and nationally designated sites resulting from that development on its own, or cumulatively with other developments, will be avoided or suitably mitigated.".

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
22. to 23	N/A.			N/A.
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is largely a reflection of existing legislation and will yield the most substantial environmental protection and sustainability. The protection to the highest level of sites of international nature conservation importance will be especially beneficial to the natural environment and biodiversity objectives. The proposed policy will be restrictive to infrastructure and housing as protecting environmental assets will mean developments upon such lands will most likely be prohibited and thus restricted to other areas of Thanet.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA assessment this is this principle protective policy for which all developmental policies refer to. Whilst there are no likely significant effects the policy should refer to SP27, in addition to SP23, as the requirements in both policies instil the principle of enhancement and protection of the natural environment.</p>				

## Policy 26: Policy SP26 – Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Plan (SAMM) Policy

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Unknown?</b> This policy suggests that all new residential development proposals will be required to comply with the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMM). It is not clear what the impact on housing will be; it could potentially have an adverse effect on the viability of housing development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	N/A
2. to 7	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact objectives relating to sustainable development by ensuring developments do not undermine the viability of protected sites. This policy does not discourage housing developments in absolute terms, but ensures that all new developments make a positive contribution to the management of local designated sites which provide environmental, social and economic benefits for the local area.	<b>Permanent Indirect LT –</b> This proposed policy ensures the protection of designated sites and without it, the viability of these could be threatened and development prioritised over protection.	The development of a tariff ensures development continues but also positively contributes to the management of local natural resources	Ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of the proposed development on the relevant species or habitats.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural landscape, semi-natural landscape and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-O</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact objectives relating specifically to the natural environment as it ensures the protection of designated sites. However, this policy identifies the negative impacts recreational activities can have, and proposes measures such as limiting access as a means to protect the sites. This would therefore not offer support to the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent Indirect LT –</b> This proposed policy identifies the impact recreational activities, such as dog walking, are having on designated sites. Without this policy the SAMM could not be effectively implemented to ensure the protection and management of these natural environments. New developments would continue to increase the local population and put further pressure on these already vulnerable environments.	This Policy ensures the protection and management of designated sites, resulting in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	Ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of the proposed development on the relevant species or habitats.
10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from	<b>Permanent. Indirect/Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact built environment objectives. It promotes the reuse of buildings but does not prohibit development, instead using a tariff to ensure new development	<b>Permanent Indirect LT –</b> This proposed policy ensures the protection of designated sites and without it, the viability of these could be threatened and development prioritised over protection.	The development of a tariff ensures development continues but also positively contributes to the management of local natural resources	Ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of the proposed development on the relevant species or habitats.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.	contributes positively to the management of these areas.			
11.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect/Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to enhance the conservation and character of the local landscape by protecting designated sites which form an important part of the wider landscape.	<b>Permanent Indirect LT –</b> This proposed policy ensures the protection of designated sites and without it, the viability of these could be threatened and development prioritised over protection.	This Policy ensures the protection and management of designated sites, resulting in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	Ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of the proposed development on the relevant species or habitats.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT ?</b> The proposed policy could have wider benefits to historic and cultural assets which can fall within these areas. This would ensure these features are protected in their natural setting.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT ?</b> Without this policy, the protection of historical assets which fall within natural settings may be threatened by over development.	This Policy ensures the protection and management of designated sites, resulting in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	Mitigating measures should include house building policy which seeks to minimise adverse affects on historic sites and assets.
14. to 18	N/A	N/A	N/A	
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Indirect/Direct. ST/LT +</b> Local natural sites can act as important interceptors to flood waters and storage locations to reduce flood risk. Protection of these are therefore deemed beneficial.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Without this policy, the protection of sites that can intercept and store flood water would not be ensured and local flood risk could be exacerbated.	This Policy ensures the protection and management of designated sites, resulting in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact biodiversity objectives by ensuring developments do not undermine the viability of natural sites. This policy does not discourage housing developments, but ensures that all new developments make a positive contribution to the management of local designated sites which provide environmental, social and economic benefits for the local area.	<b>Permanent Indirect LT –</b> This proposed policy ensures the protection of designated sites and without it, the viability of these could be threatened and development prioritised over protection.	The development of a tariff ensures development continues but also positively contributes to the management of local natural resources. This Policy ensures the protection and management of designated sites, resulting in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	Ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of the proposed development on the relevant species or habitats.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> This proposed policy has the potential to positively impact water resources which are designated sites, or fall within designated sites. This policy does not discourage housing developments, but ensures that they make a positive contribution to the management of local sites and the biodiversity within.	<b>Permanent Indirect LT –</b> This proposed policy ensures the protection of designated sites and without it, the viability of the aquatic environment within them could be threatened and development prioritised over protection.	This Policy ensures the protection and management of designated sites, resulting in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	Ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of the proposed development on the relevant species or habitats.
22. and 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<p>Summary</p> <p>This proposed policy would likely have positive impacts on objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity assets. Water resources and heritage assets that fall within designated sites would also benefit from the protection this policy affords. This policy does not prohibit development, but rather ensures that it positively contributes to the protection of the local environment.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				



## Policy 27: Policy SP27 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity Assets

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> This policy supports the conservation, enhancement and management of biodiversity and geodiversity assets, including restore/enhance existing habitats, create wildlife habitats where appropriate, create linkages between sites and enhance significant features of nature conservation value on development sites. This policy will contribute positively to the community.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural landscape, semi-natural landscape and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> One of the aims of this policy is to create linkages between sites to create local and regional ecological networks. This will enhance the natural landscape.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	This policy could result in positive effects on biodiversity.	-
10. to 19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> This policy supports the conservation, enhancement and management of biodiversity and geodiversity assets. More specifically, development proposals will have to restore/enhance existing habitats, create wildlife habitats where appropriate, create linkages between sites and enhance significant features of nature conservation value on development sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT - -</b> In the absence of this policy, development could occur without consideration of the biodiversity, which would have a negative impact on this objective.	This policy could result in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	Ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of the proposed development on the relevant species or habitats.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy supports the conservation, enhancement and management European Sites assets. More specifically, development proposals will have to restore/enhance existing habitats, create wildlife habitats where appropriate, create linkages between sites and enhance significant features of nature conservation value on development sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> In the absence of this policy, development could occur without consideration of European Sites, which would have a negative impact on this objective.	This is a protective policy with no significant effects.	The policy could usefully be strengthened to encourage the integration of new greenspace with existing networks to maximise its value. Recommendations: "...to accommodate the demands for passive recreation generated by residential development. New greenspace provision must be linked to existing greenspace, green wedges and / or the wider countryside and PrOW network away from the coast to maximise its value."
21. to 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>By conserving, enhancing and managing the biodiversity and geodiversity assets, this policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity, natural environment and community objectives. In the absence of this policy is it likely adverse effects would occur on the biodiversity, however the policy suggests that an ecological assessment will be required to assess the impact of a proposed development on species and habitats.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 28: Policy SP28 – Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a ‘sense of place’ and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> The proposed policy will seek to enhance the local environment and will improve the sense of place in a number of rural / semi-rural locations.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> Without the policy, biodiversity potential could be adversely affected. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because this would depend scale of any open space loss.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on this objective because they help to support a natural and semi-natural areas. Improving public areas and the green areas will increase the likelihood of tourism.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> Without protection many areas could be adversely affected. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because this would depend scale of any open space loss.	N/A	-
10. and 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The effects of the proposed policy are beneficial because these options both contribute towards enhancing the character of the district. The proposed policy relates to the enhancement and/or protection of open space. As a result of the proposed policy there will be a slight positive effect.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Without this policy support the loss of public open spaces could have a detrimental effect on this objective.	N/A	-
13. to 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent, Direct, ST/LT +</b> Certain types of green infrastructure and green space can provide protection from flooding. Encouraging their development and/or protection will have appositive effects The proposed policy is likely to support sustainable forms of drainage where the open space supports natural infiltration of surface water and rain water	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects are unknown because this policy might not have any effect on flood risk or it could result in the loss of natural greenspace resulting in an increased risk from flooding.	N/A	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent; Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy is inherently supportive of this objective, suggesting proposals should enhance, maintain and protect the identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, especially when proposals increase the biodiversity value of the site.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
Summary The proposed policy seeks to preserve an environmental aspect and as such commonly yield positivity on similar objectives. The no policy option largely yields negative impacts as by removing protection or having no support there is the potential for unrestricted development action which could be to the detriment of environmentally sensitive parameters. Biodiversity enhancements are clearly supportive of all of the SA objectives they relate to. Whilst focusing on species and habitats, the effects of the proposed policy are more wide reaching and affect many other aspects of the natural environment. With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 29: Policy SP29 – Protection of Open Space

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent, Direct, ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will help to maintain a sense of place by restricting the amount of sprawling growth that occurs and could result in the towns and neighbourhoods losing their identity.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> Without protection the sense of place in many areas could be adversely affected. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because this would depend scale of any open space loss.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent, Direct, ST/LT +.</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive contribution towards this objective by protecting features that contribute to the character of the area and also support the visitor economy.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> Without protection many areas could be adversely affected. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because this would depend scale of any open space loss.	N/A	-
10. and 11	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent; Direct. LT ++</b> Active protection and enhancement of open space areas will prevent unacceptable development and actively contribute to a retention and improvement of landscape / townscape character.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Without this policy support the loss of public open spaces could have a detrimental effect on this objective.	N/A	-
13. to 18	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent Direct LT +</b> Certain types of green infrastructure and green space can provide protection from flooding. Active protection and enhancement of open space areas will prevent unacceptable development, particularly on Thanet's coastal areas and create a natural buffer zone between development and potential areas at risk from flooding and erosion.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are unknown because it may not have any effect on flood risk or it could result in the loss of natural greenspace resulting in an increased risk from flooding.	N/A	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent Indirect LT +</b> The proposed policy provides support for green spaces and opens space etc. can have positive effects on biodiversity by protection such areas from potentially adverse impacts and activity. The protection of open space areas will indirectly protect natural and semi-natural habitats that support a range of species.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Without this policy support the loss of public open spaces could have a detrimental effect on this objective.	N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
<p>Summary</p> <p>The protection of open spaces would yield environmental benefits. However, without mitigation and the implementation of other policies within the Local Plan, the proposed policy may be restrictive to infrastructure and housing.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 30: Policy SP30 – Local Green Space

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> This proposed policy contributes to the Districts green spaces and adds a further five local green spaces to previous versions of the policy. In order to ascertain whether public safety is enhanced or decreased, designated parks will need to be designed and managed to local needs.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy promotes development proposals that protect and enhance the Local Green Spaces. It is likely this will contribute positively towards creating a vibrant community as the community would be able to make use of the greenspaces for different activities.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> If development occurs and impact negatively on the Local Green Space, the greenspaces could eventually disappear and therefore having a negative effect on the community who would have to travel to enjoy green areas.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural landscape, semi-natural landscape and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> By allowing developments protecting and enhancing Local Green Spaces, this policy will have positive effects on the natural environment.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> If development proposals in Local Green Space do not protect or enhance these spaces, it is likely it would have an adverse impact on the natural environment.	This policy could result in positive effects on European protected sites.	-
10. 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.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The proposed policy would not alter the status quo as green spaces are protected under SP30	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. to 19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ++?</b> This policy aims to protect or enhance the Local Green Spaces. Whilst greenspaces are good environment for biodiversity, it is unlikely that all the spaces will conserve and enhance biodiversity in order to ensure variety and choice for local residents.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> Allowing developments on Local Green Spaces that would not protect or enhance the greenspaces could have an adverse effect on the presence of biodiversity.	This policy could result in significant positive effects on biodiversity.	-
21. to 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Summary</b> This policy will have positive effects on the biodiversity and the natural environment, promoting a sense of place and possibly guarding against the fear of crime. It will also contribute to creating vibrant communities. In the absence of this policy, it is likely the biodiversity would be impacted negatively, as development could occur in greenspaces without implementing measures to enhance or protect the greenspaces. It would also have a adversely affect local communities that who have contributed to local green spaces designation thus demonstrating that green spaces are valued.				

## Policy 31: Policy SP31 – Provision of Accessible nature and Semi Natural Green Space, Parks Gardens and Recreation Grounds

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent, Direct, ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will help to maintain a sense of place by restricting the amount of sprawling growth that occurs by ensuring that amenity and natural / semi-natural green space, parks and allotments are included within the urban realm.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> Without protection the sense of place in many areas could be adversely affected. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because this would depend scale of any development.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent, Direct, ST/LT +.</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive contribution towards this objective by promoting features that contribute to the character of the area and also support the visitor economy.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> Without protection many areas could be adversely affected. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because this would depend scale of any development.	The policy would not result in significant effects on the natural, semi-natural and street scene. However, it could be strengthened to encourage the integration of existing networks with new greenspace.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to encourage integrating the existing networks with proposed new greenspace.
10. and 11	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> The effects of the proposed policy are beneficial as it directly contributes towards enhancing the character of the district.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Without this policy support the lack of public open spaces could have a detrimental effect on this objective.	The policy would not result in significant effects on the landscape and townscape. However, it could be strengthened to encourage the integration of existing networks with new greenspace.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to encourage integrating the existing networks with proposed new greenspace.
13. to 18	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> Certain types of green infrastructure and green space can provide protection from flooding. Encouraging their development will have appositve effects.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The effects are unknown because this policy might not have any effect on flood risk or it could result in the increase in developed areas resulting in an increased risk from flooding from surface run off.	N/A	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent Indirect LT +</b> Policy support for green spaces and opens space etc. can have positive effects on biodiversity by promoting such areas as an integral part of new developments. This inherently increases the provision of accessible open space of all types.	<b>Neutral 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	The policy encourages the integration of green spaces with existing greenspace, green wedges and/or the wider countryside and public rights of way network.	C
21. to 23	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to promote an environmental aspect and as such commonly yield positivity on a number of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA, the policy encourages the integration of green spaces with existing greenspace, green wedges and/or the wider countryside and public rights of way network.</p>				



## Policy 32: Policy SP32 – Allotments

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy supports the protection of allotments, which will contribute in maintaining a vibrant community. It also supports relocating the allotments when development in the area is necessary.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> In the absence of this policy, development could occur on allotments which would likely have a negative effect on this objective	N/A	-
7. to 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Summary</b> This policy will have a positive effect on the community objective as it will protect the allotments, or relocate them if development needs to occur.				

## Policy 33: Policy SP33 – Quality Development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have the potential to positive impact on this objective by setting criteria to promote design quality that considers existing buildings and residents. This will help to reinforce a sense of place and help to create areas where residents are pleased to live.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection development could be detrimental to townscape value.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have the potential to positive impact on this objective by setting criteria to promote design quality that considers existing buildings and residents. This will help to make new developments pleasant places for people to live, work and visit which will have indirect benefits for the visitor and tourist economy.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection development could be detrimental to townscape value.	N/A	-
10. and 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent direct ST/LT ++/?</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the character of the public realm, open spaces and the character and appearance of the District's townscape. However, the specific policy criteria and mechanism for achieving these outcomes will require further development and assessment in subsequent stages of the development of the Local Plan.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection developments could be detrimental to the overall townscape value.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective ensuring that all development takes into account their effects on the character of the	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
architectural importance, and their settings.	area and the setting of nearby buildings and areas of public realm.	developments could be detrimental to the overall townscape value.		
14. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy specifies that all developments must be high quality and inclusive in design thus reduce a prominent impact of the local visual display and in fact enhance its appearance. Similarly, the policy stipulates that any large developments or ones of national significance have to undergo a design review to ensure development quality does not impede the local area.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 34: Policy SP34 – Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet's Historic Environment

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have the potential to positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape value that contribute towards the sense of place and can make towns pleasant places to live.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection development could be detrimental to townscape value.	N/A	
6. and 7	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have the potential to positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape value that contribute towards the sense of place and can retain the appeal of the towns within the District as visitor attractions.	<b>Permanent. Indirect ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection development could be detrimental to townscape value	N/A	-
9. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will actively encourage and support urban renaissance by promoting the reuse of existing listed buildings.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10.	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape value that contribute the quality of townscape.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection developments could be detrimental to the overall townscape value.	N/A	
12. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by helping to protect and retain areas of townscape value that contribute the quality of townscape.	<b>Permanent. Indirect ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection developments could be detrimental to the overall townscape value.	N/A	
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b>	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b>	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	The policy will encourage the conservation of the buildings or its historical/archaeological significance. This will have a positive effect on the protection of the historic environment.	The no policy option has an adverse effect because without any form of protection developments could be detrimental to the overall townscape value.		
14. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is predicted as being likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly the role that areas of high value townscape has on the sense of place, people's satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features within those areas. There is also the added ability of the proposed policy to encourage the reuse of listed buildings to aid urban renaissance and also to enhance the protection of the historical and archaeologically important sites across Thanet. The policy will also have a positive effect on the protection of the historic environment.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 35: Policy SP35 – Climate Change

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Depending on the nature of the measures required this could have a potentially adverse effect on housing supply if it affects viability. However, it is noted that over the long term the effect might be beneficial if it results in housing that is more viable in a warmer and drier climate.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The robust design of housing sites should incorporate climate change requirements whilst not being detrimental to viability.
2. to 6	N/A		N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect ST +</b> Indirectly, there may be some small scale opportunities to support jobs within the green sector by requiring retrofit projects to adapt to climate change.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. to 12	N/A		N/A	N/A
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The proposed policy might result in some impact on listed buildings, if they undergo refurbishment.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any refurbishment in line with climate change issues should be sympathetic to the historic environment.
14. to 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy will enhance provisions with regards to the management of flood risk yet it would potentially occur in differing ways, but with the same effects.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	The adoption of this policy will result in new development taking into account opportunities to reduce the impact of climate change on biodiversity, which should contribute positively towards the biodiversity.			
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Generally, the proposed policy seeks to protect assets through ensuring climate change resilience for new development. The proposed policy also ensures that the design of new development should consider the effects it can have on climate change issues by helping to reduce emissions. The policy will result in positive effects towards biodiversity.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 36: Policy SP36 – Healthy and Inclusive Communities

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A		N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy would ensure the continued development and maintenance of health services across the region. In order to enhance services on offer, policy adoption would be required to enhance the services available.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option would not see a decline in health services due to existing budgets being in place.	N/A	-
3. and 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy would ensure a healthy inclusive community can be created especially in deprived regions which could be subject to potential developments. Without such policies it is possible the deprivation could worsen due to a lack of policies to raise local living standards and create healthy inclusive communities. Adoption of the proposed is highly recommended due to the multifaceted approach which will help to decrease deprivation across Thanet.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT -?</b> Under a no policy option there would not be a requirement for developments to contribute towards creating a healthy and inclusive community. Over time deprivation could rise as a result of communities being isolated and non-inclusive.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy would increase the potential social interactions across the community and the subsequent health benefits would follow. By increasing the opportunities for interaction a sense of community feel can be enhanced within individuals due to the appreciation of neighbours. A no policy option would not detract current community interactions but adoption of the policy would indirectly increase the potential for community interactions to meet this sustainability objective.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option would not impact the current community structure as there would not be a decline in existing services and offerings that contribute to the community.	N/A	-
7. to 11	N/A		N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy would help conserve the character and quality of the natural and urban landscapes. This would encourage environmentally sustainable mixed use areas of character and charm.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Through a no policy option it is unknown if the character and quality of the local spaces would decline. It could be conceivable that naturally the areas in question sustain their integrity yet similarly without guidance for new developments decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	Mitigation is required in order to ensure that mixed use developments do not over reach in terms of character and detract from aesthetic value from the area. Appropriate planning policies and procedures should be in place to ensure that the proposals are adequate and relevant to ensure the conservation and enhancements of local character.
13. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would yield significant positive effects upon a variety of objectives, with regards to the improvements in available health care for the community. Whilst A no policy option is not likely to cause significant negatives the added policy and effort to enhance services would create a more robust sustainability approach. Social benefits could be seen through increased recreational provisions in an environmental conscientious manner. Through creating a healthier lifestyle approach within designs and facilities the region would significantly benefit in comparison to if A no policy option was pursued. The proposed policy also encourages environmentally sustainable mixed use areas of character and charm, alongside appropriate building practices and as such a multifaceted approach to creating an appropriate healthy and inclusive community can be achieved.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 37: Policy SP37 – QEQM Hospital, Margate

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy aims to expand the QEQM Hospital. This will contribute in providing additional healthcare facilities to the neighbouring residents.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The need to expand the hospital is unclear from the policy. It could be that not enough people can receive healthcare currently, in which case in the absence of this policy there would be an adverse impact on the provision of healthcare, or it could be to be prepared for potential future healthcare need, in which case the 'no policy' would be considered 'neutral'.	N/A	-
3. and 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy aims to expand the QEQM Hospital. This will contribute in providing additional healthcare facilities to the neighbouring residents, including vulnerable groups.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Unknown?</b> This policy aims to expand the QEQM Hospital. This could lead to more employment opportunities, however this is not clear from the policy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
8.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural landscape, semi-natural landscape and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> This policy suggests that development proposals should be designed to involve the minimum take of fresh land, to provide a pleasant environment for patients and staff. It also supports the retention of existing footpaths. This policy is unlikely to enhance the natural landscape, but the adverse effects on the environment should be minimised.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	This policy should not have adverse effects on European designated sites.	-
10.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> This policy supports proposals that are compatible with a green transport strategy for the hospital. This will encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport to commute to the hospital.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. to 14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy supports proposals that are compatible with a green transport strategy for the hospital. It also suggests car parking space associated with the new development should be limited to the minimum within the context of the green transport strategy. This will encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport to commute to the hospital.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. to 22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown?</b> This policy suggests the development proposals should demonstrate how more effective use can be made of the hospital site as a whole. However, it does not explicitly detail how this will be achieved.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>This policy will have positive effects on the provision of healthcare, including vulnerable groups, as it supports the extension to QEQM Hospital. It will also benefit the sustainability and transport objective as it will promote the green transport strategy.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 38: Policy SP38 – New Medical Centre at Westwood

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy aims to provide a new medical centre. This will contribute in providing additional healthcare facilities to the neighbouring residents.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT –</b> In the absence of this policy, the neighbouring residents would be negatively impacted as the policy clearly the medical centre is required to meet the needs generated by the strategic allocations.	N/A	-
3. and 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This policy aims to provide a new medical centre. This will contribute in providing additional healthcare facilities to the neighbouring residents, including vulnerable groups.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Unknown?</b> This policy aims to provide a new medical centre. This could lead to more employment opportunities, however this is not clear from the policy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. to 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>This policy will have positive effects on the provision of healthcare, including vulnerable groups, as it supports the provision of a new medical centre.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 39: Policy SP39 – Community Infrastructure

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A		N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent; Direct, ST/LT ++</b> Policy adoption would increase accessibility to new and existing health care facilities.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option would not see a decline in health services due to existing budgets being in place.	N/A	-
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent; Direct, ST/LT + +</b> The proposed policy would result in a significant beneficial effect for future development by requiring this to be considered as part of development design.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT -?</b> The no policy option could result in development that does not integrate safety features into its design and development therefore an adverse effect is predicted	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent; Direct ST/LT + +</b> Policy adoption would see TDC work with organisations to increase key facilities across the region, including health care facilities. Open spaces would also be preserved which will help promote a healthier lifestyle through open public spaces being utilised recreationally. In turn this would reduce the level deprivation by raising general health standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT -?</b> Under a no policy option there would not be a requirement for developments to contribute towards creating a healthy and inclusive community. Over time deprivation could rise as a result of communities being isolated and non-inclusive.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent; Indirect ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy includes the safe guarding of open spaces for recreation activities Through providing recreational facilities amongst the other types detailed in the policy, community atmosphere and spirit can grow due to a healthier approach to living. In turn this can cause a rise in a sense of belonging within the community due to the potential	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not impact the current community structure as there would not be a decline in existing services and offerings that contribute to the community.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	increased social interaction and healthy option facilities within the area.			
7. to 23			N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The effects of the proposed policy are considered positive as the policy contributes towards supporting existing facilities and promoting the development of new facilities to address current and future shortages. The effects of the no policy option are adverse because over the long term would not allow the capacity of facilities to be increased. All of the other remaining uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated by development management policies.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 40: Policy SP40 – Expansion of Primary and Secondary Schools

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. and 2			N/A	
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.	<b>Permanent; Direct ST/LT+</b> Through expanded current infrastructure wider opportunities can be provided for local education. By utilising existing infrastructure it would be easier to integrate night school at secondary schools to provide opportunities for locals to increase their skill set.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not adversely affect the education of the local population. A no policy option however could cause a local education stagnation and overcrowding of schools.	N/A	-
4.	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent; Indirect LT +</b> By providing a means of educating the younger population it is possible to reduce the level of deprivation by increasing educational standards. In turn this could lead to a future rise local skilled labour and a move away from deprivation. This is a potential long term indirect impact.	<b>Permanent, Indirect LT -</b> The effects of the no policy option are adverse because over time the lack of facilities to provide an increase in educational standards and the subsequent accompanying effects, would lead to increase in population within the deprivation category.	N/A	-
6.	N/A		N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Permanent; direct ST/LT +</b> Expansion of schools would provide opportunities both in the short and long term for employment. Construction services and skills would be utilised throughout the building phases whilst the increased capacity would need to be staffed by local residents and as such providing potential for long term employment.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Through A no policy option, there would be no opportunities created but it would not cause a decline in other local opportunities. As such the job market would most likely be unaffected.	N/A	-
8. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would attribute significant success with regards to the education SA objectives. It is also likely that the proposed policy will be required over the life of the plan if there is to be sufficient school place provision to meet the anticipated growth in the residential population. The potential improvement within the community could be significant due to the utilisation of existing infrastructure at the schools. Whilst expansions can accommodate new pupils, a new purpose built facility can be tailored to the needs of the local area. There are potential society benefits under the options such as increased employment form both options alongside the opportunity to potentially offer night school as a side product of expanded facilities for the wider community. A no policy option could be generationally inhibiting as a lack of investment into the education system could cause stagnation and overcrowding of resources.</p>				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 41: Policy SP41 – Safe and Sustainable Travel

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A		N/A	N/A -
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> Policy adoption could result in the provision of safe, secure and convenient access for all road users. The policy would increase the provision for sustainable modes of transport including cycling which would indirectly aid health enhancements by providing an opportunity for exercise. Similarly, increased sustainability would reduce traffic emissions and reliance upon vehicles, which would also benefit local health.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> Policy adoption could result in the provision of safe, secure and convenient transport access for all road users in new developments. Subsequently it would be possible to design out crime by creating safe appropriate developments.	<b>Unknown?</b> Given that the details and plans of future developments are not known it is not possible to quantify the effects upon the SA objective.	N/A	-
5. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> Policy adoption would pursue sustainable practices by increasing the provision of safe, secure and convenient access for all road users in new developments. The policy would increase the provision for sustainable modes of transport including cycling. This would have additional benefits in that the local air quality and the health of residents would improve due to the increased travel options instead of relying upon cars. .	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. and 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> Policy adoption could allow the utilisation of a sustainable transport method that would reduce emissions through decreased road traffic thus improve the AQMA's.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> This option will not alter the status quo, given current national legislation guidance to improve air quality.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. ++</b> The proposed policy would require new developments to be designed to reduce the need to travel privately and enhance the local public transport network. Therefore, the option would have a	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	significant role in reducing the use of private vehicles due to the increase in public transport provisions.			
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would require new development create a safe and sustainable transport network by promoting walking, cycling and the use of public transport. Increasing such provisions will connect Thanet to the wider region in a sustainable manner, however the impacts are only deemed minor as the policy does not make reference to rail or air.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would actively seek to grow and enhance safe sustainable methods of transport. In turn this could yield health benefits alongside environmental air quality improvements. A no policy option would largely yield neutral effects due to no change in the status quo. Policy support for the growth of sustainable transport would robustly meet the demands of the public and the SA objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 42: Policy SP42 – Accessible Locations

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would seek to ensure that developments are appropriately served by a range of transport options including by foot, cycle or public transport.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Unknown?</b> Given that the details and plans of future developments are not known it is not possible to quantify the effects upon the SA objective.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> Policy adoption would pursue sustainable practices by striving to ensure that new developments would be situated appropriately to reduce the need travel but ensure that any required travel safe, secure and convenient in order to access facilities and services. The policy would increase the provision for sustainable modes of transport including cycling. This would have benefits in that local air quality and health of residents would improve due to the increased options of travel.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. and 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b>	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b>	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
(pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	The proposed policy would seek to increase the accessibility to local services via foot, cycle or public transport. The utilisation of a sustainable transport method that would reduce emissions through decreased road traffic.	The no policy option will not alter the status quo, given current national legislation guidance to improve air quality.		
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. ++</b> The proposed policy would require new development to mitigate the need to travel large distances to reach services and facilities by situating the developments in more accessible areas for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. Therefore, the proposed policy would have a significant role in reducing the reliance on cars, whilst encouraging the use of sustainable transport or reducing the need to travel.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> Policy adoption would seek to ensure that developments which increase the need for travel are appropriately serviced by a range of services that are accessible by foot, cycle or public transport. This could link Thanet to the wider south east region by providing methods of transport to areas to previously poorly accessible regions.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would actively seek to grow and enhance safe sustainable methods of transport. In turn this could yield health benefits alongside environmental air quality improvements. A no policy option would largely yield neutral effects due to no change in the status quo. Additional benefits of the proposed policy are likely to stem from promoting the need for developments to be located in accessible locations. This in turn could promote public transport use and reduce the need for private vehicles whilst also ensuring that developments are appropriately situated in relation to facilities and services.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 43: Policy SP43 – Transport Infrastructure

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent, Indirect +</b> This might make future housing developments more appealing if residents have more choice in the modes of transport available to them.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> Neither the proposed policy nor the no policy option will not alter the status quo.		N/A	-
12. and 13	<b>N/A</b>		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will contribute towards improving air quality by helping to reduce reliance on	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	fossil fuel derived energy sources that are the source of atmospheric pollutants such as NO <sub>2</sub> .			
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT +</b> This option will support accessibility by increasing the range of modes available and helping to reduce reliance on private car use.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. to 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent Direct LT ++</b> The combined effect of the proposed policy, along with additional infrastructure policies, will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the efficient use of fuel for transportation.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent Direct LT ++</b> The combined effect of the proposed policy, along with additional infrastructure policies, will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy efficient use of fuel for transportation.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect against a number of sustainability objectives. Furthermore, the proposed policy is likely to have significant beneficial cumulative effects when considered with policies relating to greenhouse gas emissions and efficient use of resources.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 44: Policy SP44 – Connectivity

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 23	N/A		N/A	No SA required as this policy relates to transport modelling
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>No SA required as policy relates to statement of intent to lobby for investment.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 45: Policy SP45 – New Railway Station

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted because creating a new station might help to boost the image of the area by making it more accessible. However, creating a new station away from the existing urban centres could detract from their sense of place if fewer people visit.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertain and associated with the proposed policy could be mitigated by combining it with other policies that ensure that where the station is located supports non-car transport links to employment sites and residential areas.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ++/?</b> The proposed policy provides considerable potential benefit as it would increase accessibility to jobs across Kent and into Central London. A new station would allow a greater proportion of resident's easier access to jobs in other towns along the HS1 route and also opportunities in the Thames Gateway and East and Central London. A new station could also provide a focus for further employment development if designed appropriately. The effect is indirect because the proposed policy does not guarantee that the employment opportunities will be created or available to residents using the link.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy would provide the potential benefits as it would contribute towards economic growth throughout Thanet. A new station would allow a greater proportion of resident's easier access to jobs in other towns along the HS1 route and also opportunities in the Thames Gateway and East and Central London. It would also support the visitor economy by increasing access to the District. As a consequence this is likely to have a significant effect on per capita GVA.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++ /?</b> The proposed policy will create potential benefits, due to its proximity and potential for connectivity to the Airport Site. A new station would support the visitor economy by attracting visitors to the area, although the station and associated infrastructure could have an adverse visual and landscape effect	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> The proposed policy is likely to result in the development of a greenfield site and would therefore not be in support of this objective.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	During the design and construction there might be opportunities to re-use materials, existing features (e.g. drainage) to minimise potentially adverse effects.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT + /?</b> A new rail station would increase transport access for both Ramsgate and rural communities within its	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	N/A.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	environs, opening up increased travel opportunities within Thanet and to London. However, pressure may be placed on land surrounding the new rail station to be developed for commuter housing, hence the uncertainty of the effects against this objective.			
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to alter the landscape character and have visual impacts in the area around the station. However, the policy suggests that for planning permission to be granted the proposal will have to demonstrate the compatibility of the development with the landscape character and its location.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy could have positive or negative effect on, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other features of cultural, historical or archaeological value and their setting.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under other issues and policy options including NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect. The policy could potentially result in modal shift away from private car use which might contribute towards achieving the objectives of the AQMA. However, the policy is unlikely to fully address the root cause of air quality issues in the District so the effect is considered minor.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy provides the greatest benefits to the provision of a sustainable transport network and would help to support modal shift, particularly for commuters from settlements outside of Ramsgate. It also suggests proposals will have to demonstrate the integration of the new railway with the wider public transport services.  This will help to expand rail capacity within the District, access to the Airport Site by non-private car and would also increase the transport for commuters to access the district from elsewhere and also increase access to other centres in Kent and London via the HS1 route.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy provides the greatest benefits to the provision of a sustainable transport network and would help to support modal shift, particularly for commuters from settlements outside of Ramsgate. The policy suggests proposals will have to demonstrate satisfactory vehicular access arrangements from East Kent Access.  This will help to expand rail capacity within the District, access to the Airport Site by non-private car and would also increase the transport for commuters	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	to access the district from elsewhere and also increase access to other centres in Kent and London via the HS1 route.			
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> Increased development is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	The potentially significant adverse effect of the proposed policy can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Although the development of a new station and related infrastructure will result in the emission of GHG. There is the potential for these emissions to be offset by reduced emissions from modal shift away from private car use.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	The scale of the potential benefits of the proposed policy are, at this level of assessment, unclear due to insufficient detail about the scale of potential emissions reductions from modal shift. It is suggested that development management policies include this as a requirement of any future development to fully understand the contribution that these measures could make to tackling climate change.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT O</b> A neutral effect is predicted because the broad area described for the station is outside the flood zones. If the development is greater than 1ha, which is quite likely, it will also require a FRA which will identify how surface runoff levels will be maintained or enhanced.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	It is also assumed that the requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive or a negative effect. This is dependent upon where the development occurs and also the type of development. However, the proposed site is unlikely to have an effect on any locally designated sites.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	The effects of land allocation has been assessed as part of the site allocations process as detailed within this SA. For example it will be possible to assess potential effects upon this particular objectives through studying the Kent BAP.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs (though a general site is safeguarded for the development), the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	The precise location of the Parkway Station is not stated, but it is likely to be within 1km of the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA. The interest features of this site are unlikely to be particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance (etc) as a result of this development but the policy should ideally include reference to the need for scheme-level HRA (or	The effects of land allocation has been assessed as part of the site allocations process as detailed within this SA. The NPPF also requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development plans and national policy should provide adequate safeguards, particularly for aquifers and SPZs.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
			crossreference other relevant protective policies regarding HRA). However, there is nothing to suggest that this development could not be accommodated without significant effects on the SPA.	This would subsequently address the potential uncertainty.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	There are uncertainties associated with the proposed policy because there is insufficient detail regarding the proposed development to make a robust assessment.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect as the development of a new station could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. However, these may be offset by reductions in emission from modal shift from cars to trains. So an uncertain effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	There are uncertainties associated with the proposed policy because there is insufficient detail to make a robust assessment at this stage.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to result in significant beneficial effects, particularly in terms of contributing towards employment, economic growth (particularly the visitor economy) and providing infrastructure to support modal shift. However, without further details of the proposed policy it is not possible to assess whether it is likely to result in significantly greater benefits than the no policy option. Where potentially adverse or uncertain effects have been predicted mitigation measures can be used to ameliorate the effects.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 46: Policy SP46 – Strategic Road Network

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 23	N/A		N/A	No SA required as this policy relates to transport modelling
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>No SA required as policy relates to statement of intent to undertake modelling of impact on strategic road network outside the district.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 47: Policy SP47 – Strategic Routes

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT +</b> The policy will allow for adequate transport links to be safeguarded and created to help serve new housing developments, thereby contributing towards the delivery of the sustainable supply of new housing.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option could mean the routes and junctions highlighted for safeguarding and not afforded appropriate measures to support the supply of new housing.		N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
2. to 7	N/A			-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent, Indirect ST/LT +</b> Adoption of the this policy, in conjunction with the Thanet Transport Strategy, will ensure new industrial and employment development sites will have adequate access safeguarded and provided, enabling economic growth within the District.	<b>Permanent, Indirect, ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option could mean potential new economic sites within the District are not safeguarded for future use, compromising the ability of new sites to provide employment, and economic benefits.		N/A
9. and 10	N/A			N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT +</b> Safeguarding the provision of key road schemes and junctions will ensure a sustainable pattern of development is not ruled out due to accessibility issues.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT -</b> By not safeguarding key roads and junction improvements, the ability to pursue a sustainable pattern of development with appropriate access would be compromised.	The new or widened roads in this policy are unlikely to significantly affect European designated sites due to their location, however non-designated functional land for the golden plover may be impacted. These areas however do not appear to support regular, notable aggregations of golden plover.	-
12. and 13	N/A			N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT +</b> Safeguarding of key roads and junction improvements will improve traffic movements and reduce traffic queues and waiting vehicles within the area. For example reducing traffic on the A28, The Square, Birchington.	<b>Permanent, Indirect, ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option could result in a worsening of current traffic and congestion related issues within the road network, contributing to a decline in air quality.		NA
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent, Direct, LT +</b> Adoption of this policy, which includes proposals for new and improved roads and junctions; enhancements to bus and train services and an expansion of the cycling/walking network, will encourage wider forms of transport to be established within the District. This has the potential to lessen the reliance on private vehicle trips.	<b>Permanent, Indirect ST/LT -</b> A no policy option would lessen the support provided for the new Thanet Transport Strategy, reducing the possibility for the strategy to successfully develop the "Inner Circuit" and support new housing developments.		-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent, Direct, LT +</b> The policy will safeguard routes which will work with the emerging Transport Strategy to reduce pressure on the existing road network. In doing so, and by incorporating provision for buses and cycling, the policy will enhance the sustainable transport links within Thanet.  Improving the local transport links within the District will also improve local access to the strategic road network and transport links to the wider Kent and beyond.	<b>Permanent, Indirect ST/LT -</b> A no policy option would increase the burden on developing sustainable transport links within the District and Kent.		-
17. to 23	N/A			N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure key roads and junction improvements are safeguarded for future works, such that they can support the implementation of the Thanet Transport Strategy. This would enable the district to develop key sustainable links between the local road access for which the policy is directed at but also access to the strategic road network and wider transport links. A no policy option could result in a worsening of current traffic conditions on the roads highlighted on the safeguarding map and prevent the District from attaining a sustainable transport network which is coherent and linked up with local and wider transport networks.</p> <p>The new or widened roads in this policy are unlikely to significantly affect European designated sites due to their location, however non-designated functional land for the golden plover may be impacted. These areas however do not appear to support regular, notable aggregations of golden plover. With regards to HRA, this policy is not likely to cause significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 48: Policy E01 – Retention of existing employment sites

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT - /?</b> Some of the sites that would be protected are within urban areas and could potentially be used for housing. As a result this option might indirectly restrict growth in housing development.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> By removing this, the protection of these sites from non-employment uses could have a beneficial effect if this resulted in further housing development occurring.	N/A	-
2.	N/A		N/A	N/A
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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> Growth in the employment sites and the associated job opportunities could indirectly contribute towards improving the educational attainment of the working age population by creating demand for an appropriately qualified and skilled workforce.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> Removing the protection of these sites for employment uses could have an indirect adverse effect on education if it results in fewer opportunities for students. But this might be offset if some of these sites were used for providing new or enhancing existing education facilities.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> Supporting the continued growth in job opportunities and the overall growth in the economy will help to contribute towards reducing deprivation by increase employment opportunities. Indirectly this could help to reduce levels of crime. However, any links are remote hence the predicted impact is minor and uncertain.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> If it is assumed that this option would result in the development of these sites there is also the potential for other uses to support economic growth and create places that are less vulnerable to crime and reduce the fear and perception of a risk of crime.	N/A	There are no significant differences between the policy and no policy options. Although there is no requirement for mitigation it is recommended that design principles such as 'Secured by Design'.
5.	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> The proposed allocation will indirectly help to support a 'sense of place' by ensuring that jobs are located in town centres but are not over dominated by employment uses that could adversely impact on the sense of place.	<b>Permanent Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> The no policy option has the potential to have a positive effect because it could allow alternative uses, to employment, to be developed which could also contribute towards creating a vibrant and balanced community with a sense of place.	N/A	Although positive effects were identified the uncertain effects of could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations taking into account potential effects on communities and a sense of place.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT + +</b> The spread of sites means that the associated job opportunities are accessible from the District's main urban and residential areas. Focussing future development to areas where existing employment uses are present will also help to support the	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT - /?</b> This option could potentially have a negative effect because it could result in development that does not create employment opportunities. However, it is noted that this option might result in other development that contributes towards the economic	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	creation of internal completion for employees which could also provide benefits for the District.	growth of the District so an 'uncertain effect is predicted'.		
8. 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.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT + +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect on the local economy because it supports the creation of new employment sites that can contribute towards economic growth and GVA. The spread of sites also means that some of these benefits can trickledown to adjacent areas and support wider regeneration.	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT - /?</b> The no policy options could potentially have a negative effect because it could result in development that does not create employment opportunities or contribute towards economic growth. However, it is noted that this option might result in other development that contributes towards the economic growth of the District so an 'uncertain effect is predicted'	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy options have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where the sites are located. As a result an overall uncertain effect is predicted.		N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy will retain already allocated sites for future employment redevelopment. This reduces dependency on additional, non-employment land, to satisfy demand	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy options have the potential to result in a negative effect on this objective because there is chance that they will result in the development of greenfield sites.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The majority of existing sties area located on key road routes on the edge of main urban areas in the District. As a result they are more likely to be accessible via public transport and non-motorised modes of transport. Therefore, a minor beneficial effect is predicted.		N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> The proposed policy and no policy option could have positive or negative effect on landscape, character of open space and the public realm as well as the appearance of the District's countryside. However, given that these sites are already developed the surrounding landscape character is less likely to be sensitive to change less likely to be sensitive to change.		N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option could have positive or negative effect on conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other features of cultural, historical or archaeological value and their setting.		N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options.  It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option direct development away from the established AQMA's therefore there the likelihood of an adverse effect occurring is reduced. However, there might be indirect effects if this option results in an increase in traffic flows and congestion. Therefore, an uncertain effect is identified.		N/A	Development management policy options will address the potential uncertainty.  Furthermore, any development that could impact on the AQMA would require relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The majority of existing sties area located on key road routes on the edge of main urban areas in the District. As a result they are more likely to be accessible via public transport and non-motorised modes of transport. Therefore, a minor beneficial effect is predicted.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The majority of existing sties area located on key road routes on the edge of main urban areas in the District. As a result they are more likely to be accessible via public transport and non-motorised modes of transport. Therefore, a minor beneficial effect is predicted		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> Increased development is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under the proposed policy or no policy option, because this is also determined by the nature of the employment use and the density of development.		N/A	The significant adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development land uses could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> A positive effect is predicted because land around employment sites is not within any of the Environment Agency's Flood zones or those identified in the SFRA.		N/A	It is also assumed that the requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. However, it is noted that none of the sites are predicted as being likely to have a significant effect on an internationally designated site.		N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs and the type of development.		N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	There are uncertainties associated with both options because there is insufficient detail regarding the options to make a robust assessment.  The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect because an increase in employment land area could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is predicted to have the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects were predicted for both options, however these and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where the no policy option performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing, by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 49: Policy E02 – Home working

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 3	N/A.		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy might help to increase levels of activity and natural surveillance in residential areas because there will be people present during weekday working hours	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5.	N/A.		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a contribution towards this objective, as it provides the opportunity for home workers to contribute towards the local community. Supporting home working will have positive effect on the sense of place and community be reducing the 'dormitory town effect'. For example home workers are more likely to use local shops and facilities rather than those in the town centres which will help to make the local centres more viable and vibrant	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is not directly about job creation. However, it would support flexibility in the way people work which may allow people who have not been able to get into work due to other commitments (e.g. childcare) might be able to.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is not directly about economic growth. However, it would support flexibility in the way people work which may allow people who have not been able to get into work due to other commitments (e.g. childcare) might be able to. As a result they are more likely to make positive contribution to the wider economy and growth.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. and 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a beneficial effect in supporting this objective as it reduces the need for office space. However, these impacts might be felt elsewhere, such as London. The proposed policy potentially has a positive effect because key facilities (e.g. schools, health care and amenities) are often located in close to residential areas. However, the benefits will only be minor and indirect.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. and 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy could potentially help to reduce emissions by reducing their need to travel and could support a more sustainable pattern of development. Potential indirect effect if the proposed policy results in fewer people travelling by car, thereby reducing road traffic emissions. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	The no policy option does not provide stimulus that would accelerate the improvement and greater provision of communication infrastructure hence the neutral effect.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to allow people to reduce their need to travel. Requiring it on new development may also benefit existing residential areas if it makes providing more connectivity and the increased speed / capacity more cost effective for service providers. The proposed policy will provide the infrastructure that will help people to reduce their need to travel, by working from home. But this policy will not guarantee that residents and businesses will do this, therefore there is a degree of uncertainty associated with this option.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy could potentially help to support a more sustainable pattern of development. Potential	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
beyond, including road, rail and air.	indirect effects of the proposed policy results in fewer people travelling by car. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted.			
17.	N/A		N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy could potentially help to reduce emissions by reducing their need to travel and could support a more sustainable pattern of development. Potential indirect effects may occur if fewer people are travelling by car, thereby reducing road traffic emissions. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	
19. to 22	N/A		N/A	N/A
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy might have a positive effect because it would help to reduce the need of people to travel. However, there is a degree of uncertainty because greater numbers of people working from home might result in the less efficient use of energy (e.g. lighting and heating numerous homes rather than offices or workplaces).	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy clearly has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working) and by indirectly helping to make residential areas and local centres more vibrant by increasing day time weekday activity. It should however be noted that the potential sustainability benefits of this option are only likely to be realised as part of wider sustainability interventions. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by the requirements of the NPPF and at the local level through development management policies.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 50: Policy E03 – Digital Infrastructure

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to improve access to services, particularly in new developments. But this cannot be assessed in detail until the location of new development is known.  An uncertain effect is predicted because until it is known where developments will occur; it is not possible to determine if vulnerable people will benefit.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any uncertainties could be addressed by working with developers and providers to ensure people in deprived areas can access these facilities.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> If this infrastructure means that people can work and live in the same area this option could contribute towards support the vibrancy and sense of place.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> This infrastructure will help to support existing business and provide the facilities required by business (e.g. high speed broadband). By providing these facilities the District will be able to compete on a more equal basis with other areas and indirectly this will support job creation.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> This infrastructure will help to support existing and new business and provide the facilities required by business (e.g. high speed broadband). By providing these facilities the District will be able to compete on a more equal basis with other areas and indirectly this will support the growth in GVA.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. and 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to allow people to reduce their need to travel and could support a more sustainable pattern of development. Requiring such provisions on new development may also benefit existing residential areas / employment sites by making them increasingly connected by allowing them to utilise the new infrastructure. This option will provide the infrastructure that will help people to reduce their need to travel, either by working from home or by using video conferencing to reduce the need to travel on business. However, uncertainty exists as it provides an infrastructure to do so and is facilitative in capacity.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted because the physical manifestation of telecommunication infrastructure can sometimes be intrusive (e.g. masts), but in others can be minor or negligible (e.g. below ground cable).	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the infrastructure would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies (e.g. to screen / hide masts).
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted because the physical manifestation of telecommunication infrastructure can sometimes be intrusive (e.g. visual effects of masts on the setting of listed buildings or excavations impacting on below ground archaeology)	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the infrastructure would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies (e.g. to screen / hide masts).
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy could potentially help to reduce emissions by reducing their need to travel and could support a more sustainable pattern of development. Potential indirect effect if this option results in fewer people travelling by car, thereby reducing road traffic emissions. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to allow people to reduce their need to travel whether on business or commuting. Requiring such services on new development may also benefit existing residential areas / employment sites by increasing local technological connectivity and services. This option will provide the infrastructure that will help people to reduce their need to travel, either by working from home or by using video conferencing to reduce the need to travel on business. But this policy will not guarantee that residents and businesses will do this, therefore there is a degree of uncertainty associated with this option.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to allow people to reduce their need to travel whether on business or commuting. Requiring such services on new development may also benefit existing residential areas / employment sites by increasing local technological connectivity and services. This option will provide the infrastructure that will help people to reduce their need to travel, either by working from home or by using video conferencing to reduce the need to travel on business. But this policy will not guarantee that residents and businesses will do this, therefore there is a degree of uncertainty associated with this option.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17.	N/A		N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Potential indirect effects of the proposed policy results in fewer people travelling by car, thereby reducing road traffic emissions. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19.	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted because the physical manifestation of telecommunication infrastructure can sometimes be intrusive (e.g. impact on the habitats of protected species).	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the infrastructure would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies. Any infrastructure works would also be subject to relevant legislation.
21.	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy could potentially help to reduce the consumption of resources by providing faster and more accurate information transfer through technology. This option might have a positive effect if it allows businesses to manage their supply chains more efficiently.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy is the more sustainable options. However, the predicted effect is minor and would be dependent on other policies to result in a positive effect. This option might have a positive effect because it would help to put into place the infrastructure to support smart grids or other technologies. However, it will not drive an overall increase in renewable generation.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy clearly has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working and reduced business travel) and supporting the creation of jobs and economic growth by ensuring that the communication infrastructure is also provided. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by implementing the suggested methods and at the local level also through development management policies.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 51: Policy E04 – Primary and Secondary Frontages

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The socio benefits of actively encouraging safeguarding and setting permitted activities along primary and secondary frontages would enhance local appeal and create a sense of pride, through creating community hubs to encompass culture, leisure, arts and heritage. Regeneration of primary and secondary would help enhance the local community feel by investing and enhancing the area. The local facilities that grow would be available to local residents' not just tourists which would increase recreational and functional opportunities in one centralised location.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By adopting the policy and supporting safeguarding of uses, within primary and secondary frontages, employment hubs can be created. Through allowing only set types of activity main shopping and retail services or office spaces can be prioritised to create a central hub of activity which could lead to the growth of employment opportunities and investment.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Through safeguarding primary and secondary frontages, a centralised location can be created to meet the demands of consumers. As a result, the potential negative effects of a mixed use frontage will not be realised. However, secondary frontages will be allowed to utilise cultural, leisure, art and heritage areas.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	uses, which will ensure a flow of tourism for multiple reasons and not just retail or business. Primary and secondary frontages will therefore help create viable business opportunities, facilitating regeneration and employment. As such sustainability will grow as specific locations will act as hubs of commercial activity and provide a clear spatial strategy for towns.			
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of the policy will preserve areas along the primary and secondary frontage for specific uses. As such the street scene will become a vibrant enhanced atmosphere of activity weather for tourism, business or retail.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will actively allow developments to regenerate along the primary and secondary frontages. As such reutilisation of land will occur in primary central locations of Towns within Thanet.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Through encouraging safeguarding of uses, within primary and secondary frontages, a centralised location can be created to meet the demands on consumers. As such the inhibition that could be created through a mixed use locality will be avoided and consequently will not restrict business activity through a loss of specific identity. However, the secondary frontages will be allowed to utilise cultural, leisure, art and heritage uses to ensure a flow of tourism for multiple reasons and not just retail or business. As such sustainability will grow as set locations will act as hubs of activity and provide a clear spatial strategy for towns.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> Policy adoption will seek to develop the primary and secondary frontages of the towns within Thanet. Given the areas are targeted for business and tourist use it is likely that the policy will positive enhance the townscape character in order to attract business activity.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption will seek to preserve and develop primary and secondary frontages with Thanet whereby each area has a specific functioning in order to promote business productivity. In order to attract investment and opportunities aesthetic value and local environment will play a role for tourists and business partners. As such by safeguarding certain activities in towns the preservation of architecturally	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	important sites will be assured as it adds character and appeal for potential customers.			
14. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Policy adoption has the potential to have a significant sustainability effect on towns. Whilst it restricts the housing market by only allowing residential properties upon non ground floors in the primary frontage, economic functioning will enhance. Through safeguarding primary and secondary frontages into set business activities whether tourism, retail or business the frontages will not undermine one another through a conflict of use and subsequently create areas that do not undermine one another. Indirectly by adopting the policy and creating centralised hubs of activity business opportunities could potentially grow and increase employment opportunities. As a no policy option would not alter the status quo of the local economy, policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 52: Policy E05 – Sequential and Impact Test

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they will help to support small scale town centre development in locations that can be accessed without the need to rely on public transport and are close to areas of deprivation and that could benefit from the job and economic opportunities	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they both help to support local and district centre's function and helps to support their sense of place.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> All of the options have the potential to have a positive effect in terms of job creation.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they would both help to support a range and variety of town centre uses that can be accessed in local and district centres. Therefore, some minor benefits for economic growth are predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would directly support the function of the local centres and will help to minimise development in areas of natural / semi-natural features of interest.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage development in rural areas that would be more visually appropriate for town centres. If developments required in the town centre occur elsewhere this could reduce the town centres ability to cater to tourists	N/A	+

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect because, the majority of land within local centres have already been developed and therefore are already PDL.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they support the provision of small convenience type stores in residential areas, thereby reducing the need for people to use private vehicles as much.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage an unsustainable pattern of development	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy as the effect will be determined by the design and scale of the development and how it relates to the existing townscape.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage development in rural areas that would be more visually appropriate for town centres?	N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy as it has the potential to enhance or detract from existing areas of heritage quality (e.g. the Conservation Areas).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy is uncertain because they might result in some increases in road traffic that impacts on air quality. Likewise, they could result in reduction in emissions if shoppers use more sustainable forms of transport.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT ?</b> No policy option could lead to town centres developments located away from AQMAs.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has a the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because it supports the provision of small convenience type stores in residential areas, thereby reducing the need for people to use private vehicles as much.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage developments appropriate for town centres to be located in areas further from transport hubs.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they support the provision of small convenience type stores in residential areas, thereby reducing the need for people to use private vehicles as much.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> Increased development from the proposed policy is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.  However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the employment use and the density of development.			Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effects associated with the proposed policy because an increase in development could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy because the sites that are developed may or may not be located in the Environment Agency's Flood zones or those identified in the SFRA.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy could have an adverse effect ecology and BAP species or positive effect, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	- The NPPF also requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect associated with the proposed policy because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect associated with the proposed policy because an	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	increase in retail could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated			policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has both positive and negative effects against the sustainability objectives. The proposed policy is likely to only support out of town centre development that contributes to sustainable economic growth, the local sense of place, and sustainable transport. This was on the basis that locating small convenience type shops in or close to residential areas, by setting thresholds lower than NPPF, would avoid larger retail units being developed that could detract and potentially weaken the market for the larger retailers at the Town Centres. All of the adverse or uncertain effects can be avoided, or mitigated to a certain extent, by development management type policies, the implementation of the NPPF and compliance with environmental legislation.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 53: Policy E06 – District and Local Centres

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they will help to support small scale town centre development in locations that can be accessed without the need to rely on public transport and are close to areas of deprivation and that could benefit from the job and economic opportunities.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects on access, particularly in deprived areas.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they both help to support local and district centre's function and helps to support their sense of place.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> The effects of a no policy option are potentially negative because the higher threshold for development could result in a scale of development, outside of town centres and retail centres that adversely affects their function, viability and sense of place.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Both the proposed policy and the no policy option have the potential to have a positive effect in terms of job creation.		N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they would both help to support a range and variety of town centre uses that can be accessed in local and district centres. Therefore, some minor benefits for economic growth are predicted.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> The effects of a no policy option are potentially adverse because the higher threshold for development could result in a scale of development, outside of town centres and retail centres that adversely affects the local economy (e.g. too many large floor area shops outside of the town centres and local centres).	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b>	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b>	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
street scene to support the tourist economy.	The proposed policy would directly support the function of the local centres and will help to minimise development in areas of natural / semi-natural features of interest.	The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because the option may or may not impact on the areas of greenspace / natural environment that contribute towards the tourism sector.		
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect because, the majority of land within local centres have already been developed and therefore are already PDL.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because the option will not actively promote the development of specific sites or locations.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they support the provision of small convenience type stores in residential areas, thereby reducing the need for people to use private vehicles as much.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects. This could be mitigated by requiring development to be located in or adjacent to residential areas.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because the effect will be determined by the design and scale of the development and how it relates to the existing townscape.		N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because they have the potential to enhance or detract from existing areas of heritage quality (e.g. the Conservation Areas).		N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they might result in some increases in road traffic that impacts on air quality. Likewise, they could result in reduction in emissions if shoppers use more sustainable forms of transport.		N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because it supports the provision of small convenience type stores in residential areas, thereby reducing the need for people to use private vehicles as much.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The no policy option is uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they support the provision of small convenience type stores in residential areas, thereby reducing the need for people to use private vehicles as much.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects. This could be mitigated by requiring development to be located in or adjacent to residential areas.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> Increased development from both the proposed policy and the no policy option is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the employment use and the density of development.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in resulting from both the proposed policy and no policy option could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because the sites that are developed may or may not be located in the Environment Agency's Flood zones or those identified in the SFRA.		N/A	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option could have an adverse effect ecology and BAP species or positive effect, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.		N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district.		N/A	The NPPF requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect from both the proposed policy and no policy option because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from both the proposed policy and no policy option because an increase in retail could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>Both the proposed policy and no policy option have positive and negative effects. However, the effects of the proposed policy are generally more certain and likely to result in a beneficial effect than those associated with the no policy option. This is because the assessment deemed that the proposed policy was more likely to support out of town centre development that contributes sustainable economic growth, the local sense of place, and sustainable transport. This was on the basis that locating small convenience type shops in or close to residential areas, by setting thresholds lower than NPPF, would avoid larger retail units being developed that could detract and potentially weaken the market for the larger retailers at the Town Centres. All of the adverse or uncertain effects can be avoided, or mitigated to a certain extent, by development management type policies, the implementation of the NPPF and compliance with environmental legislation.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 54: Policy E07 – Serviced Tourist Accommodation

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> It is unclear at this stage whether the proposed policy or the no policy option would have an effect on people's sense of place and identity of communities.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT + +</b> The proposed policy is likely to result in job creation in one of the important growth sectors for the economy of Thanet. As a result a significant positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT + +</b> The proposed policy is likely to contribute towards economic growth in one of the important growth sectors for the economy of Thanet. As a result a significant positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Uncertain effects could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations that direct development towards regeneration areas so that the benefits from the development of new employment sites are more likely to reach those in greatest need. With this mitigation in place both options would result in a significant beneficial effect.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT + +</b> The proposed policy is likely to contribute towards economic growth in one of the important growth sectors for the economy of Thanet. As a result a significant positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Uncertain effects could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations that direct development towards regeneration areas so that the benefits from the development of new employment sites are more likely to reach those in greatest need. With this mitigation in place both options would result in a significant beneficial effect.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy are uncertain at this level of assessment because they will be dependent on the location of development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Given the limited amount of PDL available it is unlikely that development of greenfield sites can be avoided. Instead the potentially adverse effects of greenfield development could be mitigated via development management type policies.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The policy suggests the serviced tourist accommodation should be located in sustainable areas and accessible by a range of means of transport. This would likely encourage visitors to use more sustainable forms of transport.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Depending on where development occurs, the proposed policy could have a positive or negative effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties associated with the proposed policy could be mitigated by a combination of site selection to choose locations where development is unlikely to have an adverse effect and by putting in place development management and design policies that result in development that is sensitive to the surrounding townscape, landscape and visual receptors.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Depending on where development occurs, the proposed policy could have a positive or negative effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Neither the proposed policy nor the no policy option identify specific sites for development so it is not possible to make an informed assessment of the effects.		N/A	Any development that could impact on the AQMA would require relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b>		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
beyond, including road, rail and air.	The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result in visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.			transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> Increased development as a result of the proposed policy is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.  However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated as this is also determined by the nature of the use and the density of development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for a negative effects as a result of the proposed policy because development could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on development occurs. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-  It is also assumed that the requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy could have an adverse or positive effect on ecology and BAP species, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> It is not possible to make a specific and robust comparison of the options without more detail about the nature and the location of the development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for negative effects from the proposed policy as development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST - / ?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from the proposed policy because an increase in tourist accommodation could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a significant effect on job creation and economic growth in the tourist and visitor economy. Both the proposed policy and the no policy option are likely to have uncertain effects. This is particularly because the options do not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy and no policy option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 55: Policy E08 – Self Catering Tourist Accommodation

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5			N/A	
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> At this stage, it is unclear whether the proposed policy or the no policy option will have an effect on people's sense of place and identity of communities.		N/A	The uncertain effects of the proposed policy could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations taking into account potential effects on communities and a sense of place
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy is likely to result in job creation in one of the important growth sectors for the economy of Thanet. As a result a significant positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy is likely to contribute towards economic growth in one of the important growth sectors for the economy of Thanet. As a result a significant positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy is likely to contribute towards economic growth in one of the important growth sectors for the economy of Thanet. As a result a significant positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Given the limited amount of PDL available it is unlikely that

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.	The effects of the proposed policy are uncertain at this level of assessment because they will be dependent on the location of development.			development of greenfield sites can be avoided. Instead the potentially adverse effects of greenfield development could be mitigated via development management type policies.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and the no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Depending on where development occurs the proposed policy could have a positive or negative effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties associated with all of the options could be mitigated by a combination of site selection to choose locations where development is unlikely to have an adverse effect and by putting in place development management and design policies that result in development that is sensitive to the surrounding townscape, landscape and visual receptors.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Depending on where development occurs the proposed policy could have a positive or negative effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options.  It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Neither the proposed policy nor the no policy option identify specific sites for development so it is not possible to make an informed assessment of the effects.		N/A	Any development that could impact on the AQMA would require relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result in visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result in visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				public and non-motorised transport network.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> The proposed policy is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the use and the density of development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development associated with the proposed policy could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions). -
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both positive and negative effects depending on what development occurs. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	It is also assumed that the requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy could have an adverse or positive effect on ecology and BAP species, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> It is not possible to make a specific and robust comparison of the proposed policy without more detail about the nature and the location of the development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect as a result of the proposed policy because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect as a result of the proposed policy because an increase in tourist accommodation could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a significant effect on job creation and economic growth in the tourist and visitor economy. The protection of tourist accommodation could detract from the community sense of place due to the presence of accommodation that potentially may not contain residents that actively contribute to community consistently through the year. However, providing tourist accommodation will have economic benefits in that it will ensure there is sufficient accommodation for tourists to visit the area and contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have uncertain effects. This is particularly because the options do not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 56: Policy E09 – Protection of Existing Tourist Accommodation

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> The proposed policy could result in an adverse effect, particularly if facilities become vacant, boarded up and occupy a prominent position within a coastal town or other settlement, whilst the owners seek to prove they are no longer economically viable (a required under the policy). The increased presence of tourist accommodation could create less of a community feel, due to visitors who utilise the accommodation, not residing for significant lengths of time to contribute to the local community. However, there is a degree of uncertainty as to whether or not an adverse effect would occur as sites that prove they are not economically viable could be redeveloped and enhance regeneration of the local area and provide new facilities and services.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost	N/A	The uncertain effects of the proposed policy could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations taking into account potential effects on communities and a sense of place.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy could be beneficial if it supports the visitor economy by ensuring the safeguarding of tourist accommodation for a significant amount of time to allow for the tourist industry to re-establish itself and continue to provide an income during high season and prevent the loss of employment. However, it could also have an adverse effect if it prevents applications for reasonable changes of use	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost and it is not clear whether there would be an effect on job opportunities.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	that could create potentially more sustainable job opportunities that exist all year round.			
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy could be beneficial if it supports the visitor economy by ensuring that appropriate visitor accommodation is provided across Thanet. However, it could also have an adverse effect if it prevents applications for reasonable changes of use that could contribute towards economic growth.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost and it is not clear whether there would be an effect on economic growth.	N/A	Uncertain effects could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations that direct development towards regeneration areas so that the benefits from the development of new employment sites are more likely to reach those in greatest need. With this mitigation in place both options would result in a significant beneficial effect.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> E09 could be beneficial if it supports the visitor economy by ensuring that appropriate visitor accommodation is provided across Thanet. However, it could also have an adverse effect if it prevents applications for reasonable changes of use that could contribute towards economic growth.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost and it is not clear whether there would be an effect on economic growth.	N/A	Uncertain effects could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations that direct development towards regeneration areas so that the benefits from the development of new employment sites are more likely to reach those in greatest need. With this mitigation in place both options would result in a significant beneficial effect.
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct, ST/LT -/?</b> E09 could have an adverse effect if it prevents applications for reasonable changes to the accommodation sites and as a result developers seek alternative greenfield sites for development.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects on PDL and greenfield sites are uncertain.	N/A	Given the limited amount of PDL available it is unlikely that development of greenfield sites can be avoided. Instead the potentially adverse effects of greenfield development could be mitigated via development management type policies.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct, ST/LT -/?</b> The proposed policy could result in an adverse effect, particularly if accommodation becomes vacant, boarded up and occupy a prominent position within a coastal town or other settlement, yet marginally passes the economic viability tests which will prevent it from being redeveloped or replaced, despite the landowner's wishes. However, there is a degree of uncertainty as to whether or not an adverse effect would occur.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost.	N/A	The uncertainties associated with all of the options could be mitigated by a combination of site selection to choose locations where development is unlikely to have an adverse effect and by putting in place development management and design policies that result in development that is sensitive to the surrounding townscape, landscape and visual receptors.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or	<b>Permanent. Direct, ST/LT -/?</b> The proposed policy could result in an adverse effect, as if tourist accommodation is unfeasible developments could occur which could potentially	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost	N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
architectural importance, and their settings.	remove architecturally important features from the local area by structures of historic and architectural importance. However, there is a degree of uncertainty as to whether or not an adverse effect would occur.			management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Neither the proposed policy nor the no policy option identify specific sites for development so it is not possible to make an informed assessment of the effects.		N/A	Any development that could impact on the AQMA would require relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and the no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result in visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result in visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> The proposed policy and the no policy option are likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the use and the density of development.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development associated with the proposed policy and no policy option could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy and the no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on development occurs. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.		N/A	It is assumed that the requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option could have an adverse or positive effect on ecology and BAP species, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.		N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> It is not possible to make a specific and robust comparison of the proposed policy or no policy option without more detail about the nature and the location of potential development.		N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect as a result of the proposed policy and no policy option because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect as a result of both the proposed policy and no policy option, because an increase in tourist accommodation could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure a fair assessment of economic viability across a minimum of a calendar year. This would safeguard jobs for a period of time alongside ensuring tourist accommodation is present for at least one more low/high season cycle to assess if the tourist trade will re-establish itself and be increasingly profitable. The policy would also ensure knee jerk decisions are not made by landowners to redevelop their assets. Protection of tourist accommodation could detract from the community sense of place due to the presence of accommodation that potentially may not contain residents that actively contribute to community consistently through the year. However, safeguarding tourist accommodation will have economic benefits in that it will ensure there is sufficient accommodation for tourists to visit the area and contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>The proposed policy likely to have a number of uncertain effects. This is particularly because the policy does not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

Policy 57: Policy E10 – Major Holiday Beaches

Policy 58: Policy E11 – Intermediate Beaches

Policy 59: Policy E12 – Undeveloped Beaches

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would allow key sites that add to District's sense of identity to be retained (e.g. the Main Sands, Margate) and support their future role in the visitor economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy )the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost	N/A	-
7. To provide access to employment opportunities for all	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b>	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b>	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
sectors of society ensuring that everyone who wants to work has the opportunity to secure appropriate paid employment.	The proposed policy would allow key sites that add to District's sense of identity to be retained (e.g. the Main Sands, Margate) and support their future role in the visitor economy.	Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost and it is not clear whether there would be an effect on job opportunities.		
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would allow key sites that add to District's sense of identity to be retained (e.g. the Main Sands, Margate) and support their future role in the visitor economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost and it is not clear whether there would be an effect on economic growth.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would allow key sites that add to District's sense of identity to be retained (e.g. the Main Sands, Margate) and support their future role in the visitor economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost and it is not clear whether there would be an effect on economic growth.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-</b> The proposed policy would allow key sites that add to District's sense of identity to be retained (e.g. the Main Sands, Margate) and might help to reduce the amount of development on greenfield sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects on PDL and greenfield sites are uncertain.	N/A	Given the limited amount of PDL available it is unlikely that development of greenfield sites can be avoided. Instead the potentially adverse effects of greenfield development could be mitigated via development management type policies.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy would allow key sites that are features of the District's sense of identity to be retained or it could result in the retention of a site or feature that has an adverse effect on landscape and townscape.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost.	N/A	The uncertainties associated with all of the options could be mitigated by a combination of site selection to choose locations where development is unlikely to have an adverse effect and by putting in place development management and design policies that result in development that is sensitive to the surrounding townscape, landscape and visual receptors.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy would allow key sites that are features of the District's sense of identity to be retained or it could result in the retention of a site or feature that has an adverse effect on historic or architectural assets.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Without this policy the effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost	N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options.  It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> Neither the proposed policy nor the no policy option identify specific sites for development so it is not possible to make an informed assessment of the effects.		N/A	Any development that could impact on the AQMA would require relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of all the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result in visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of all the proposed policy or no policy option are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result in visitors and tourist taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of employment sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - /?</b> The proposed policy and the no policy option are likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the use and the density of development.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for negative effects as development associated with the proposed policy and the no policy option could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and the no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on development occurs. However, because none of the options are spatial the significance of the effects cannot be predicted.		N/A	It is assumed that the requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option could have an adverse or positive effect on ecology and BAP species, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.		N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> It is not possible to make a specific and robust comparison of effects of the proposed policy and the no policy option without more detail about the nature and the location of the development.		N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> There is the potential for negative effects as a result of both the proposed policy and no policy option because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from both the proposed policy and no policy option as an increase in development could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect, on job creation, economic growth and potentially the use of previously developed land. However, without this policy there would be a greater degree of uncertainty as to whether or not these effects would be realized, and would be positive or negative. The proposed policy is likely to have uncertain effects, because the policy does not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 60: Policy E13 – Language Schools

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The criteria set out in the proposed policy will help to minimise potentially adverse effects on neighbouring residents and communities near language schools.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without policy support no new schools would be developed which might reduce the antisocial side effects. But it would not address any wider issues, hence an uncertain effect.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will continue to contribute towards the local job market by allow further expansion of language schools which in turn is likely to create some job opportunities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at key sites within the District to	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy will continue to contribute towards the local economy by allowing further expansion of language schools which in turn is likely to create some job opportunities. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because the extent of future	<b>Permanent. Direct, ST/LT -/?</b> The effects of the no policy option are negative because removing policy protection would not result in further language economic growth. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because the extent of future economic losses from this option.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
support priority regeneration areas.	economic growth from language schools is uncertain.			
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy will continue to contribute towards the local tourist economy by allowing further expansion of language schools which in turn is likely to create some job opportunities. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because the extent of future economic growth from language schools is uncertain.	<b>Permanent. Direct, ST/LT +/-?</b> The effects of the no policy option are negative because removing policy protection would not result in further tourism economic growth from language schools. The magnitude of the effect is uncertain because the extent of future economic losses from this option.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy are uncertain because, depending on the location of development it could have a positive or negative effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> There is the potential that if language schools are constructed significantly out of the town centres that they cannot be accessed by public transport or by walking.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect by preventing the development of language schools that could adversely affect the local character of a town or area.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy are uncertain because the criteria do not define where the schools should be located or how they should take into account heritage and architectural features.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and no policy option are neutral because language school students are unlikely to travel by private car so won't impact on air quality. Likewise, removing policy support would prevent future development of language schools.		N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and no policy option are neutral because language school students are unlikely to travel by private car so won't impact on air quality. Likewise, removing policy support would prevent future development of language schools.		N/A	-
16.	N/A		N/A	N/A
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Increased development from the proposed policy may result in the generation of greater volumes of	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
sustainable management of waste.	waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.  However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the employment use and the density of development.			scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy because it does not specify the location or type of development that might occur.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy because it does not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the proposed policy would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies. Any infrastructure works would also be subject to relevant legislation.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district and the Bathing Waters Directive (for Broadstairs).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The NPPF also requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect as a result of the proposed policy because an increase in language schools could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to result in positive effects, particularly in terms of job creation and supporting economic growth associated with language schools. The potentially negative or uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can be mitigated by development management policies. The no policy option would avoid a lot of the potentially adverse effects associated with the proposed policy. However, over the long term in particular it could have a negative effect on the economy, if opportunities to increase the provision in this sector are lost.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 61: Policy E14 – Quex Park

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Creation of the Quex Park facility would aid site diversification to create a tourism and leisure development with the upkeep of the House and Gardens estate. Ensuring the protection of such heritage assets would give opportunities for locals to utilise such facilities and create a community atmosphere and pride within the region for upkeep a cultural asset.	<b>Unknown?</b> A no policy option would have unknown effects as the facility may or may not be managed. Resultantly the effects upon the objective are unknown.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would allow the protection and development of Quex Park and support their future role in the visitor economy. Subsequently policy adoption would be a positive effect on job opportunities by the promotion of the tourist and leisure facilities.	<b>Unknown?</b> A no policy option would have unknown effects as the facility may or may not be managed. Resultantly the effects upon the objective are unknown.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would allow the protection and development of Quex Park and support their future role in the visitor economy. Subsequently policy adoption would be a positive effect on job opportunities by the promotion of the tourist and leisure facilities.	<b>Unknown?</b> A no policy option would have unknown effects as the facility may or may not be managed. Resultantly the effects upon the objective are unknown.	N/A	Uncertain effects could be mitigated by spatial policy and allocations that direct development towards regeneration areas so that the benefits from the development of new employment sites are more likely to reach those in greatest need. With this mitigation in place both options would result in a significant beneficial effect
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would allow the protection and development of Quex Park and support their future role in the visitor economy. Subsequently policy	<b>Unknown?</b> A no policy option would have unknown effects as the facility may or may not be managed. Resultantly the effects upon the objective are unknown.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	adoption would be a positive effect on supporting the tourist economy.			
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> Policy adoption would allow local assets to be retained and preserved which might help to prevent over development on the partly greenfield site of Quex Park.	<b>Unknown?</b> A no policy option would have unknown effects as the facility may or may not be managed. Resultantly the effects upon the objective are unknown.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because they could result visitors and tourist via more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars. Similarly, either option could produce sustainable or unsustainable development practices that impact the local landscape yet as specific details of development plans are unknown the effects cannot be quantified.		N/A	The potentially uncertain effects identified can be mitigated by other policies that support the integration of increased sustainability practices and an enhanced transport network and local access to key facilities without placing excess stress on the existing infrastructure.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> There is minimal difference between the proposed policy and no policy option as specific nature of the development under policy adoption is not known and thus the impacts cannot be quantified. Similarly, no policy option effects are uncertain because it would not influence whether or not a site or facility is retained or lost.		N/A	The uncertainties associated with both policy options could be mitigated by development management and design policies that result in Quex Park development structures that are sensitive to the immediate landscape and visual receptors.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would allow a key site within Thanet and the associated assets of the estate to be retained and protected as such preventing any adverse effects on the historic or architectural assets through the safeguarding policy to promote the site for tourism and leisure but not to the detriment of the heritage assts.	<b>Unknown?</b> A no policy option would have unknown effects as the facility may or may not be managed. Resultantly the effects upon the objective are unknown.	N/A	How future developments on the site integrate with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption does not provide any specific guidance in relation to air quality management. However, given that policy adoption would be supported by national legislation in relation to air quality the effects would still be positive.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act).	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The effects of policy adoption are uncertain because the option is not specific with regards to improvement of public transport. Yet under policy adoption the results could be more visitors and tourist taking sustainable forms of transport to reach the Quex Park site. As such improvements to the local public transport network may occur but are not guaranteed.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The unknown effects of the proposed policy can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of Quex Park with public and non-motorised transport network
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the options are uncertain because they are not spatial and could result visitors and tourists taking both more sustainable forms of transport or increasing the use of private cars.		N/A	All of the potentially significant or uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies that support the integration of a



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
beyond, including road, rail and air.				transport network within new developments. In addition, to this, the applications that are likely to have an impact on the highway network must be accompanied by a Transport Assessment in accordance with Policy TP01.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> Increased development as a result of the proposed policy on Quex Park is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. Yet similarly under no policy option, developments could occur on the site just without the safeguarded nature of policy adoption. Thus an increase in the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal could occur. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under either option as policy adoption is site specific where management protocols will already be in place across the Estate and the nature of potential developments via non safeguarding under no policy option cannot be quantified until future plans become apparent, or if no plans occur at all the effects would be neutral due to a status quo.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST - / ?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development could occur under either option (under no policy scenario the site could be developed in any possible manner) which could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood is likely to be questionably minor as the Quex Park site is not significant in size.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both policy options have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect yet it is dependent on how works are undertaken on the Quex Park estate.		N/A	Ensure that BAP are also selected in order to reduce the effects and mitigate any potential negative impacts upon the SA objective.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Policy adoption could have an adverse or positive effect on ecology and BAP species, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs. Yet national policies and legislation would protect biodiversity and environmental assets.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Adoption of a no policy scenario would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> It is not possible to fully quantify the effects of policy adoption as the sites specific characteristics regarding water are not known neither are the actual detailed plans of development locations in relation to any apparent assets. Yet national policies and legislation would protect such assets through the WFD.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Adoption of a no policy scenario would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - / ?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because development upon the Quex Park site could occur via either scenario which in turn; could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the site is not overly large.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT - /?</b> Policy adoption could increase the presence of traffic and the accompanying consumption of resources in order to power the developments that would occur. As such energy usage would increase across the Quex Park site. However, the scale of increase is unknown as is the prospect for any renewable onsite energy generation which has not been disclosed as a possibility or not.	<b>Unknown?</b> A no policy option would have unknown effects as the facility may or may not be managed. Resultantly the effects upon the objective are unknown.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy and no policy option commonly reflected one another in that the impacts were the same either as the future development specifics were unknown or that national legislation that already exists ensured that the objective would be met under either option. However, under policy adoption it would be ensured that a local heritage and cultural asset would be preserved with the opportunity to increase local employment and helping develop a tourist industry within Thanet. The safeguarding of Quex Park in such a way would yield significant economic benefits which may not be attained under a no policy option as it would not be known if the facility would be retained and developed or not; under this option.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 62: Policy E15 – New build development for economic development purposes in the rural area

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and no policy option are neutral because neither aims to provide new facilities or improve access to them.		N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The proposed policy would not alter the status quo.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option would not have these safeguards and as result might lead to amenity conflicts, particularly if there are nearby residential areas in a village.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Both the proposed policy and the no policy option have the potential to indirectly support the creation of rural job opportunities. However, the scale of any such development is likely to be limited so a minor effect is predicted.		N/A	Both options present an opportunity for TDC to work with future developers and operators to put in place measures and agreements (outside of the plan making process) to also try and secure schemes and training to help people, particularly the young unemployed, to take advantage of future job creation.
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and employment development at	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect by supporting rural economic growth and could make a significant contribution towards the district's per capita GVA.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/?</b> There is more uncertainty about the effects from the no policy option because over the long term potential benefits might be lost if the development results in	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.		adverse local impacts and/or reduces the productivity attributed to rural economies.		
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would directly support this objective by ensuring that development does not detract from the value of the countryside as part of the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> The effects of the no policy option are negative because without the criteria, there may be development with the potential to detract from the natural environment and the visitor economy.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy could result in a positive effect because farm and rural buildings are often preferred for redevelopment because of their architectural interest.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The no policy option is less likely to have a benefit than the proposed policy because it does not directly support rural development.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy is likely to affect development patterns, but the level and nature of effects depends on the location and characteristics of developments. In addition, to this, the policy suggests that new build development would be permitted in sustainable locations. However, there is no reference to the accessibility to a range of means of transport, it is therefore unclear if it would lead to sustainable behaviours.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	All of the uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of rural development sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy is likely to affect the landscape in some form, but the level and nature of effects depends on the size and characteristics of developments.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options. Potentially, any large scale development could require a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) to be undertaken to assess the effects of applications as they come forward.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and the no policy option are uncertain because depending on where development occurs, its scale and design it might affect designated heritage features and archaeology.		N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT 0</b> Both options are unlikely to alter the status quo.		N/A	Any development that could impact on the AQMA would require relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b>	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b>	N/A	There is a degree of uncertainty associated with both options

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	The proposed policy may have a positive effect because it would support the process of rural regeneration and development. If development is located near existing rural settlements, it might help to reduce the distance residents have to travel to get to work or access services	The effects of the no policy option are potentially adverse because rural economic development might result in adverse local traffic impacts.		because the site specific issues of potential rural economic development cannot be assessed.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy may have a positive effect because it would support the process of rural regeneration and development. If development is located near existing rural settlements, it might help to reduce the distance residents have to travel to get to work or access services	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The effects of the no policy option are potentially adverse because rural economic development might result in adverse local traffic impacts	N/A	There is a degree of uncertainty associated with both options because the site specific issues of potential rural economic development cannot be assessed.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST +/-?</b> Development as a result of both the proposed policy and the no policy option is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill. In addition, to this it should also be noted that sustainable forms of waste management (e.g. Anaerobic digestion) might contribute towards a more diverse rural economy.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT +/-?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development as a result of the proposed policy and no policy option could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because they do not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.		N/A	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because they do not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.		N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of either of the proposed policy or no policy option would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies. Any infrastructure works would also be subject to relevant legislation.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b>		N/A	The NPPF also requires unacceptable risks to water to be



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
water resources, including European designated sites.	Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district and the Bathing Waters Directive (for Broadstairs).			mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect from the proposed policy and no policy option because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from both the proposed policy and the no policy option because an increase in development could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>Both the proposed policy and no policy option have positive and negative effects. However, the proposed policy is more likely to result in neutral and beneficial effects than the no policy option because it would allow Thanet to gain the benefits from rural economic development, whilst avoiding many of the potential downsides (e.g. traffic impact, visual and landscape effects and adverse effects on nature conservation). All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. However, it may not be possible to enhance the effects of the no policy option because it has been included to reflect the sustainability issues of a 'policy void'.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 63: Policy E16 – Conversion of rural buildings for economic development purposes

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would ensure that new developments utilising existing properties and structures were in keeping with local setting and as such reutilisation of rural buildings would help enhance the community feel.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertain effects of the proposed policy could be mitigated by including criteria to avoid potential amenity conflicts (e.g. noisy economic related development located close to residential areas).
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to indirectly support the creation of rural job opportunities. However, the scale of any such development is likely to be limited so a minor effect is predicted.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could hinder economic development/opportunities in rural areas.	N/A	Both policy options present an opportunity for TDC to work with future developers and operators to put in place measures and agreements (outside of the plan making process) to also try and secure schemes and training to help people, particularly the young unemployed, to take advantage of future job creation.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect by supporting rural economic growth and could make a significant contribution towards the district's per capita GVA.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option would not support priority regeneration areas and not affect the status quo.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would directly support this objective by ensuring that development does not detract from the value of the countryside as part of the tourist economy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would support reutilisation of rural farming buildings being converted thus meeting the objective.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage greenfield development, directly causing a negative impact on this objective??	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy E16 would allow reutilisation of existing structures which are likely to be placed and serviced appropriately by the current infrastructure that serviced the original building.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Option E16 could potentially support this objective by ensuring that development ties into and complements the surrounding landscape.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy could potentially support this objective by ensuring that development is designed to be sympathetic and avoid adverse effects on designated heritage features and archaeology.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT 0</b> Both options are unlikely to alter the status quo.		N/A	Any development that could impact on the AQMA would require relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would likely already be serviced by key facilities and infrastructure due to utilisation of existing rural properties.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option might move key facilities, services and employment opportunities further away from residential areas and so would require further transport provisions	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy might help to minimise or avoid potentially adverse effects. However, it might not	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	All of the uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
beyond, including road, rail and air.	prevent isolated development (outside of settlements).			management and transport policies) that support the integration of retail sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> Development under the proposed policy is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development associated with the proposed policy could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.	<b>Permanent, direct LT –</b> No policy option could encourage greenfield development which would negatively impact the environment by removing carbon sinks?!!	N/A	The uncertainties and negative effects can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy because they do not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy because they do not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.	<b>Permanent, direct LT -</b> No policy option could encourage greenfield development which would encroach on ecologically valuable habitat?	N/A	- Any potentially adverse effects of the proposed policy would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies. Any infrastructure works would also be subject to relevant legislation.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district and the Bathing Waters Directive (for Broadstairs).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The NPPF also requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would positively meet the objective as reutilisation of existing structures would mean that there is a reduced need to find resources for construction. However, the proposed policy does not guarantee that diversification projects will result in the re-development or reuse of existing buildings, structures and infrastructure.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option would encourage the building of new structures, which requires more material and so it might be harder to ensure all materials are sustainably produced and/or local.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from the proposed policy because an increase in development could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has many positive effects and under the utilisation of existing structures in rural environments it will ensure local economy, the sense of place, sustainable transport all benefit. However, the policy is limited by the locations of existing structures which may not be appropriately placed for economic development if too isolated. However, utilization of existing structures would have significant environmental benefits by minimising the need for construction.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 64: Policy E17 – Farm Diversification

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and no policy option are neutral because neither aims to provide new facilities or improve access to them. If, as part of diversification, facilities were located on a farm any effects on this objective would be purely incidental. This applies to both options.		N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The proposed policy would not alter the status quo.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option would not have these safeguards and as result might lead to amenity conflicts, particularly if there are nearby residential areas in a village.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Both the proposed policy and the no policy option have the potential to indirectly support the creation of rural job opportunities. However, the scale of any such development is likely to be limited so a minor effect is predicted.		N/A	Both policy options present an opportunity for TDC to work with future developers and operators to put in place measures and agreements (outside of the plan making process) to also try and secure schemes and training to help people, particularly the young unemployed, to take advantage of future job creation.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect by supporting rural economic growth and could make a significant contribution towards the district's per capita GVA.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> There is more uncertainty about the effects from the no policy option because over the long term potential benefits might be lost if the diversification results in adverse local impacts and/or reduces the productivity of the farm.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would directly support this objective by ensuring that development does not detract from the value of the countryside as part of the tourist economy. Furthermore, diversification provides a greater opportunity to convert existing farm and rural buildings that may be under used and bring them back in to use thereby reducing development pressure on greenfield land.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> The effects of the no policy option are negative because without the criteria development with the potential to detract from natural environment and the visitor economy might occur.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy could result in a positive effect because farm and rural buildings are often preferred for redevelopment because of their architectural interest.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The no policy option is less likely to have a benefit than the proposed policy because it does not directly support diversification.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy might have a positive effect when diversification type development occurs, particularly because of the criteria concerned with traffic impacts.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	All of the uncertain effects identified here can be mitigated by other policies (e.g. development management and transport policies) that support the integration of retail sites with public and non-motorised transport network.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy might have a positive effect when diversification type development occurs, particularly because of the criteria concerned with landscape and visual effects	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options. Potentially, any large scale development could require a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) to be undertaken to assess the effects of applications as they come forward.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and the no policy option are uncertain because depending on where development occurs, it scale and design it might affect designated heritage features and archaeology.		N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality	<b>Neutral 0</b>		N/A	Any development that could impact on the AQMA would require



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
(pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	Both options are unlikely to alter the status quo.			relevant assessments to be undertaken to support subsequent planning applications
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy may have positive effect because it would support the development of farms, which if located near rural settlements might help to reduce the distance residents have to travel to get to work or access services	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The effects of the no policy option are potentially adverse because agricultural diversification might result in adverse local traffic impacts.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy may have positive effect because it would support the development of farms, which if located near rural settlements which might help to reduce the distance residents have to travel to get to work or access services	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The effects of the no policy option are potentially adverse because agricultural diversification might result in adverse local traffic impacts	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT +/-?</b> Development as a result of both the proposed policy and the no policy option is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill. In addition, to this it should also be noted that sustainable forms of waste management (e.g. Anaerobic digestion) might form part of the diversification.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT +/-?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development as a result of the proposed policy and no policy option could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because they do not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.		N/A	The requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because they do not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.		N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the proposed policy would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies. Any infrastructure works



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				would also be subject to relevant legislation.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both positive and negative effects depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district and the Bathing Waters Directive (for Broadstairs).		N/A	. The NPPF requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect from the proposed policy and no policy option because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from both the proposed policy and the no policy option because an increase in development could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increasing emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>Both the proposed policy and no policy option have positive and negative effects. However, the proposed policy is more likely to result in neutral and beneficial effects than the no policy option because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to gain the benefits from agricultural diversification whilst avoiding many of the potential downsides (e.g. traffic impact, visual and landscape effects and adverse effects on nature conservation). All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with the proposed policy can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. However, it may not be possible to enhance the effects of the no policy option because it has been included to reflect the sustainability issues of a 'policy void'.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 65: Policy E18 – Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 6	N/A		N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will help to support economic growth in the agricultural sector which, according the Topic Paper, is likely to result in some job growth over the life of the plan.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because removing policy protection might provide the sector with greater flexibility to exploit new opportunities and markets, or might result in the long term loss of valuable farmland for short term gain.	N/A	Both policy options present an opportunity for TDC to work with future developers and operators to put in place measures and agreements (outside of the plan making process) to also try and secure schemes and training to help people, particularly the young unemployed, to take advantage of future job creation.
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage industrial and	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will help to support economic growth in the agricultural sector, by limiting any loss	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because removing policy protection might provide	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.	of land to those areas under other designations within the Local Plan.	the sector with greater flexibility to exploit new opportunities and markets, or might result in the long term loss of valuable farmland for short term gain.		
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because retaining best and most versatile land might, in some locations restrict the growth of tourist economy. However, the no policy option might result in development that damages the natural /semi-natural environment.		N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy will have a benefit as it would directly prevent development on greenfield / agricultural land.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. STT -/?</b> The no policy option might, indirectly contribute towards development on greenfield sites.	N/A	-
11.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> The proposed policy might have a positive effect because it will help to retain presence of agricultural land, which is a key part of the district's landscape character.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because there are no details about the nature of development that would occur.	N/A	. The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options. Potentially, any large scale development could require a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) to be undertaken to assess the effects of applications as they come forward.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and no policy option are uncertain because depending on where development occurs, it scale and design it might affect designated heritage features and archaeology.		N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14. to 17	N/A		N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and the no policy option are uncertain because they could both help to maintain 'carbon sinks' e.g. in the form of crops that use CO <sub>2</sub> as part of photosynthesis. The effects of the no policy option are also uncertain because by removing the policy protection any resulting development could reduce GHG emissions (e.g. renewable energy development) or increase it.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-</b> By maintaining agricultural land use the proposed policy is more likely to have a beneficial effect by supporting infiltration and minimising surface runoff.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the no policy option because it does not specify the location or type of development that might occur.	N/A	The requirements of the NPPF would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> A potentially adverse effect is predicted for the proposed policy because it could prevent habitat creation or enhancement (although it is noted that by the use of set aside, buffer strips etc. intensive agriculture can enhance biodiversity).	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the no policy option because it does not specify the location or type of development that would occur as a result of the options.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of either of the options would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies. Any infrastructure works would also be subject to relevant legislation.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district and the Bathing Waters Directive (for Broadstairs).		N/A	The NPPF also requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct, Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect from both the proposed policy and no policy option, as development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23.	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, avoiding increases in flood risk and significant benefits for the protection of greenfield land from development. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed option and no policy option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The no policy option is not predicted as being likely to have any positive effects where they are not counteracted by potentially adverse effects as illustrated by the volume of 'uncertain' effects.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 66: Policy E19 – Agricultural Related Development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy does have the potential to have a positive effect on this objective, particularly where there is demand that out strips supply in rural areas and/or a lack of local affordable housing.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they might allow people and services to be located in rural settlements making them easier to access.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects on access, particularly in deprived areas.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b>	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b>	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they both help to support rural settlement and areas function and helps to support their sense of place.	The effects of the no policy option are potentially negative because it might not provide the level of support required for rural settlements and areas.		
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will help to support job retention and creation within rural areas and the agricultural section in particular.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option may have an adverse effect because without any policy it might result in further losses of opportunities to create rural and agricultural jobs.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will help to support redevelopment and growth of businesses in rural areas that can help to support the forecast growth in the food and agricultural sectors creation within rural areas and the agricultural section in particular. In addition, it is likely to have an indirect effect on the economy by potentially increasing the access that rural businesses have to potential employees as well as the economic benefits of housing growth.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> The no policy option may have an adverse effect because without any policy it might result in further losses of opportunities to grow the agricultural sector.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of both the proposed policy and the no policy option. This is because depending on the nature of development and where they are located they could have a positive or negative effect.		N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and no policy option are unclear. This is because depending on the nature of development and where they are located they could have a positive or negative effect.		N/A	Potential effects on greenfield sites will be assessed as part of the site allocation SA as will density of development. This will allow a more robust assessment of the predicted effects to be made.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has a the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they could result in development that helps to reduce the distance that people have to travel to access services.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because the effect will be determined by the design and scale of the development and how it relates to the existing townscape.		N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because they have the potential to enhance or detract from existing areas of heritage quality (e.g. the Conservation Areas).		N/A	How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
14.	N/A		N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has a the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they could result in development that helps to reduce the distance that people have to travel to access services.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they could result in development that helps to reduce the distance that people have to travel to access services.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> Increased development as a result of the proposed policy and the no policy option is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the employment use and the density of development.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development from the proposed policy and no policy option could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for both the proposed policy and no policy option because the sites that are developed may or may not be located in the Environment Agency's Flood zones or those identified in the SFRA.		N/A	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option could have an adverse effect ecology and BAP species or positive effect, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.		N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district.		N/A	The NPPF also requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect from both the proposed policy and no policy option because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from both the proposed policy and no policy option because an increase in development could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because neither option is specific about where development would occur uncertain effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy and resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent, in these effects. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed policy and no policy option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The no policy option is not predicted as being likely to have any positive effects where they are not counteracted by potentially adverse effects as illustrated by the 'uncertain' effects.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 67: Policy HO1 – Housing Development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The allocation of up to 49 dwellings at Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
3. To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
necessary to ensure year round employment.	as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.			
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure all new residential developments were equipped with the appropriate infrastructure in order to make them immediately habitable. In turn deprivation levels can reduce in the knowledge that all newer developments are appropriately equipped to meet the resident's needs. Additionally, policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The creation of balanced and vibrant communities within the land allocated at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The creation sustainable developments at land allocated at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.			
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. Additionally, the policy specifically supports the re-use of previously developed land where possible. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The creation of a sustainable pattern of development at land allocated at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 To conserve and enhance the character of the area's landscape at land allocated at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that plans will be created on how to mitigate air pollution and thus will	<b>Neutral. 0</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	aid contributions towards a net reduction in GHG emissions. The assessment of transport issues as part of the development for each site will help reduce congestion and maximise alternative forms of transport where feasible.	international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act).		
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> Policy adoption provides guidance for housing developments to have appropriate infrastructure to serve the needs of the unit's ready occupation. This would mean that provision for public transport will be accounted for in new housing developments. Similarly, the policy states that developments must not conflict with other policies thus meaning transport provisions will be accounted for as it is a separate policy seeking to provide sustainable public transport.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positive meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would help ensure the conservation and enhancement of the district's natural habitats, by ensuring new developments protect designated nature conservation sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure new housing developments will not contaminate water resources or coastal features.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Under policy adoption there are specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and infrastructure provisions. The policy states that developments must not conflict with another policy, resultantly all SA objectives are positively met as alternative policies all provide positive impacts to the objectives. A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA, policies HO2 and HO9 need to include a cross-reference to Policy SP25 and the SPA mitigation strategy, demonstrating how these are being met in order to protect European sites from recreational space.</p>				

## Policy 68: Policy HO2 – Land north and south of Shottendane Road, Margate

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has allocated for up to 300 dwellings at the north of Shottendane Road and 250 dwellings south of Shottendane Road. This policy will now be a strategic policy in the final version of the Local Plan	<b>Permanent Direct. ST/LT -</b> The omission of this policy is likely to adversely affect other housing sites as local housing need would need to be met from other strategic sites.		TDC to work in collaboration with local health and community services to ensure capacity and demand for health services can be met
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Implementation of the proposed policy is likely to place additional burden on community facilities, including local healthcare provision. The proposed policy, does not identify local healthcare capacity or	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	indicate the level of increased provision that may be required.			
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.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not known how the proposed policy will respond to educational facilities as this is not stated in the policy. The development's contribution to this objective depends upon the ultimate design of the site and housing allocation. And tenure.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Development of new homes could contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime through the better design/layout of residential areas, as the development is not directly adjacent to established settlements. Therefore adopting good place-making through master planning will improve perception of public safety.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	TDC to ensure through the master planning process support the designing out of crime.
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +?</b> It is likely that the new dwellings will support the reduction of deprivation. However, as the ultimate design and housing allocation has not been determined it is uncertain that the policy will support vulnerable people.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> It is likely that as a new development, TDC will adopt appropriate master planning process that creates a 'sense of place'. The policy states that master planning will support and provide linkage via soft landscaping, link road and improvements to the Margate Cricket club pitch supports this objective.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	TDC to ensure that master planning incorporates good place-making design and collaborative working is adopted to deliver a positive sense of place.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy must demonstrate multi-modal access and via the Transport Strategy improvements to the highways have been identified. These improvements will provide access to employment across the District.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	TDC to ensure highway improvements supported by the Transport Strategy supports access to key employment sites across the District.
8. 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.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not known how the proposed policy will respond to supporting sustainable economic growth. The development will potentially enable improved access to other parts of the district but it is unclear how this will support key employment sites.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	NA		N/A	
10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	TDC to ensure environmental assessments are conducted in

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.	The proposed policy does not improve efficiency in land use as development will occur on green fields. Hence, the provision of mitigation for the loss of ground nesting bird habitats has been highlighted within the policy			order to adequately mitigate adverse affects from development.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT -</b> Due to the location of the site that forms the proposed policy, there is potential for not achieving sustainable development patterns as the proposed policy advocates developing on greenfield land. However, the new development will ultimately lead to a sustainable approach in line with the NPPF in order to sustain and enhance the vitality of rural settlements.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> It is uncertain how the development will affect the enhancement of the areas landscape and townscape. However, within the proposed policy of the southern site it is proposed that the master plan will include a Heritage Impact Assessment	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	TDC to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> It is uncertain how the development will affect the enhancement of the areas historic archaeological and architectural. However, within the proposed policy of the southern site it is proposed that the master plan will include a Heritage Impact Assessment to assess effects and preservation on St Johns Cemetery and sites and memorials within it.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that plans will be created on how to mitigate air pollution and thus will aid contributions towards a net reduction in GHG emissions.  The assessment of transport issues as part of the development for each site will help reduce congestion and maximise alternative forms of transport where feasible.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act).	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++?</b> The proposed policy is supported by highways improvements identified within the Transport Strategy and through the master planning process multi-modal measures will be promoted. However, it is still uncertain the extent of private vehicles usage without housing tenure and site design confirmed.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	TDC to work collaboratively with public transport operators to ensure transport timetables and routes support key facilities within the District.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> The proposed policy is supported by highways improvements identified within the Transport Strategy and through the master planning process multi-modal measures will be promoted. However, the scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> The proposed policy will facilitate housing development, which has the potential to increase the amount of domestic waste produced in the district.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is not known how the proposed policy will respond to challenges with climate change. However, given the potential for car and public transport usage it is possible that the extra new dwellings and associated infrastructure may contribute to climate change in the short-term.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The proposed policy is unlikely to alter the status quo regarding this objective.		N/A	
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would help ensure the conservation and enhancement of the district's natural habitats, by ensuring new developments protect designated nature conservation sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	N/A	TDC to ensure that statutory assessments are applied to the proposed policy. As above – Heritage Impact Assessment and adequate mitigation for ground nesting bird habitat.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> Policy adoption would ensure new housing developments will not contaminate water resources or coastal features.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. However, the effects of this policy propodal	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Effects against this objective are unknown at this stage as the policy does not include explicit reference to renewable energy or the requirement for energy efficiency measures.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<b>Summary</b> Under policy adoption there are specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and ensuring that appropriate assessments and mitigation is undertaken. The policy supports many of the SA objectives, however utilisation of the NPPF guidance will be paramount to develop within rural settings and demonstrate vibrancy and sustainability.				

Policy 69: Policy HO3 – Land on west side of Old Haine Road, Ramsgate

Policy 70: Policy HO4 – Land fronting Nash Road and Manston Road

Policy 71: Policy HO5 – Combined with Policy SP14

Policy 72: Policy HO6 – Land south of Brooke Avenue, Garlinge

Policy 73: Policy HO7 – Land at Haine Road and Spratling Street, Ramsgate

Policy 74: Policy HO8 – Land south of Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate

Policy 75: Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The allocation of up to 49 dwellings at Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure all new residential developments were equipped with the appropriate infrastructure in order to make them immediately habitable. In turn deprivation levels can reduce in the knowledge that all newer developments are appropriately equipped to meet the resident's needs. Additionally, policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.			
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The creation of balanced and vibrant communities within the land allocated at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The creation sustainable developments at land allocated at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. Additionally, the policy specifically supports the re-use of previously developed land where possible. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 The creation of a sustainable pattern of development at land allocated at	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.		Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	Policy HO9 To conserve and enhance the character of the area's landscape at land allocated at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, could increase recreational pressure on European sites.	Policy HO9 – Land at Melbourne Avenue, Ramsgate, should make reference to policy SP25 in order to protect European sites from recreational pressure as a result of development.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that plans will be created on how to mitigate air pollution and thus will aid contributions towards a net reduction in GHG emissions. The assessment of transport issues as part of the development for each site will help reduce congestion and maximise alternative forms of transport where feasible.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act).	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> Policy adoption provides guidance for housing developments to have appropriate infrastructure to serve the needs of the unit's ready occupation. This would mean that provision for public transport will be accounted for in new housing developments. Similarly, the policy states that developments must not conflict with other policies thus meaning transport provisions will be accounted for as it is a separate policy seeking to provide sustainable public transport.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positive meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would help ensure the conservation and enhancement of the district's natural habitats, by ensuring new developments protect designated nature conservation sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure new housing developments will not contaminate water resources or coastal features.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.			
<p>Summary</p> <p>Under policy adoption there are specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and infrastructure provisions. The policy states that developments must not conflict with another policy, resultantly all SA objectives are positively met as alternative policies all provide positive impacts to the objectives. A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p>				

## Policy 76: Policy HO10 – Cliftonville West and Margate Central

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that housing developments in Cliftonville West and Margate central adhered to the provisions of the proposed policy and ultimately the aspirations of the Cliftonville DPD. As such this would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage. Developments would be expected to demonstrate a variety of housing is being provided including the upgrading of existing poor quality homes and the provision of family homes	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> This could have a major beneficial effect by helping to support local communities, by ensuring that the mix of housing maintains the character and community feel of the settlements and creating places where people want to live	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. to 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+ /?</b> Indirectly this policy supports this objective by ensuring that developments within Cliftonville West and Margate central respect the existing townscape. Developments will have to be compatible with size, form, historic character and scale of the local environment and as such the local townscape will be suitably conserved and enhanced.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Under the proposed policy, housing in Cliftonville West and Margate central would have specific guidance to ensure a positive sustainability outcome was achieved and that updated or new residential accommodation actively contributed to the establishment of vibrant local communities. Policy adoption would ensure historic character and scale was preserved. A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

Policy 77: Policy HO11 – Housing at Rural Settlements

Policy 78: Policy HO12 – Land at Tothill Street, Minster

Policy 79: Policy HO13 – Land at Manor Road, St Nicholas at Wade

Policy 80: Policy HO14 – Land at Walter's Hall Farm, Monkton

Policy 81: Policy HO15 – Land south side of A253, Cliffsend

Policy 82: Policy HO16 – Land north of Cottington Road, Cliffsend

Policy 83: Policy HO17 – Land south side of Cottington Road, Cliffsend

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that housing developments in rural areas adhered to the provisions of the proposed policy. As such this would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positive meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage. Developments would be expected to demonstrate a variety of housing is being provided and address how any affordable elements will be incorporated.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> Under policy adoption the developments are less likely to have an adverse effect upon the objective as they would be expected to incorporate care housing, where practical. As such this would provide an increased network of healthcare facilities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> With the proposed policy, developments are less likely to have an adverse effect on existing capacity with the education system.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+/?</b> This may have a beneficial effect if it results in development that that is designed with safety and crime taken into account.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+/?</b> By directing development towards existing rural settlements there is a greater chance that new residents could benefit from access key facilities already present in the rural settlements.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> This could have a major beneficial effect by helping to support rural communities (e.g. by ensuring that the mix of housing maintains the character and community feel of the settlements).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+ /?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that housing developments in rural areas also adhered to policy H01. Policy adoption would therefore ensure that developments do not undermine other policies and their selected options. Due to other policies positively meeting the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++ /?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that housing developments in rural areas adhered to the provisions of policy H01. Policy adoption would therefore ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+ /?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that housing developments in rural areas adhered to the provisions of policy H01. By focussing new rural development close to / or within existing settlements it will be easier for new development to take advantage of existing physical and social infrastructure.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+ /?</b>	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	Indirectly this policy supports this objective by ensuring that rural developments respect the landscape and built environment characteristics of rural settlements. Developments will have to be compatible with size, form, historic character and scale of the local environment and as such the local townscape and landscape will be suitably conserved and enhanced.			
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++ /?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that housing developments in rural areas adhered to the provisions of policy H01. Policy adoption would therefore ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positive meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage. Under policy adoption developments will have to be compatible with local size, form and historic character which would ensure the preservation and enhancement of historic features within Thanet.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that plans will be created on how to mitigate air pollution and thus will aid contributions towards a net reduction in GHG emissions. The assessment of transport issues as part of the development for each site will help reduce congestion and maximise alternative forms of transport where feasible.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act).	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption requires developments not to conflict with other policies thus meaning transport provisions will be accounted for as it is a separate policy seeking to provide sustainable public transport.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could result in developments not considering impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Policy adoption provides guidance for housing developments to have appropriate infrastructure to serve the needs of the unit's ready occupation. This would mean that provision for public transport will be accounted for in new housing developments. Similarly, the policy states that developments must not conflict with other policies thus meaning transport provisions will be accounted for as it is a separate policy seeking to provide sustainable public transport.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
sustainable management of waste.	alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.			
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	It is possible that potential unknown adverse effects could be mitigated by other policies and interventions.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would help ensure the conservation and enhancement of the district's natural habitats, by ensuring new developments protect designated nature conservation sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure new housing developments will not contaminate water resources or coastal features.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> The no policy option would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Consequently due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption to positively meet the sustainability criteria. The scale of impact is unknown as details of the proposed developments are unknown at this stage.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>Summary</p> <p>Under the proposed policy, housing in rural settlements would have specific guidance to ensure a positive sustainability outcome was achieved. The developments must also comply with guidance of Policy H01 which provides positivity to all SA objectives and as such the effects would also be felt under adoption of the proposed policy. Additionally, policy adoption would ensure historic character and scale was preserved; the requirement of bird surveys also shows environmental conscientiousness. Combining the requirements of the proposed policy with positive sustainability practices in relation to rural housing will occur. A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 84: Policy HO18 – Rural Housing Need

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to free up more land for affordable homes. The freeing up of land will increase supply, lowering the price of land. This may have the effect of making affordable housing more viable thus increasing the development.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> It is assumed that without the affordable housing target, developers would not necessarily factor this in, and the supply would stagnate in the context of very high need. This would mean continued growth in the number of homes but reduced housing mix	N/A	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Policy adoption will ensure that new rural developments will have appropriate access to and are within an acceptable proximity to local services such as healthcare facilities. The policy will only ensure that there is access and will not actively enhance such provisions thus the impacts are neutral.	<b>Neutral 0</b> It is assumed that if no target was applied, developers would tend away from building affordable housing. However, it is assumed that the chosen locations for affordable housing (built by whoever) would still need to be in close proximity to healthcare facilities.	N/A	-
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.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Policy adoption will ensure that new rural developments will have appropriate access to and are within an acceptable proximity to local services such as schools. No effect on education levels is anticipated.	<b>Neutral 0</b> It is assumed that if no target was applied, developers would tend away from building affordable housing. However, it is assumed that the chosen locations for affordable housing (built by whoever) would still need to be in close proximity to education facilities.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> The proposed policy could reduce integration and create areas where people on lower incomes are concentrated (not integrated with those on higher incomes). This could in turn create pockets of deprivation which could raise crime levels.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> It is assumed that the no policy option would result in under provision of affordable housing. This could have indirect effects to homelessness which in turn affect crime.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Neutral 0</b> It is assumed that if affordable housing was provided on land adjoining existing developments, the chosen locations for affordable housing would still need to have access to key facilities. If this policy results in increased supply of affordable housing, it may have a positive effect on lifting people out of deprivation.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Assuming that more vulnerable people in society are more likely to depend on affordable housing, this means these people would suffer from reduced supply in housing potentially increasing deprivation.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> The proposed policy will have the effect of pushing affordable housing out to the fringes of rural areas. This could result in more affordable housing around rural areas, but will not likely result in full integration.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> If affordable housing was created off-site, there would be a risk of concentrating people from similar socio-economic backgrounds in specific areas, which could bring about pockets of deprivation.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent ST +</b> The proposed policy could result in an increase in house building which could in turn result in more construction employment opportunities.	<b>Permanent ST +</b> The no policy option could result in an increase in house building as house builders could potentially charge more for all new housing. This could result in more construction employment opportunities.	N/A	-
8.	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> A minor negative effect is anticipated assuming that the proposed rural housing development will be predominantly greenfield or contain some degree of natural and semi-natural land. Development could also occur near tourist or natural, semi natural or built assets and could result in an adverse impact. However, further spatial and development information is required to inform this.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under this policy. It is not known where this will occur. If it occurs near tourist or natural, semi natural or built assets there could be an impact, however more spatial information is required to inform this.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> A negative effect is anticipated assuming that the proposed wording "outside the confines of a rural settlement" will be predominantly undeveloped and/or greenfield. This is not likely to be considered efficient land use. This may be off-set by growth in supply of affordable housing.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Assuming this option results in a fall in supply of affordable housing, the mix of development will not match up to the need. Not possible to predict effects on previously developed land or greenfield.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent LT+</b> The proposed policy would ensure that new rural developments are of an appropriate style and mix to accommodate existing local needs. Similarly, developments will have to be acceptable in terms of access, proximity and to local services and their relationship to the rural settlement and landscape. Thus sustainable development will be pursued.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the no policy option. It is not known where this will occur. If development occurs near or within more densely populated (and therefore better served) areas, there will be a positive effect through reduced need to travel. The opposite will be true of development in more rural areas.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent LT -/?</b> The proposed policy will allow developments that are in keeping with the local rural setting and as such do will not significantly undermine the local landscape and townscape. However, as the policy does not seek to enhance or grow such assets, there is potential for minor detrimental impacts associated with landscape character and quality.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the no policy option. It is not known where this will occur (i.e. if development will avoid sensitive areas) or how landscape and townscape design / mitigation will be employed.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown ?</b> House building will continue under the proposed policy and no policy option. It is not known where this will occur (i.e. if development will avoid sensitive areas, structures of in situ remains) or how design / mitigation will be employed.		N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	No account has been taken for restoration projects in these options.			
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Locating housing in more rural areas may increase the need to travel and encourage the uptake of private vehicles. This could result in more cars on the road and potentially have a marginal effect on air quality	<b>Unknown ?</b> It is unclear how the need to travel and car use will be influenced as a result of this policy option; as such effects on air quality cannot be predicted.	N/A	-
15. and 16	N/A		N/A	N/A
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent ST/LT -</b> If the proposed policy has the effect of increasing housing building there will be a short term marginal increase in waste from construction. There will also be a longer term increase in waste streams from those residents.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent ST/LT -</b> If the proposed policy has the effect of increasing housing building there will be a short term marginal increase in carbon emissions from construction. There will also be a longer term increase in carbon emissions from heating, lighting etc. from new residents.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19.	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent LT -</b> Assuming that development in the rural areas is likely to increase the risk of impact on greenfield land and any ecological assets therein, the proposed policy may have a minor negative effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	These options are predominantly strategic and relate to targets. There is no spatial information. Specific projects which occur as a result of these options will need to consider their impact on historic biodiversity assets within Thanet.
21.	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear how sustainably housing will be built in terms of operational standards, or use of best practice construction methods.		N/A	Ensure policy around new build properties encourages sustainable practices.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Unknown ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have the potential to affect the housing mix and the economic viability of some house building projects. It is not clear how sustainably housing will be built in terms of operational standards, or use of best practice construction methods.		N/A	Ensure policy around new build properties encourages sustainable practices.
<p>Summary.</p> <p>The proposed policy would release land for appropriate residential development, yet it could be to the detriment of environmental sustainability. In addition, rural locations may be isolated from provisions and facilities, which may be detrimental for certain groups of first time buyers, particularly those with young families.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				



## Policy 85: Policy HO19 – New agricultural dwellings

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy will have a limited effect on the mix or type of housing that is available	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they might allow people and services to be located in rural settlements making them easier to access.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option is uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects on access, particularly in deprived areas.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they both help to support rural settlement and areas function and helps to support their sense of place.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The effects of the no policy option are potentially negative because it might not provide the level of support required for rural settlements and areas.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> The proposed policy would not alter the status quo.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The no policy option may have an adverse effect because without any policy it might result in further losses of opportunities to create rural and agricultural jobs.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have an indirect effect on the economy by potentially increasing the access that rural businesses have to potential employees as well as the economic benefits of housing growth.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The no policy option may have an adverse effect because without any policy it might result in further losses of opportunities to grow the agricultural sector.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and the no policy option are unknown. This is because depending on the nature of development and where they are located they could have a positive or negative effect.		N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the proposed policy and the no policy option are unknown. This is because depending on the nature of development and where they are located they could have a positive or negative effect.		N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because it could result in development that helps to reduce the distance that people have to travel to access services.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy, development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy and the no policy option because the effect will be determined by the design and scale of the development and how it relates to the existing townscape.		N/A	The quality of design and how future development takes account of character, townscape and the countryside will be addressed under other issues and policy options
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy and the no policy option because they have the potential to enhance or detract from existing areas of heritage quality (e.g. the Conservation Areas).		N/A	. How future development respects and integrates with heritage and archaeological features will be addressed under development management and design policy options. It is anticipated that any potentially negative effects can be mitigated using this approach and the requirements of the NPPF.
14.	N/A		N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they could result in development that helps to reduce the distance that people have to travel to access services.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective because they could result in development that helps to reduce the distance that people have to travel to access services.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without a site specific policy development could potentially occur anywhere, which could have positive or negative effects.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> Increased development from the proposed policy and the no policy option is likely to generate greater volumes of waste, which might not be diverted from landfill. It is also likely to increase the total quantity of waste arising and requiring treatment and/or disposal. This is assessed against an existing trend of reducing landfill capacity within Kent which could be exceeded within the life of the Plan. Potentially this could result in a significant effect. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount of waste that might be generated under each option because this is also determined by the nature of the employment use and the density of development.		N/A	The adverse effect can be mitigated through wider waste management policy at the national and county scales (e.g. EU Landfill Directive targets, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and Kent County Council's Mineral and Waste Plan) which will include new Energy from Waste facilities and the increased diversion of material from landfill.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect because an increase in development as a result of the proposed policy and the no policy option could increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage because this is also determined by the nature of the land use and the density of development.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted for the proposed policy and the no policy option because the sites that are developed may or may not be located in the Environment Agency's Flood zones or those identified in the SFRA.		N/A	The requirements of the NPPF and would be applied to any forthcoming planning applications which would also help to mitigate any adverse effects.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
management policies and NPPF.				
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy and the no policy option could have an adverse effect ecology and BAP species or positive effect, depending on where development occurs and how it occurs.		N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> The proposed policy and the no policy option have the potential to have both a positive and negative effect depending on where development occurs, the features associated with each site and the type of development. This is particularly relevant to potential effects on groundwater resources and Source Protection Zones in this area of the district.		N/A	The NPPF requires unacceptable risks to water to be mitigated therefore development management policies and national policy should provide safeguards for aquifers and SPZs in particular. This will address the potential area of uncertainty identified here.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for a negative effect from the proposed policy and the no policy option because development could result in an increase in the consumption of resources. However, the extents of these effects are uncertain because the type and scale of development is not specified.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed to contribute towards resource efficiency).
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> There is the potential for an adverse effect from the proposed policy and the no policy option because an increase in development could indirectly increase consumption of energy and resources thereby increase emissions of GHG gases. But the extent and likelihood of this effect is not clear at this stage and is not necessarily directly linked to area of land allocated.		N/A	The uncertainties can be addressed by other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. development management policies setting out how new development should be designed and contribute towards reducing GHG emissions).
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because neither option is specific about where development would occur, effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy an resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent, in these effects. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both the proposed policy and no policy option can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements. The no policy option is predicted to have both positive and negative effects, but the balance of this is unknown at this stage, as illustrated by the 'uncertain' effects.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 86: Policy HO20 – Care and Supported Housing

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> Policy support would actively support developments that contain care or supported housing. Such support would improve provisions for appropriate housing for potentially vulnerable residents within the District and as such would satisfy a specific target markets housing needs. However, as the policy is focussed on a certain market the effects are only minor positive.	<b>Unknown ?</b> As future development plans are not yet known it is not possible to say if A no policy option would actively help or hinder the objective.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> Care homes and supported housing would provide care and assistance for its residents. Policy support actively promote the creation of such facilities that provide healthcare assistance. As such the objective is undoubtedly met however the provisions are not for all sectors of society and as such the effects are only minor positive.	<b>Permanent; Direct. LT -/?</b> No policy support potentially would not alter the status quo. As such healthcare provisions would not decline nor would they improve. However, uncontrolled developments could lead to oversaturation of facilities due to increased stresses if the developments are not conducted sustainably. As such the impacts are questionably negative.	N/A	-
3. and 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> Increasing the support for the provisions of care homes and supported housing across Thanet would provide aid and assistance to vulnerable populations. Policy support would actively encourage the creation of such facilities to ensure the needs were met of the vulnerable and thus reduce the potential for deprivation across the wards. The effects are minor significant as the policy support would not benefit all areas of society but would significantly aid certain vulnerable categories.	<b>Permanent; Indirect. LT -/?</b> No policy support potentially would not alter the status quo. However, the potential uncontrolled developments could lead to excessive demand upon current facilities and thus increase the number of people deprived of effective healthcare services, which in turn could raise the levels of deprivation. As such the impacts are questionably negative	N/A	-
6.	N/A		N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> The opportunity to grow the care home and supported housing markets would indirectly increase labour opportunities. Not only would the developments require construction but they would also require staffing and as such provide opportunities for the local population to seek employment.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> By increasing local services and provisions key facilities will grow and enhance across the district. Thus the opportunity to grow the care home and supported housing markets would enhance local sustainability	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy would undoubtedly increase the provisions and facilities available across Thanet. As such levels of deprivation and access to healthcare will enhance whilst it also indirectly provides the opportunity for employment. A no policy option could lead to unrestricted development within Thanet which could lead to excess demand upon current facilities and services. This could lead to the decline in the quality of life and increase deprivation across the area.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				



## Policy 87: Policy HO21 – Non self-contained residential accommodation

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT +/- ?</b> HMOs can provide a good standard of housing particularly for affordable housing and meet the needs of specific groups. The proposed safeguards associated with all options can also have a positive effect on the quality of adjacent residential areas by minimising amenity impacts.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Understanding which areas are selected and the correct threshold of housing to be allowed will be crucial in understanding the effect of the proposed policy
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent, Direct LT ?</b> The effects associated with the proposed policy are unknown at this stage as spatial information is not available	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The proposed policy should consider proximity to key facilities including healthcare. This should be a consideration in any proposed policy.  This is particularly the case for affordable housing and family homes which may house children or the elderly.
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT +/- ?</b> The proposed policy could help to minimise future issues associated with amenity conflict between HMOs and other types of dwelling in residential areas. So positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT ?</b> Understanding spatial elements of any option will be crucial in ascertaining the accessibility to key facilities and the socio-economic effects of development.  All decisions around HMOs should include extensive criteria to ensure proper management so that deprivation and poor living conditions do not result from HMOs. Decisions on these policies can have long term effects in these areas therefore their considerations should be central to any policy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent, indirect LT ?</b> The proposed policy could potentially result in HMO integration in certain areas where it has not yet been witnessed. If done correctly, this could result in some degree of integration and mixed communities. If managed correctly, this could have positive social effects. If managed incorrectly, communities could suffer. Data on the locations and long term management strategy are crucial to understanding the likely effect.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A.		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent, Indirect LT –</b> It is unlikely that the proposed policy will affect the tourist sector significantly. However, if HMOs are concentrated in tourist centres and they are poorly	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	managed, there may be amenity effects which could have knock on effects on tourism.			
10. 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.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +?</b> It is assumed that the proposed policy will be predominantly focussed on previously (or currently) developed areas and that greenfield land will not be affected. However, this is not made explicit in the supporting text.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	HMO concentration (particularly when looking at options for targets) should be based on demand/need, thus ensuring appropriate density and mix. Derelict properties should be considered for HMO development, where appropriate.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT +/-?</b> There is a degree of uncertainty relating to the proposed policy. However, it has the potential to support the re-use of existing buildings and can provide a more efficient use of land by reutilising existing structures through regeneration projects and preventing urban sprawl.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12.	N/A.		N/A	N/A
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent, direct LT ?</b> Potential high impact, however the nature of the effects depends on location. Allowing HMOs may bring buildings back into use and can sometimes ensure buildings are managed and maintained. However, poor management can lead to negative impacts.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	All of the potentially adverse effects will be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent, direct LT ?</b> By definition HMOs are more likely to be located in existing settlements close to existing transport links. Therefore, there will be greater opportunity for residents to take advantage of existing public transport services. However, it could equally result in greater numbers of private car trips and this could have a detrimental effect on air quality in the short to medium term. Conversely, in the long term the effects are more likely to be neutral as less polluting vehicles replace older versions.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Short term air quality effects will be mitigated by other policies in the Local Plan.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT +/-?</b> Effects on public transport from increasing density within existing housing stock will have a marginal impact on any local public transport services. However, in many cases the HMOs are located close to urban centres with existing access to public transport a positive effect is predicted. Restricting homes in certain areas or setting thresholds may lead to housing supply growth	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	elsewhere in less sustainable (i.e. served by public transport) locations.			
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT +/- ?</b> Effects on public transport from increasing density within existing housing stock will have a marginal impact on any local public transport services. However, in many cases the HMOs are located close to urban centres with existing access to public transport a positive effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent, direct LT - / ?</b> All of the options could increase the number "households" within a property and result in an overall increase in the quantity of waste that needs to be treated or disposed of.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	This potentially adverse effect will be mitigated by other policies Opportunities for good management and best practice – behaviour change in shared properties.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT +/- ?</b> The proposed policy could reduce the need to travel and may also result in other beneficial effects e.g. more efficient heating of properties due to higher densities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +/- ?</b> All of the options provide opportunities to integrate sustainability principles into conversions or new build. Conversions are also likely to consume fewer building materials compared with new build.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +/- ?</b> The proposed policy could potentially reduce the need to travel and may also result in other beneficial effects e.g. more efficient heating of properties due to higher densities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would induce sustainability across Thanet and is likely to yield a controlled impact across the region without fully restricting HMO locations. The uses of HMO's would not be fully restricted through the policy option, which would be a positive impact given that HMO's often provide student accommodation and low cost housing, thus a key demographic in the region would be accounted for and have suitable housing provisions without being to the detriment of the local area (e.g. in Broadstairs given its proximity to East Kent College and University Campus). It would take into account the specific local housing make up to ensure there is not an over saturation of such houses in one region and thus allow their spread across Thanet. It is specific in detail and guidance as it allows a controlled utilisation of the whole Thanet area as opposed to specific locations.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 88: Policy HO22 – Accommodation for Gypsy and Travelling Communities

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Both options are unlikely to alter the status quo.		N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent, direct LT + /?</b> The proposed policy will make a positive contribute towards this objective by requiring consideration of access to healthcare facilities. Developments will not be allowed to impede the existing quality of services and must also have reasonable access to key facilities.	<b>Permanent, direct LT -/?</b> A no policy option would allow developments to occur in any location without consideration for the impacts upon the objective.	N/A	-
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.	<b>Permanent, direct LT + /?</b> The proposed policy will make a positive contribute towards this objective by requiring consideration of access to educational facilities. Developments will not be allowed to impede the existing quality of services and must also have reasonable access to key facilities.	<b>Permanent, direct LT -/?</b> A no policy option would allow developments to occur in any location without consideration for the impacts upon the objective. A no policy option has the potential to allow population growth in areas that are cannot cope with increased population demands upon services such as education.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Both options are unlikely to alter the status quo.		N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +/?</b> By improving access to key community and transport infrastructure this option makes a contribution towards reducing deprivation	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +/?</b> The provision of the facilities listed above are important features for a community and help to give a community a sense of identity (e.g. a community centre or school). Tensions may result if sites are located in areas with significant opposition to gypsy and traveller sites.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> By ensuring that community facilities and assets are accessible will contribute to and support sustainable patterns of development.	<b>Permanent, direct LT -/?</b> A no policy option would allow developments to occur in any location without consideration for the impacts upon the objective.	N/A	Allocating based on set site criteria allow the sites to be selected according to access to nearby key facilities and connecting public transport. Under a no policy scenario negative impacts may occur as no guidance or stipulations would be in place to ensure sustainability.
12. to 14	N/A		N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent, direct LT + /?</b> This option will make a positive contribute towards this objective by requiring consideration of access to transport infrastructure.	<b>Permanent, direct LT -/?</b> A no policy option would allow developments to occur in any location without consideration for the impacts upon the objective.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> Allocating based on set site criteria allow the sites to be selected according to access to nearby key facilities and connecting public transport.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
beyond, including road, rail and air.				
17. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy will ensure any new gypsy and traveller communities are appropriately placed to have access to existing services and facilities without placing undue stresses upon them. However, support for creating appropriate sites may be to the detriment of environmental assets yet this is questionable due to existing legislation protecting such assets. The no policy option could allow unrestricted developments that may be to the detriments of local services and facilities.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 89: Policy HO23 – Residential use of empty property

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption allow the utilisation of empty properties and bring empty properties into residential use. Additionally, the policy states proposals must not undermine other policies. Subsequently housing needs of the local population can be met by allow utilisation of vacant properties for residential purposes. However, the impacts are only of minor significance as the policy will generally concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts are anticipated to be only of minor significance as policy adoption concerns reutilisation of properties and not regarding new large scale developments for example which would create a larger impact.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development. Additionally, the reutilisation of vacant properties could aid fear of crime by reducing the public fears over what activities are occurring within the empty property.			
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts are anticipated to be only of minor significance as policy adoption concerns reutilisation of properties and not regarding new large scale developments for example which would create a larger impact.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development. The reutilisation of vacant properties could enhance the community feel as active reutilisation of vacant properties could improve the local vicinity by redeveloping damaged or 'tired' properties thus increasing a local sense of pride and belonging.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts are anticipated to be only of minor significance as policy adoption concerns reutilisation of properties and not regarding new large scale developments for example which would create a larger impact.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts are anticipated to be only of minor significance as policy adoption concerns reutilisation of properties and not regarding new large scale developments for example which would create a larger impact.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
street scene to support the tourist economy.	policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts are anticipated to be only of minor significance as policy adoption concerns reutilisation of properties and not regarding new large scale developments for example which would create a larger impact.			
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure empty properties could be reutilised for residential purposes as such this would reduce the amount of vacant properties. Promotion of reutilising the existing buildings across Thanet would positively meet the objective and help avoid developments spreading into through encouragement of brownfield housing redevelopment. The impacts are anticipated to be only of minor significance as policy adoption concerns reutilisation of properties and does not relate to new developments.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. By adopting a policy to bring vacant properties in residential use the architectural heritage of buildings can be restored as part of the plans and as such create a positive impact upon the objective. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> By not adopting the policy it is likely that new developments would yield neutral impacts due to	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
(pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption.	current legislation and guidance on a national and international level regarding the management of air pollution (Clean Air Act)		
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could saturate and stress current facilities and services leading to a decline in the quality of service.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development. The impacts are somewhat questionable as reutilisation of vacant properties is unlikely to have an impact upon the SA objective.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Permanent. Direct.ST/LT+</b>  Adoption of a no policy scenario would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Permanent. Direct.ST/LT+</b>  Adoption of a no policy scenario would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	N/A	-
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy states that developments must be compatible with nearby uses, which in turn could act as a catalyst for the improvement of local infrastructure and services. Policy adoption implements an all-encompassing policy that will be specific to housing but will also incorporate other policy benefits for the wider promotion of sustainability. A no policy option would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 90: Policy HO24 – Retention of existing housing stock

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would aid the retention of existing housing stock and prevent its destruction. As such	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
tenures to reflect demand and need.	the safeguarding ensures a sustainable supply of home will be affordable to existing residents who potentially cannot afford new build properties. Similarly, any developments that could destroy properties must make a contribution to the local area housing objectives, as mitigation.	the impacts upon current housing. As such new developments could destroy and bulldoze existing housing stock. However, the impacts are questionable as future development plans are not yet known.		
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would allow for the loss of existing houses provided that development plans were directly related to increasing the provision for community facilities, among other mitigation suggestions. As such healthcare centres and other medical infrastructure could be granted planning permission and as such increase the services on offer to the local society.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	For health care facilities, target vacant land or brownfield sites rather than currently occupied residential units.
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would safeguard existing housing from inappropriate developments. However, the policy would allow the construction of community facilities to replace housing units, as such provisions to increase educational facilities is supported.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Unknown?</b> Policy adoption has unknown impacts. By retaining housing in areas designed against crime it is a positive. However, in certain areas crime is more prevalent due to poor design and layout; as such their retention is a negative impact upon society.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would safeguard existing housing stock. However, under the clauses developments that provide provisions of community facilities will be allowed provided the location is compatible with the local residential area. As such this will allow key facilities to grow within existing housing areas, assuming that the developments designed and planned in an appropriate manner.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Through adopting the policy existing housing stock would actively be retained. As such communities would not have to endure upheaval and relocation on terms that were not of their choosing. As such a sense of place would remain in line with the current scenario.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Neutral. 0/?</b> Policy adoption relates to safeguarding existing housing stock and thus would not actively seek to create employment opportunities. Yet as the policy contains clauses to allow certain types of developments the effects are questionable as tourist	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	developments would be permitted and as such could yield the creation of jobs.			
8.	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would allow the development of tourist areas in the place of existing residential areas, provided they comply with Policy E07. As such policy adoption would support the creation of a tourist economy in a manner that would reflect Policy E07 and its relevant benefits. As such the effects are indirect and likely to minor as often developments will likely seek alternative locations to those that are currently occupied by residents.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would safeguard existing housing developments which would constitute efficient land use by preventing the creation of new residential units if the current supply can meet existing demands. The impacts are anticipated to be minor significance as policy adoption concerns retention of existing housing stock rather than reutilisation of materials and buildings.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that developments do not undermine other policies. Due to alternative policies positively meeting the requirements of the objective, a carryover of impacts will occur under policy adoption. The impacts will be of minor significance as the policy will most likely concern the utilisation of small vacant developments as opposed to a large scale development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Under policy support all other policies must be accounted for and not undermined thus the SA objective criteria would be met as more specific policies meet the demands, thus the effects carry over into this policy option.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Unknown?</b> Policy adoption has unknown impacts. By retaining existing housing areas retention of character and appeal could be likely. Yet similarly areas that detract from the charm of such towns may also be retained. Thus the impacts cannot be wholly assessed as the positive or negative impacts are purely on an individual basis.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Areas that have been safeguarded should be appropriately enhanced and developed to keep functioning as its current use but build upon enhancing the local areas landscape and townscape.
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Unknown?</b> Policy adoption has unknown impacts. By retaining existing housing archaeological and architectural important features are likely to be preserved. However, if a development meets the policy clauses then the features could be lost under new development.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local archaeology and character. As such new developments could remove local features of importance from their setting. The effects are somewhat questionable as future developments are not known in their plan and scale.	N/A	Any new developments in areas of archaeological or architectural importance with features of note should seek to retain and enhance the features as part of the new development plan and design in order to preserve the local setting and environment.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	N/A		N/A	N/A



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure the preservation of existing residential units that will likely already have the appropriate infrastructure for a suitable public transport network. The impacts are positive but questionable as certain developments are allowed under the policy clauses and as the provisions in place may be lost.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could allow developments to be granted permission without the consideration for the impacts upon local transport services. As such new developments could result in the destruction of the existing housing stock which has the appropriate transport network in place to meet the demands of the SA objective.	N/A	Should a no policy option be selected or if any developments meet the policy clauses of what is a permitted development over existing housing, then transport mitigation should be provided. This should be performed through ensuring new plans incorporate public transport in accessible locations in order to meet the demands of the local population in at least the same manner that current infrastructure does.
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+/?</b> Policy adoption would ensure that existing housing is safeguarded unless one or more of the policy clauses were met. By safeguarding existing housing it is likely that current sustainable transport infrastructure exists. Any new developments under policy adoption that meet the criteria clauses; must provide community facilities which would include transport provisions. As such the effects are positive in either scenario yet minor and indirect as the policy does not directly concern transport. The impacts are questionable as a residential development being safeguarded is unlikely to contain a railway station.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Under the proposed policy, it is likely that public transport will be required and as such would still meet the SA objective via the construction of road infrastructure. Thus the impacts are only minor and questionable as it is unlikely that rail or air transport links will be within close proximity to the style of developments in question within the policy.
17. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would safeguard existing housing properties and only allow their redevelopment under certain conditions. As such this could prevent the construction of new housing developments as existing structures meet the demands of the local population. In turn this would be preventing urban sprawl and developments upon currently open land thus preserving the integrity off local environmental receptors.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of a no policy scenario would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect biodiversity and natural assets across the UK.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Policy adoption would ensure that existing housing stock is safeguarded. As such this could prevent the construction of new housing developers given that existing structures meets the demand of the local population. In turn preventing urban sprawl and developments upon currently open land would preserve the integrity off local environmental receptors.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Adoption of a no policy scenario would still yield positive effects as existing legislation is already in place to protect water assets across the UK.	N/A	-
22. and 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<b>Summary</b> Through the proposed policy, there would be the safeguarding of existing housing stocks. This would mean that a variety of housing types would be available to the market whilst also preserving other land that has not been identified for residential purposes by ensuring utilisation of existing assets. Similarly, the social benefits would be the prevention of social upheaval of residents in favour of developments whilst also retaining existing services and infrastructure that will most likely currently service the area to an appropriate level without causing disruption. However, the policy would not actively grow employment and economic upturn yet the clauses provide the flexibility to allow tourist developments and community facilities to grow, which indirectly would create employment. A no policy option commonly would not alter the status quo and in some cases would allow				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
unrestricted developments which could be to the detriment of several objectives. As such adoption of the policy protects existing housing which has significant social implications whilst providing flexibility for economic growth in an appropriate sustainable manner.				
With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

#### Policy 91: Policy HO25 – Ancillary accommodation for a family member

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+/O</b> This proposed policy allows for a greater mix of housing, ensuring residents can extend their own house to accommodate particular needs through the use of annexes. This is only a small part of the wider housing delivery, but ensures that more vulnerable residents can live independently, but close to family.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo; this is only a small component of the wider housing market but this proposed policy does support more vulnerable groups.	N/A	Appropriate planning permission should always be secured in these circumstances.
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Neutral. 0/+</b> While this proposed policy does not increase or secure the provision of healthcare facilities, it seeks to support the provision of annexes which can reduce the burden on healthcare facilities. This policy can allow more vulnerable people to live close to relatives, but maintain some degree of independence, which can reduce pressures on health and social care facilities and services.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo. This does not increase or secure the provision of healthcare facilities, but would help to reduce pressures.	N/A	-
3. and 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Neutral. 0/+</b> While this proposed policy does not ensure access to facilities, it seeks to support the provision of annexes which can reduce the burden on healthcare facilities. This can allow more vulnerable people to live close to relatives, but maintain some degree of independence, which can reduce pressures on health and social care facilities and services.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo. This does not increase or secure the provision of healthcare facilities, but would help to reduce pressures.	N/A	-
6. to 23				
<p>Summary</p> <p>This proposed policy would benefit objectives relating to healthcare services and vulnerable groups. Whilst it does not directly increase access to facilities or services, it allows more vulnerable groups to live close to relatives but maintain some degree of independence.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 92: Policy HO26 – Fostering Homes

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The collaborative approach taken by TDC enhances the ability for children and young people in foster care to access health care provision and other services. This is not undermined by environmental factors such as living in areas of deprivation.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy supports the creation of opportunities to access education and training, throughout Thanet rather than being confined to Cliftonville. This will be helped by the collaborative working on key services to support vulnerable children and young people.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy will prevent ghettoization to ensure that vulnerable children and young people are not subject to areas of deprivation, which often have rates of the fear or crime and reduced public safety.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy supports the collaborative approach with key organisations to ensure that vulnerable children and young people are not housed solely in areas of deprivation.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The policy promotes the location of foster homes in areas that are not deprived therefore enabling vulnerable children and young people to develop a sense of place in safety and without fear of stigma or crime.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy enables vulnerable children to access the a wider variety of jobs within the district, thus contributing to the reduction of disparities traditionally seen by children in care.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	NA	-
8. To ensure the sustainable development of the proposed economic growth and encourage employment development at key sites within the District to support priority regeneration areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The proposed policy underlines TDC's commitment to pursuing a positive socio-economic approach in terms of development. This is in line with the requirements contained within the National Planning Policy Framework. A positive approach to development and a commitment by TDC to work with the development applicant would aid economic growth within the district and thus become more attractive to investors. This would directly promote economic growth and regeneration within the district	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo in relation to economic growth.	NA	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	and with the increased attractiveness to investors, it would also help create job growth.			
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Through the proposed policy, proposals that secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of Cliftonville would be encouraged. This therefore has the potential to create wealth in the District as the policy signals that Thanet Council would engage positively with all planning applications to make the area attractive which would help promote the tourist industry by assisting natural, semi-natural and street scene opportunities. Such protection would prevent the damaging of assets that attract visitors both in the long term and short term.	<b>Neutral 0.</b> A no policy option could allow developments to sprawl across natural assets and reduce their economic tourist value. However existing legislation protects natural environments (such as SSSI and SPA) so it is unlikely that a no policy option would create a decline and thus would more likely yield neutral effects.	NA	-
10.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> Fostering a collaborative approach between applicants and TDC would ensure that the sustainability credentials of schemes are of the highest standard. A collaborative approach would help prioritise development in a sustainable manner placing it at the core of all plans and developments for the Thanet district. Access to facilities services and also housing demand would be met whilst considering the social, environmental and economic impacts to create a sustainable agenda.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Adoption of no policy will not yield any positive or negative effects, as the status quo ensues.	NA	-
12. to 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy, will have significant positive effects on residents of foster homes as it designates an 'exclusion zone' where homes will not be permitted. Future planning will enable children who are placed in areas of deprivation and risks and fear of crime will now be allocated a safer environment that may offer a sense of place.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 93: Policy GI01 – Protection of Nationally Designated Sites (SSSI) and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy ensures that harmful developments are prohibited; and exceptional developments are integrated with the natural environment. Engagement with designated sites of value will seek to enhance a sense of place and increase the vibrancy of the community. This will have implications for social value, and will seek to enhance individual and collective perceptions of health and wellbeing. This can have long term	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> If this policy is not implemented, and the area loses its designated sites of natural value, it is likely that the vibrancy of the area will reduce; particularly where harmful developments are implemented. The potential implications are unclear; as replacement strategies may work to bolster a sense of community and the value of individual contribution; but where possible the designated natural sites should be conserved and enhanced.	Harmful development will reduce and degrade habitats in the area; and this will negatively impact upon the populations of rare and scarce species.	It is important to enhance a sense of community and individual contribution through the conservation and enhancement of these sites. Strategies that encourage the integration of the natural and physical environment and a sense of community may be beneficial. This can include



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	sustainable and positive impacts where managed and maintained.			ecological corridors, living walls, and community-nature engagement projects such as resident ecological service to enhance vibrancy and represent tangible developments in individual contribution.
7. & 8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural landscape, semi-natural landscape and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would ensure the protection and enhancement of natural landscape; and areas of important wildlife and geological value in particular. The impacts are positive as natural landscapes are conserved as a result of development restriction; and this supports the tourist economy. Any public bodies that are infringing upon the natural landscape face duties to enhance the wildlife; and thus the policy is beneficial for ecological prosperity. Notably, developments that may support the tourist economy and cannot be built elsewhere may infringe upon the SSSI's and MCZ's. However, the policy suggests that mitigating measures will be required to maintain the integrity of the site.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> A lack of policy support could result in new developments infringing upon areas of natural landscape. As such SSSI's and MCZ's may lack protection, and the degradation and decline of such will negatively impact upon the tourist economy. However, new developments may abide by their own sustainability and GBC codes of conduct to protect the natural landscape. Rare species are also legally protected; and thus may face protection without the implementation of the policy.	The proposed policy would conserve and enhance areas of natural landscape for rare and scarce species.	In the case of development that act as exceptions of the rule, important wildlife and geological features should be harmoniously incorporated into the built and natural environment.
10.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption would ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued; conserving and protection SSSI's, NNR's, and MCZ's and the invaluable species that reside within them. This would allow the natural landscape to prosper harmoniously alongside the built environment; and encourage long term sustainability.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -/?</b> If this policy was not implemented, new developments may be allowed to develop at unprecedented rates and degrade the nature conservation designations. Such development would therefore be unsustainable, unless mitigation measures were implemented.	The implementation of the GI01 policy in accordance with a sustainable pattern of development with significantly benefit	Should no policy be implemented, designated sites of value may become vulnerable against climatic and human factors. The sustainable pattern of development should ensure that the sustainable prosperity of the sites is maintained, and in some cases enhanced. As such termly reviews should assess the current and predicted patterns of development; and control measures for the sites should be adopted accordingly.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> If the policy were to be implemented, the quality and character of Thanet's landscape would be protected through the conservation of the designated sites of value, particularly focusing on Thanet's coastal MCZ and SSSI. Strategies could also be implemented to enhance the site; and not simply focus on the restriction of development.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> If this policy was not implemented, new developments may be allowed to develop, and this may be harmful for the natural landscape. In turn, this would reduce the character and quality of the Thanet area, and be particularly detrimental to the coastal areas. However, if new developments were implemented that seamlessly integrated with the natural landscape, this may work to create a living community of high character and quality.	Through conserving and enhancing the character of the landscape and townscape, protected species will remain protected and be allowed to thrive in harmony with the built environment. This may also be beneficial for climate resistance, as species will increase their strength against risk.	Frequent reviews should be undertaken to analyse the cultural and natural heritage of the Thanet area; and effective policies should be put in place to conserve and enhance biodiversity where possible.
13.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT+</b> The implementation of the policy prevents harmful developments from impacting upon designated sites	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> If this policy isn't implemented, developments may be introduced that are harmful to the environment.	N/A	New developments must have air quality monitoring systems to ensure that individuals and



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
(pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	of biological and geological value and importance. This results in the maintenance and/or enhancement of the natural landscapes; vital as pathways for the sequestration of harmful air pollutants.	Such developments may not account for sustainable building design and may negatively impact upon air quality pre-construction, during construction, and post-construction with use value. This should be analysed and effectively monitored throughout the whole building process where developments are permitted.		organisations are responsible for the air quality impact of their developments. Strategies should be introduced that embed naturally with the built and natural environment and focus on enhancing air quality.
15-17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> By implementing the GI01 policy, harmful developments are prevented from infringing upon designated sites of ecological and geological value. This is very responsive to the challenges associated with climate change; particularly through conserving ecological environments for rare and scarce species.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> If this policy wasn't implemented, developments may negatively impact upon the sites of ecological value and threaten the already turbulent/vulnerable ecosystems for rare and scarce species. This impact would be negative for the species residing within the designated sites; and if not realised may be irreversible. However, if the developments are built harmoniously with the natural environment this may provide a useful template for human/nature coexistence.	Increased climate risks such as exposure to flooding may negatively affect habitats in the Thanet region; particularly those in the Thanet Coastal MCZ and SSSI.	A review of the climate associated threats to the Thanet region should be undertaken and this should be incorporated into the policy framework associated with the designated sites of interest. Then, where appropriate, effective climate-resilience strategies should be implemented to protect the designated sites and maintain/enhance their geological and ecological value.
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The policy prevents the detrimental development from negatively impacting upon sites of special value. In the Thanet area, the Thanet Coast is classified as an SSSI and an MCZ; and the policy attempts to limit development. In the case of development that is permitted, mitigation approaches must be put into place to manage coastal risks or the development may not go ahead. This policy therefore effectively accounts for coastal risks and positively benefits the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT -/?</b> If this policy was not implemented, new developments may be allowed to develop at unprecedented rates, without accounting for coastal risks. This would be detrimental to the ecological sites and valuable and the human populations residing nearby.	Coastal risks could severely impact upon the habitat security of rare and scarce species in the area. However, it is important to note that coastal defences should also not infringe on the natural environment.	New developments where permitted should include coastal infrastructure to mitigate against coastal risks.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT++</b> Policy adoption would ensure the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and the habitats in which they reside. This should significantly and positively impact upon biodiversity in Thanet and encourage the protection of rare and scarce species; as well as encourage the growth of thriving and vulnerable species; particularly in coastal areas. This policy is biodiversity-centric and thus is extremely important for this objective.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT --</b> If this policy is not implemented, and the area loses its designated sites of natural value, biodiversity in the area will decline, and ecosystem services will suffer. Laws and policies already in place may conserve the area and protect species, particularly vulnerable ones. However, this policy ensures heightened protection for biodiversity and a sustainable pattern of development.	The GI01 policy protects and enhances biodiversity and associated habitats, and prevents harmful developments from threatening the areas ecological services.	Where developments are permitted, biodiversity may be threatened. This suggests that strategies should be implemented to enhance biodiversity such as green infrastructure features, including living walls, green roofs, and pocket habitats.
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT+</b> This policy directly protects and improves the quality of coastal water resources as it aims to protect Thanet's Marine Coastal Zone and the coastal SSSI zone from harmful developments. This positively benefits coastal and fluvial water resources as it limits and prevents harmful contaminants from entering the water source; and thus in turn protects the surrounding environment. Where developments are permitted, sustainable drainage systems and appropriate infrastructure tools should ensure that water resources are protected and enhanced.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> If the policy isn't implemented, fluvial and coastal water resources at designated sites are more susceptible to contamination and degradation. This may significantly impact upon the human and ecological health of the area; and if not reviewed, may have long term impacts on the Thanet area. However, laws may be in place to currently analyse and managed water resources; and this must be further analysed.	The negative impacts upon the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources may significantly impact upon the habitats of rare and protected species; and negatively affect the ecological value of the area.	Where developments are implemented and introduced, mitigation strategies should be incorporated to reduce any potential risks to coastal and fluvial water resources. This could include sustainable drainage systems; and the introduction of effective green scheme developments that harmoniously integrate into the environment, enhance

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
				biodiversity, and natural filter water resources.
22.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Adoption of the GI01 policy would undoubtedly enhance the conservation, protection, and enhancement of the designated sites of ecological and geological value (SSSI's, MCZ's, and NNR's); and benefit protected, rare and scarce species. It is unclear whether the absence of the policy would significantly impact upon the area or not due to existing legislation; however, the implementation of the policy will reinforce the need for sustainable development and ecological conservation. The strategy, where harmoniously and interactively integrated with the human population, will also seek to enhance the vibrancy of the community. There are many positive impacts for the HRA and these should be considered in policy planning.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 94: Policy GI02 – Locally Designated Wildlife Sites

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT ++</b> Introduction of designated wildlife site would aid the preservation of local wildlife. In turn the tourist industry would benefit through the preservation of specific local species which may attract tourists to the area.	<b>Permanent Direct ST/LT +</b> Existing legislation protects natural environments and wildlife so it is unlikely that a no policy option would create a decline. Protected species surveys are commonly apart of Natural England advice currently and so without further polices wildlife protection does exist.	N/A	When developments are inevitable upon protected lands, then it should be promoted that an equivalent habitat will be created elsewhere.
10. 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.	<b>Permanent Indirect ST/LT +</b> Through protecting named wildlife sites against the pressures to develop upon them, positive regeneration can be encouraged in appropriate areas through implementation of the proposed policy.	<b>Unknown?</b> It is not possible to say if a no policy option would restrict the objective. No information is known to compare land prices between wildlife sites and urban, as such urban renaissance cannot be assessed. It could be possible that A no policy option could lead to urban sprawl and a decline of the natural assets.	N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT +</b> Through implementation of the proposed policy, it is possible that protecting land would encourage sustainable practices. The stricter planning requirements for the developers, would promote sustainable approaches in order to preserve the quality and heritage of wildlife.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Adoption of a no policy option will not yield any positive or negative effects. This is due to existing local directives and legislation providing protection regarding wildlife. As such development practices would have to be conducted in an appropriate sustainable manner under current guidance.	N/A	-
12. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent; Direct ST/LT + +</b> Implementation of the proposed policy would protect local wildlife sites from development pressure. This would aid the support of BAP and other requirements of Natural England.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo. Existing legislation would protect wildlife and protected species.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy would undoubtedly enhance the protection of wildlife sites. With that said A no policy option would not damage such assets due to existing legislation. However, by adding local specificity and control through the proposed policy, adoption would ensure sustainability practices are upheld by new developments with the desire to enhance and connect designated wildlife sites.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 95: Policy GI03 – Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent, Direct ST/LT +.</b> Through restricting developments that would have a detrimental effect upon regionally important geological sites, local assets can be preserved. By protecting such areas the tourist industry could be indirectly supported by preventing the damaging of natural assets that attract visitors both in the long term and short term.	<b>Permanent, Direct. ST/LT -</b> Without policy protection RIGS could be lost or developed, which would detract from the natural and semi-natural quality of undeveloped areas of the district.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent; Indirect ST/LT +</b> Through protecting the RIGS sites from developments, more efficient land use can be supported, by limiting appropriate sites to existing developed areas.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> Given the spread and distribution of RIGS this option (i.e. not protecting RIGS) the effect on this objective is only expected to be neutral.	N/A	-
11.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent, Indirect ST/LT +</b> Protection of RIGS may indirectly have a beneficial effect, as it could prevent development in areas of areas of landscape quality.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent, Direct SWT/LT ++</b> By increasing the protection of geological assets, natural assets would be more protected, which would reduce anthropogenic impacts and urbanisation of greenfield sites. In turn this would preserve the biodiversity and allow it to flourish under increased protection.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option is unlikely to affect the biodiversity either way. Current legislation and directives already manages natural assets and sensitive areas and as such the addition of a new policy would only strengthen existing practices.	N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Comparably both options would offer protection to RIGS given that existing legislation is in place to protect such features. However, the adoption of the proposed policy would be pertinent in order to meet specific environmentally related SA objectives. Yet if nothing is done it is unlikely severe adverse effects would occur given the existing legislation around geological areas of significance.</p>				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 96: Policy GI04 – Amenity Green Space and Equipped Play Areas.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Indirectly the proposed policy will add to and support the sense of place within new and existing developments.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Indirectly the proposed policy will add to and support natural, semi-natural and street scene through the provision and implementation of green infrastructure.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. and 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Indirectly the proposed policy will add to and support and enhance the character and quality of landscape and townscape across the district.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Indirectly the proposed policy will add to and support and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent, Direct. ST/LT -</b> Without green space provision habitat connectivity could be compromised in favour of urban development, which would negatively impact biodiversity?	N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 97: Policy GI05 – Protection of Playing Fields and Outdoor Sports Facilities

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent; Direct LT ++</b> Policy adoption would protect and safeguard playing fields and outdoor sport facilities which will increase social interactions across the community. As such an increased sense of place and community feel could	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	be established through using the medium of sport and physical recreation.			
7. 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.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Both options are unlikely to alter the status quo.		N/A	-
8. and 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> Policy adoption would not increase or decrease local employment provision as the policy is based upon protection of facilities as opposed to the creation of new structures.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option places potential development pressure on playing fields and outdoor sports facilities, which doesn't promote the use of previously developed land. The no policy option impacts are not easily quantifiable.	N/A	-
11.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Policy adoption would not have a negative or positive impact on the character of the area.		N/A	-
13. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Neutral 0</b> Both options are unlikely to alter the status quo.		N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
Summary Adoption of the proposed policy would be beneficial as it could help provide social benefits through preserving recreational facilities. Similarly, the policy could preserve the associated health benefits of active recreation on the protected areas by encouraging and preserving exercise spaces. A no policy option would not actively support the aims of several objectives regularly yielding neutral impacts in comparison to the significant social benefits of the proposed policy.  With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 98: Policy GI06 – Landscaping and Green Infrastructure

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Indirectly all of these options will add to and support the sense of place within new and existing developments.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b>	<b>Permanent, Indirect. ST/LT -</b>	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
street scene to support the tourist economy.	Indirectly all of these options will add to and support natural, semi-natural and street scene through the provision and implementation of green infrastructure.	A no policy option would not support the tourist economy as new developments would not need to create an attractive environment for users and could make Thanet less appealing to tourists.		
10. and 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Indirectly all of these options will add to and support and enhance the character and quality of landscape and townscape across the district. The policy will improve the connectivity between new and existing features.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> Policy adoption will contribute in retaining historic features, including boundaries and layouts.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		
14. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Indirectly all of these options will add to and support and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent, Direct. ST/LT -</b> Without provisions for green infrastructure biodiversity would not be enhanced with new developments and this could lead to a reduction in habitat quality and connectivity.	N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats. It will also contribute in retaining historic features.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 99: Policy GI07 – Jackey Bakers

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent; Direct LT ++</b> Allowing the utilisation of the sports complex for the wider community will increase social interactions and opportunities to mix with others. As such an increased sense of place and community feel could be established through using the medium of sport as a tool of meeting people.	<b>Neutral. 0.</b> A no policy option would not have an effect either way. It would create a business as usual approach and as such the sports complex would not hinder nor enhance social aspects of the district.	N/A	-
7. 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.	<b>Permanent; Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy provides for a potential increase in the facilities of the sports complex, which would require staffing, and potential ancillary developments could yield employment opportunities for local residents.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Adoption of the proposed policy could increase local employment opportunities through increased demand on the sport centre requiring additional staff. The proposed policy should be favoured due to its opportunity to create local jobs.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
8. and 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent; Indirect ST/LT +</b> Through redevelopment and increased utilisation of the sports ground, positive regeneration can be encouraged of the sports facility area and wider local district. Additionally, if the facility can become a leading sports venue then local regeneration can occur as businesses will become increasingly attracted to the area to utilise new opportunities.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option would have unknown impacts as at this stage it is not easy to quantify future changes as they are currently unknown. .	N/A	
11. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent, Indirect LT -/?</b> Implementation of the proposed policy may involve the potential expansion and development of area could lead to the utilisation of green spaces which could cause a decline in local biodiversity.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Future developments of the site could be subjected to EIA or appropriate planning practices to ensure biodiversity is protected in the local vicinity.
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy could help provide social benefits through an additional facility to utilise. Subsequent health and social benefits from exercise would also follow. The potential for expansions and increased footfall at the site could create more employment/business opportunities within the immediate vicinity. This could be through direct employment at the site or even through local business needing extra staff. A no policy option would not actively support the aims of several objectives. The overall benefits of the policy potentially outweigh the negatives as the site is not a new build and the environmental effects should not be on a large scale.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 100: Policy QD01 – Sustainable Design

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by designing buildings flexibly from the outset to allow a wide variety of possible uses. The policy mentions that buildings will be re-used wherever possible, which will increase the overall sustainability.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT -</b> No policy option will allow developments to take place without considering re-use of vacant buildings and a mixture of housing types.	There are no significant effects on providing a sustainable supply of housing. However, the policy could be strengthened to require new developments on greenfield sites to maintain green spaces and enhance the natural landscapes.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to require new developments on greenfield sites to maintain green spaces.
2. to 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by designing buildings flexibly from the outset to allow a wide variety of possible uses. The policy mentions that buildings will be re-used wherever possible, which will increase the overall sustainability. The policy mentions using sustainable materials wherever possible and making the most sustainable use of other materials.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT -</b> No policy option will allow developments to take place without considering re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land. It will also not consider the reusing sustainable materials from existing buildings.	There are no significant effects on improving efficiency in land use through re-use.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to require new developments on previously developed sites to enhance green spaces.
11. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by making best use of solar energy and providing cycling and walking routes to reduce the need to travel by car.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT -</b> No policy option will allow pollutants to not be minimised and the continuation of levels that exceed the national standards.	There are no significant effects on improving air quality in areas where air quality levels exceed national standards.	Consideration should be given to the use of wind and other energy production designs, which limit pollutant emissions.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by cycling and walking routes to reduce the need to travel by car.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> No policy option will allow private vehicle reliance to remain the same.	There are no significant effects on providing sustainable transport networks.	Consideration should be given to the efficiency of public transport networks.
16.	N/A		N/A	N/A
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by minimising waste and promoting recycling during construction and operation. .	<b>Neutral. 0</b> No policy option will allow waste disposal to remain the same.	There are no significant effects on reducing waste generation and disposal.	Consideration should be given to the potential increase in waste generation from population increases.
18. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by encouraging the re-use of existing buildings, using sustainable materials wherever possible and minimising waste by promoting recycling during construction and operation.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no significant effects on reducing the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	Consideration should be given to the use of local materials and labour during developments.
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by making the best use of solar energy in new building design.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no significant effects on increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	Consideration should be given to more renewable sources other than solar energy generation.
<p>Summary</p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect a significant proportion of the SA objectives. The policy could result in the restriction on new buildings and housing developments by introducing measures to re-use existing buildings and designing buildings for a wide-range of possible uses. However, the proposed minimised land-use could allow for a greater number of developments and investment to be supplied to the area. The proposed policy will most likely reduce the energy consumption and related pollutants in the area and reduce strain on transport systems by the design of cycling and walking opportunities.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 101: Policy QD02 – General Design Principles

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will ensure that the design of new residential development is robustly undertaken to provide proportionate, well designed units based on demand. The policy is unable to define tenure requirements however, so positive effects are limited	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. to 3	N/A		N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy emphasises that people's quality of life will be improved by designing out crime to promote public safety and security.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5.	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST +</b> The proposed policy places significant emphasis on the integration of new developments and surrounding locations in terms of scale, massing and character. New developments should be inclusive in its design for all users.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> Through integrating new developments within the character and uses of existing locations, the proposed policy will help contribute towards implementing compatible land uses.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT +</b> The proposed policy aims to ensure that new developments are complimentary with existing buildings and areas. The primary aim of this is to retain the local character of defined areas.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13. to 17	N/A		N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT +</b> The robust design of new developments will ensure that climate change resilience is integrated in to land use patterns. Effects will depend on the degree to which design measures are implemented, but designs that limit energy use will also assist in meeting this objective.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19.	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The policy suggests that features (including trees and natural habitats) that contribute positively to the quality and character of an area should be retained, enhanced and protected. In addition, to this, the adoption of the policy will include the provision of opportunities to increase biodiversity interest and improve the connectivity between nature conservation sites where appropriate. This will contribute in protecting the natural environment.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT -</b> Without provisions for increasing the interest in biodiversity, and/or the protection of trees and natural habitats, the design of new development could have on adverse impact on biodiversity.	N/A	-
21. to 22	N/A		N/A	N/A
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy will help to implement strong design principles as part of new development, which	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	should help towards increasing energy efficiency in new developments.			
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy will contribute towards a number of SA objectives, most notably where there is a likely improvement in the quality of housing stock. Additionally, there is also the potential for increasing resilience to climate change and reducing the effect on climate change, through implementing robust design standards and reducing energy efficiency respectively. The new developments will promote people's safety and security and will have a positive effect on the protection of the natural environment. The no policy option is unlikely to impact on the SAS objectives as it will not alter the status quo.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 102: Policy QD03 – Living Conditions

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact the objective by delivering new developments that can be designed to promote a sense of place. This would be achieved by providing adequate services and opportunities for individuals to keep the community clean and tidy.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage developments that are not courteous toward neighbouring buildings and would not support the provision of shared recreational space in new housing developments.	N/A	-
7. and 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> <b>The proposed policy has</b> the potential to positively impact on this objective by setting criteria to promote design quality that considers existing buildings and residents. This will help to make new developments pleasant places for people to live, work and visit which will have indirect benefits for the visitor and tourist economy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
10. and 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent direct ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the character of the public realm, open spaces and the character and appearance of the District's townscape. However, the specific policy criteria and mechanism for achieving these outcomes will require further development and assessment in subsequent stages of the development of the Local Plan.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage developments that are not compatible with neighbouring buildings and are detrimental to townscape character.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Although no aspect of the proposed policy refers explicitly to heritage features the proposed policy has the potential to positively impact on this objective ensuring that all development takes into account their effects on the character of the area and the setting of nearby buildings and areas of public realm.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
14. to 16	N/A		N/A	N/A



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> This will have a significant beneficial effect for the by providing the necessary space for refuse disposal in new developments.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage developments that do not provide space for refuse disposal, or for the adequate separation of waste.	N/A	-
18. to 23	<b>N/A</b>		N/A	<b>N/A</b>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on the objectives by encouraging the natural drying of clothes and providing adequate space for refuse disposal. The proposed policy has the potential to have a number of positive effects, including indirect effects on a sense of place and the desire people have to live at certain location or in a given settlement, supporting the visitor economy by working with and enhancing the built environment and by requiring development to take into account and work with their setting including heritage areas and features. However, the most significant effect of the proposed policy is the requirement for developments to take into account their surroundings, residential amenities and neighbouring buildings in order to have a on the landscape and townscape.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 103: Policy QD04 – Technical Standards

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by setting out clear standards for internal space within residential accommodation. The standards will provide efficient use of space, as land take will be better understood. The implementation of a water efficiency standard will increase the sustainability of water supplies, which in-turn may encourage more sustainable development.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo	There are no significant effects on the sustainable pattern of development.	The proposed policy could be developed to aspire to better water efficiency standards over specific timescales
12. to 17	N/A		N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by setting a water efficiency standard of 110 litres/person/day. The policy is in response to the challenge facing water resources, which can be associated to climate change effects.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT –</b> No policy option will allow developments to take place without water efficiency standards, which may potentially impact water resources by lack of regulation. In-turn the standard of living may decline due to restrictions on use of water.	There are no significant effects on developments responding to challenges associated with climate change.	The proposed policy could be developed to aspire to better water efficiency standards over specific timescales.
19. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by shifting towards a more sustainable consumption level of water. The policy will potentially reduce the social and environmental impacts by increasing sustainability and stock of water resources.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT –</b> No policy option will allow developments to take place without water efficiency standards, which may potentially impact water resources by lack of regulation. The global, social and environmental impacts will most likely increase due to pressures from population increase and climate change.	There are no significant effects on using sustainably produced and local products.	The proposed policy could be developed to aspire to better water efficiency standards over specific timescales.
23	N/A		N/A	N/A
Summary				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in permanent direct positive effects. The policy may negatively impact the residents of new accommodation developments by setting limits on their water usage. However, the internal space minimum may increase the standards of residential accommodation. The proposed policy will most likely reduce water consumption in the area and increase the sustainability of water supplies.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 104: Policy QD05 – Accessible and Adaptable Accommodation

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by supplying the appropriate housing needs to those that require them. Especially new houses with wheelchair access. The policy mentions a minimum 10% of new build developments are expected to comply with building regulation part M4 (2), which should be designed to be accessible and adaptable dwellings for the future demographic trends. The policy evidently reflects the requirement for long and short term demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT –</b> No policy option will allow developments to not accommodate the changing demographic and wheelchair users.	There are no significant effects on the sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	The proposed policy could include plans to redevelop existing accommodation for short term needs of wheelchair users.
2. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by providing housing for a wide demographic and mixed housing base. The policy mentions the adaptability of new housing developments which may provide individual contributions from stakeholders. The policy also mentions the future needs of households, which tailors to residents.	<b>Temporary. Direct. ST/LT –</b> No policy option may allow developments to build housing which is not fit for purpose and there is not an associated integrated community.	There are no significant effects on creating vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	The proposed policy could include more minorities other than just wheelchair users in its plan.
7. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by providing accommodation which is adaptable. Therefore, if future housing requirements are needed, adaptation of existing developments is an option. This may reduce the need for building new housing developments, consequently increasing the long-term sustainability pattern.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future developments are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to the sustainability pattern of developments.	There are no significant effects on the sustainable pattern of development.	The proposed policy could include reviews of the current sustainability of developments, including the accessibility and adaptability of accommodation.
12. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The policy will most likely result in positive effects to residents and developers, as adaptable and accessible accommodation will provide for all demographics. The policy is mostly relevant in the long term, as the aspiration is to be a sustainable housing initiative. If the policy is not introduced, significant negative effects may occur. Including developments which are not fit for purpose and wheelchair users without accommodation.</p>				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 105: Policy QD06 – Advertisements

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positively impact the objective by delivering new developments that can be designed to promote a sense of place. This would be achieved by providing adequate services and opportunities to individuals to keep the community clean and tidy and preventing inappropriate advertisements.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could allow advertisements to dominate community space, detracting from its unique character.	N/A	-
7. to 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent direct ST/LT +/-</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the character of the public realm, open spaces and the character and appearance of the District's townscape, by establishing criteria for the appearance and illumination of advertising.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage applications for advertising that are not compatible with the surrounding area, or other forms of advertising.	N/A	-
13. to 23			N/A	
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has an inherently positive effect on the creation of vibrant communities as there is a clear emphasis within the proposed policy text for the effects on amenity and public safety to be considered as part of any application for advertisements and the safeguarding of townscape character, through the consideration of specific aspects, such as the appearance and the illumination of advertising.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 106: Policy QD07 – Telecommunications

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 4	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect, though there is potential for an uncertain effect until it is known where developments will occur. At this stage, it is not possible to determine if vulnerable people will benefit.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	The uncertainties could be addressed by working with developers and providers to ensure people in deprived areas can access these facilities.
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-</b> If this infrastructure means that people can work and live in the same area this option could contribute towards support the vibrancy and sense of place.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> This infrastructure will help to support existing business and provide the facilities required by business (e.g. high speed broadband). By providing these facilities the District will be able to compete on a more equal basis with other areas and indirectly this will support job creation.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> This infrastructure will help to support existing and new business and provide the facilities required by business (e.g. high speed broadband). By providing these facilities the District will be able to compete on a more equal basis with other areas and indirectly this will support the growth in GVA.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. and 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy will provide the infrastructure that will help people to reduce their need to travel, either by working from home or by using video conferencing to reduce the need to travel on business. However, uncertainty exists as it provides an infrastructure to do so and is facilitative in capacity.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted because the physical manifestation of telecommunication infrastructure can sometimes be intrusive (e.g. masts), but in others can be minor or negligible (e.g. below ground cable).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the infrastructure would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies (e.g. to screen / hide masts).
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted because the physical manifestation of telecommunication infrastructure can sometimes be intrusive (e.g. visual effects of masts on the setting of listed buildings or excavations impacting on below ground archaeology	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the infrastructure would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies (e.g. to screen / hide masts).
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Potential indirect effects of the proposed policy results in fewer people travelling by car, thereby reducing road traffic emissions. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy will provide the infrastructure that will help people to reduce their need to travel, either by working from home or by using video conferencing to reduce the need to travel on business. But this policy will not guarantee that residents and businesses will do this, therefore there is a degree of uncertainty associated with this option.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Potential indirect effects of the proposed policy results in fewer people travelling by car. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17.	N/A		N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> Potential indirect effects of the proposed policy results in fewer people travelling by car, thereby reducing road traffic emissions. However, the scale of any effect will be small therefore a minor effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19.	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> An uncertain effect is predicted because the physical manifestation of telecommunication infrastructure can sometimes be intrusive (e.g. impact on the habitats of protected species).	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	Any potentially adverse effects of the infrastructure would be mitigated by NPPF policy and also possibly development management policies. Any infrastructure works would also be subject to relevant legislation.
21.	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy may have a positive effect if it allows businesses to manage their supply chains more efficiently.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy may have a positive effect because it would help to put into place the infrastructure to support smart grids or other technologies. However, it will not drive an overall increase in renewable generation.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working and reduced business travel) and supporting the creation of jobs and economic growth by ensuring that the communication infrastructure is also provided. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by implementing the suggested methods and at the local level also through development management policies.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 107: Policy HE01 – Archaeology

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents	<b>Permanent; Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b>	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	will help to support sense of place locally by ensuring that local assets are protected which contribute to the local atmosphere.	As the scale of future developments are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.		
7.	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the ability to indirectly lead to minor positive impacts upon the objective. All options will safeguard heritage assets in their own given way. The protection of heritage assets would promote sustainability and economic growth of the district by ensuring such assets can be utilised for business and tourism. By safeguarding such assets the business and tourist industry growth will aid the creation of job opportunities and help increase GVA per capita.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As the scale of future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options will help to support the local tourist economy as such features provide help to attract visitors to the local area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As the scale of future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to future developments being unknown in design and location and as such the ability to assess the impacts of land reutilisation is restricted.		N/A	The proposed policy could be developed to try to actively promote the reuse of local spaces and materials, where possible, in order to encourage urban renaissance.
11.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options will help to enhance and preserve local character by providing safeguarding policies for local heritage which is integral to local landscape and townscape.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> By not adopting the policy it is unknown if the character and quality of the local spaces would decline. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its integrity; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy will provide explicit protection and guidance for heritage assets. Given the proposed policy is specific towards heritage assets, the impacts will be significant and direct upon the objective.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option has unknown impacts as the scale of future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its importance and appeal; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	-
14. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> As the proposed policy is seeking to protect heritage assets it is likely that the objective will be met	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b>	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
using sustainably produced and local products.	indirectly. Through the protection of heritage assets appropriate design and developments will occur with a focus on 'green' processes. This will meet the objectives criteria but most specific to this is option 17j which will seek proposals to enhance local environmental performance whilst remaining sensitive to local assets.	A no policy option has unknown impacts as the scale of future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed.		
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> All policy options have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to a lack of specificity in relation to energy efficiency and renewable energy within the options.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option has unknown impacts as the scale of future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, helping to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. One major significant effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adopting the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 108: Policy HE02 – Development in Conservation Areas

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The propose policy will preserve and protect heritage, cultural and environmental assets all of which provide an ambience and sense of place within a community.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
7.	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have positive impacts as by preserving conservation areas and listed assets sustainable growth will occur by preserving assets of economic and tourist value and directing regeneration projects to areas that require growth as opposed to at the expense of existing heritage and environmental assets.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will directly positively impact the objective as they will offer protection to assets and areas that contribute to tourist economy by acting as areas of attraction and interest.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	
10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to future developments being unknown in design and location and as such the ability to assess the impacts of land reutilisation is restricted.		N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.				
11.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy has the ability to provide positive impacts upon the objective. The proposed policy will significantly protect conservation areas by ensuring new developments are not to the detriment of registered or listed heritage or environmental assets.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> By not adopting the policy it is unknown if the character and quality of the local spaces would decline. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its integrity; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy will have a significant positive effect upon the objective as they have specific relevance to ensure developments protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option has unknown impacts as future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its importance and appeal; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	
14. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements; helping to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right; and contribute to the character of townscapes. Two significant beneficial effects were predicted on SA objectives 12 and 13 (to conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas; and to preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings).</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 109: Policy HE03 – Local Heritage Assets

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent; Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options will help to support sense of place locally by ensuring that local assets are protected which contribute to the local atmosphere.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
7.	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has ability to indirectly lead to minor positive impacts upon the objective. The proposed policy will safeguard heritage assets in their own given way. The protection of heritage assets would promote sustainability and economic growth of the district by ensuring such assets can be utilised for business and tourism. By safeguarding such assets the business and tourist industry growth	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	will aid the creation of job opportunities and help increase GVA per capita.			
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<div>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</div> <div>The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options will help to support the local tourist economy as such features provide help to attract visitors to the local area.</div>	<div>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</div> <div>As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.</div>	N/A	-
10. 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.	<div>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</div> <div>Both the proposed policy and no policy option have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to future developments being unknown in design and location and as such the ability to assess the impacts of land reutilisation is restricted.</div>		N/A	The proposed policy could be developed to try to actively promote the reuse of local spaces and materials, where possible, in order to encourage urban renaissance.
11.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<div>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</div> <div>The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the proposed policy will help to enhance and preserve local character by providing safeguarding policies for local heritage which is integral to local landscape and townscape.</div>	<div>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</div> <div>By not adopting the policy it is unknown if the character and quality of the local spaces would decline. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its integrity; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.</div>	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<div>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</div> <div>The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Given the proposed policy is specific towards heritage assets the impacts will be significant and direct upon the objective. The policy also suggests proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets will be assessed on the scale of harm (both direct or indirect) or loss, and the significance of the heritage asset.</div>	<div>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</div> <div>A no policy option has unknown impacts as future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its importance and appeal; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.</div>	N/A	-
14. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<div>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</div> <div>With the proposed policy seeking to protect heritage assets it is likely that the objective will be met indirectly. Through the protection of heritage assets appropriate design and developments will occur with a focus on 'green' processes.</div>	<div>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</div> <div>A no policy option has unknown impacts as future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed.</div>	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<div>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</div> <div>Both the proposed policy and no policy option have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to a lack of specificity in relation to energy efficiency and renewable energy within the options.</div>		N/A	-
Summary				
The proposed policy will have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant beneficial effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adoption of the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a				



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan, it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.				
With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 110: Policy HE04 – Historic Parks and Gardens

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will preserve and protect heritage, cultural and environmental assets all of which provide an ambience and sense of place within a community.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
7.	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have positive impacts as by preserving conservation areas and listed assets sustainable growth will occur by preserving assets of economic and tourist value and directing regeneration projects to areas that require growth as opposed to at the expense of existing heritage and environmental assets.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will directly positively impact the objective as it will offer protection to assets and areas that contribute to tourist economy by acting as areas of attraction and interest.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to future developments being unknown in design and location and as such the ability to assess the impacts of land reutilisation is restricted.		N/A	-
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the ability to provide positive impacts upon the objective. All options will protect and preserve some form of landscape whether urban or environmental by ensuring new developments are not to the detriment of registered or listed heritage or environmental assets.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> By not adopting the policy it is unknown if the character and quality of the local spaces would decline. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its integrity; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b>	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b>	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	The proposed policy has a significant positive effect upon the objective as they have specific relevance to ensure developments protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance.	A no policy option has unknown impacts as future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its importance and appeal; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.		
14. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy will have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, will help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant effect was predicted on SA objective 13 (To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings). The effects of the no policy option are uncertain because without specific policies in the Local Plan, it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 111: Policy HE05 – Works to a heritage asset to address climate change

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent; Indirect ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options will help to support sense of place locally by ensuring that local assets are protected which contribute to the local atmosphere.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
7.	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the ability to indirectly lead to minor positive impacts upon the objective. All options will safeguard heritage assets in their own given way. The protection of heritage assets would promote sustainability and economic growth of the district by ensuring such assets can be utilised for business and tourism. By safeguarding such assets the business and tourist industry growth will aid the creation of job opportunities and help increase GVA per capita.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options will help to support the local tourist economy as such features provide help to attract visitors to the local area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> As future development are not yet known, it is not possible to fully assess the impacts of a no policy option to protect heritage features.	N/A	-
10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including reuse of materials from	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to future developments being unknown in design and location and as such the ability to assess the impacts of land reutilisation is restricted.		N/A	The proposed policy could be developed to try to actively promote the reuse of local spaces and

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.				materials, where possible, in order to encourage urban renaissance.
11.	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area’s landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Indirectly the options will help to enhance and preserve local character by providing safeguarding policies for local heritage which is integral to local landscape and townscape.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> By not adopting the policy it is unknown if the character and quality of the local spaces would decline. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its integrity; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	-
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT + +</b> The proposed policy will provide protection and guidance for heritage assets. Given the policy options are specific towards heritage assets the impacts will be significant and direct upon the objective.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option has unknown impacts as future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed. It could be conceivable that local heritage sustains its importance and appeal; yet similarly without guidance a decline could be possible due to a lack of safeguarding.	N/A	-
14. to 21	N/A	N/A	N/A	
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> With the proposed policy seeking to protect heritage assets it is likely that the objective will be met indirectly. Through the protection of heritage assets appropriate design and developments will occur with a focus on ‘green’ processes.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> A no policy option has unknown impacts as future developments are not yet known and as such the impacts cannot be wholly assessed.	N/A	
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ?</b> Both the proposed policy and no policy option have an unknown impact upon the objective. This is due to a lack of specificity in relation to energy efficiency and renewable energy within the options.		N/A	-
Summary The proposed policy is likely to have direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape. Only one significant beneficial effect was predicted on SA objective 13. Adopting the proposed policy should be promoted as not only would it be beneficial to SA objective 13, but a succinct fully rounded heritage protection would benefit all objectives. The effects of the no policy option are uncertain, because without specific policies in the Local Plan it is not certain to what extent the NPPF on its own would protect heritage assets, whilst future developments are not yet known which could be either positive or negative in relation to many of the objectives.  With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 112: Policy CC01 – Fluvial and Tidal Flooding

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent, indirect LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by making sure that housing development does not occur in areas of flood risk or exacerbate the risk of flooding to other areas through the implementation of poor drainage systems.	<b>Permanent, direct LT –</b> Disregard to flood risk could see houses damaged by floods and/or exacerbate flooding in other areas.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
2. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy likely to result in development located in sustainable locations that takes into account coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding.	<b>Permanent, direct LT –</b> Development in an area of flood risk is unsustainable due to potential flood damage to residential, retail, commercial and community facilities.	N/A	-
12. to 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will enhance provisions with regards to the management of flood risk yet it would potentially occur in differing ways, but with the same effects.	<b>Permanent, direct LT –</b> No policy option would allow developments to take place without appropriate measures to manage flood risk.	N/A	-
20. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change or flood risk, though the positives are likely to outweigh any inhibiting of house building. However, the proposed policy will aid flood mitigation efforts but potentially at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. The effects of the no policy option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from flooding.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 113: Policy CC02 – Surface Water Management

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT +/-</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by making sure that housing development exacerbate the risk of flooding to other areas through the implementation of poor drainage systems.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT –</b> Lack of sustainable drainage systems could compromise water quality in groundwater source protection zones, put housing areas at increased flood risk, and increase pollution from run-off.	There are no significant effects on providing a sustainable supply of housing. However, the policy could be strengthened to require new developments on greenfield sites to maintain greenfield levels of run-off.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to require new developments on greenfield sites to maintain greenfield run-off rates through use of SUDS.
2. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy likely to result in development located in sustainable locations that takes into account coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	There are no significant effects on ensuring a sustainable pattern of development. However, the policy could be strengthened to require new developments on greenfield sites to maintain greenfield levels of run-off.	Consideration should be given to amending this policy so as to require new developments on greenfield sites to maintain greenfield run-off rates through use of SUDS.
12. to 18	N/A		N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy will enhance provisions with regards to the management of flood risk yet it would potentially occur in differing ways, but with the same effects. The policy mentions that developers should seek and refer to guidance produced by the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) when submitting a planning application for any major development which will contribute in reducing the risk of flooding.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT –</b> No policy option would allow developments to take place without appropriate measures to manage flood risk.	There are no significant effects ensuring the appropriate developmental controls are in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk. However, the policy could be strengthened to require new developments on greenfield sites to maintain greenfield levels of run-off.	Approval for the design and long term maintenance of SuDS will be required prior to development being permitted.
20. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change or flood risk through the implementation of sustainable drainage systems, though the positives are likely to outweigh any inhibiting of house building. However, the proposed policy will aid flood mitigation efforts but potentially at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. The effects of the no policy option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from inappropriate development.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects. Approval for the design and long term maintenance of SuDS will be required prior to development being permitted.</p>				

## Policy 114: Policy CC03 – Coastal Development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT +/-</b> The proposed policy has the potential to make a positive contribution towards this objective by making sure that housing development does not occur in areas of coastal flood risk or erosion.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT –</b> Lack of provision toward the prevention of erosion and damage caused by erosion could put houses and occupants at risk.	The policy, which may limit developments within 40 metres of the coast, could result in adverse effects on European protected sites.	Additional specific criteria should be included in the policy stating coastal development will not adversely affect the interest features of any designated nature conservation sites.
2. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to result in development located in sustainable locations that takes into account coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT -</b> Development in an area at risk to coastal erosion or without erosion management measures is unsustainable due to potential damage from coastal erosion.	The policy promotes a sustainable pattern of development in coastal areas. However, it may result in adverse effects on European protected sites.	Additional specific criteria should be included in the policy stating coastal development will not adversely affect the interest features of any designated nature conservation sites.
12. to 18	N/A		N/A	N/A
19. To ensure appropriate development control procedures in place to manage the risks of coastal erosion, coastal and fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy will enhance provisions with regards to the management of coastal flooding and coastal erosion. This would protect various land uses from the effects of coastal change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT -</b> No policy option would allow developments to take place without appropriate measures to manage coastal flooding and coastal erosion.	N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy suggests proposals for new development within 40 metres of the coastline will not adversely affect the features of any designated nature	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	conservation sites. This will contribute in protecting coastal habitat and therefore protecting the local biodiversity.			
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>Overall the proposed policy does not affect many of the SA objectives. The proposed policy could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change, flood risk and coastal erosion through the implementation of restrictive criteria for new developments. The effects of the no policy option are negative as this would place various existing and future land uses at risk from inappropriate development within coastal areas, particularly within 40m of the coastline or cliff top. The policy will contribute positively to the coastal biodiversity.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA, the policy should be strengthened to include potential effects on European protected sites as a specific criteria requiring consideration. For example, stating coastal development will not adversely affect the interest features of any designated nature conservation sites.</p>				

## Policy 115: Policy CC04 – Renewable Energy

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Unknown ?</b> The policy option is not likely to have an effect on housing, though the degree to which solar photo-voltaic panels are incorporated in to residential developments may have a positive contribution.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
2. to 6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT +</b> The proposed policy could, indirectly, support the green economy in terms of jobs associated with the installation and operation of renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT +</b> The proposed policy could, indirectly, support the green economy in terms of jobs associated with the installation and operation of renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. and 10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> None of these options are spatial therefore a neutral effect is predicted.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT +</b> This policy suggests the applicants will need to demonstrate there is no significant impact on the landscape setting and that the visual impacts have been minimised in the design and layout of the scheme. This will have a positive effect on the landscape.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> This policy suggests the applicants will need to demonstrate there is no adverse impact on heritage assets. While this will not contribute in enhancing the historic environment, it is unlikely to have an adverse impact on in.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT –</b> In the absence of this policy, renewable energy development would likely have an adverse impact on the historic environment as it would not be considered in the design.	N/A	N-
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy will contribute towards improving air quality by helping to reduce reliance on fossil fuel derived energy sources that are the source of atmospheric pollutants such as NO <sub>2</sub> .	<b>Permanent. Indirect ST/LT -</b> No policy option would encourage the use of fossil fuels which could worsen air quality.	N/A	-
15. to 17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect LT -</b> No policy option would encourage the use of fossil fuels which could contribute toward climate change.	N/A	-
19.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> This policy suggests the applicants will need to demonstrate there is no significant impact on habitats, biodiversity or wildlife assets, particularly protected species and habitats. While this will not contribute in enhancing the biodiversity, it is unlikely to have an adverse impact on it.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT –</b> In the absence of this policy, renewable energy development would likely have an adverse impact on the biodiversity as it would not be considered in the design.	N/A	-
21.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. LT -</b> No policy option would encourage the continued use of fossil fuels.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy explicitly states a presumption in favour of renewable technologies within developments, assuming that there are no detrimental impacts, including visual effects, natural environment and biodiversity, and historic environment. This supports a range of the sustainability objectives. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 116: Policy CC05 – District Heating

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<b>Permanent, indirect +</b> Support for district heating may make future housing development more attractive if it results in lower energy costs for residents.	<b>Permanent, indirect LT -</b> No policy option would encourage use of less efficient individual heating schemes, which are potentially less sustainable than district heating schemes	N/A	-
2. to 6	N/A		N/A	N/A
7. 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.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy could, indirectly, support the green economy in terms of jobs associated with the installation and operation of district heating.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy could, indirectly, support the green economy in terms of the installation and operation of district heating.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. and 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.		N/A	-
12. and 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will contribute towards improving air quality by helping to reduce reliance on fossil fuel derived energy sources that are the source of atmospheric pollutants such as NO <sub>2</sub> .	<b>Permanent, indirect LT -</b> No policy option would encourage use of less efficient individual heating schemes, which could rely on fossil fuels that would worsen air quality	N/A	-
15. to 17	N/A		N/A	N/A
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and	<b>Permanent, indirect LT –</b> Not promoting district heating schemes would encourage less efficient and less sustainable heating schemes.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.			
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Permanent, indirect LT –</b> Not promoting district heating schemes would encourage less efficient and less sustainable heating schemes	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is unlikely to have an adverse sustainability effect. It is likely to have significant beneficial effects on transport, greenhouse gas emissions, waste minimisation, and efficient use of resources, and will also contribute towards reducing local atmospheric pollutants. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels as part of individual heating installations.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 117: Policy CC06 – Solar Parks

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 7	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
8. 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.	<b>Permanent, indirect LT +</b> The proposed policy could, indirectly, support the green economy in terms of jobs associated with the installation and operation of renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. to 11	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy includes measures to limit the impact on landscape, visual amenity etc.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
13.	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent, indirect LT +</b> The proposed policy will indirectly contribute towards improving air quality by helping to reduce reliance on fossil fuel derived energy sources that are the source of atmospheric pollutants such as NO <sub>2</sub> .	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
15. to 17	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	promoting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.			
19.	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy includes measures to provide biodiversity enhancements.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
21.	N/A		N/A	
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy will contribute towards the promotion of low carbon and renewable energy with associated benefits for environmental objectives relating to air quality, biodiversity etc. The no policy option results in neutral effects.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 118: Policy CC07 – Richborough

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 6	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
7. 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.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy could, indirectly, support the green economy in terms of jobs associated with the installation and operation of renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
8. 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.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy could, indirectly, support the green economy in terms of jobs associated with the installation and operation of renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
9. to 13	N/A.		N/A	N/A.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent, direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will contribute towards improving air quality by helping to reduce reliance on fossil fuel derived energy sources that are the source of atmospheric pollutants such as NO <sub>2</sub> .	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
15. to 17	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will make a contribution towards achieving this objective by supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
19.	N/A.		N/A	N/A.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent indirect LT +</b> The proposed policy will contribute towards conserving biodiversity by ensuring that any potential development of renewable energy facilities at Richborough is not detrimental to nearby sites of conservation value, or that any potential effects will be fully mitigated.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
21.	N/A		N/A	
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective by promoting the use of sustainable materials, re-using buildings and structures where possible and minimising waste in construction and operation and supporting the installation of low carbon and renewable energy.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed policy explicitly states a presumption in favour of renewable technologies within developments at Richborough, assuming that there are no detrimental impacts, particularly biodiversity effects. This supports a range of the sustainability objectives. The no policy option will have a largely neutral effect, though could have significant adverse effects associated with the continued use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 119: Policy SE01 – Potentially Polluting Development

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 12	N/A		N/A	N/A
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b>	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -</b>	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	The proposed policy will have a beneficial effect on significant heritage assets in the long term by helping to reduce atmospheric pollutants that can have a detrimental effect on the status and condition of designated wild life sites.	Without policy adoption there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly has a detrimental effect on significant heritage assets through air pollution. However, this is likely to be limited to the short term as air quality improves due to lower emissions from road vehicles and more efficient heating systems, etc.		
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will have a significant beneficial effect on air quality particularly where future development might otherwise have detrimental effect by providing planning policy controls.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -</b> Without policy adoption there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly exacerbates air quality problems. However, this is likely to be limited to the short term as air quality improves due to lower emissions from road vehicles and more efficient heating systems etc.	N/A	-
15. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy will have a beneficial effect on biodiversity in the long term by helping to reduce atmospheric pollutants that can have a detrimental effect on the status and condition of designated wild life sites such as SSSIs, SACs and SPAs.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -</b> Without policy adoption there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly has a detrimental effect on biodiversity through air pollution. However, this is likely to be limited to the short term as air quality improves due to lower emissions from road vehicles and more efficient heating systems etc.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.	<b>Permanent. Direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will have a beneficial effect on water quality by providing planning policy controls to mitigate potentially polluting activities.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -</b> Without policy adoption there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly exacerbates air quality problems. However, this is likely to be limited to the short term as air quality improves due to lower emissions from road vehicles and more efficient heating systems etc.	N/A	-
22. and 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy result in beneficial effects because it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system. The policy will be beneficial in terms of improving air quality and the quality of water resources, as well as benefits for biodiversity and significant heritage assets. The no policy option performs negatively against the objectives as it provides no such control.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 120: Policy SE02 – Landfill Sites and Unstable Land

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect ST/ +</b> The policy will have beneficial effect on land use by helping to provide a framework that would allow land previously used for landfill to be used for development	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
11. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is likely to affect the use / development of previously developed land. A beneficial effect is predicted because the proposed policy will ensure that developers have better understanding of the potential structural and design issues they will have to address during construction. As a result this could help to make development of PDL more viable and less risky for developers and give others the confidence that potential instability issues have been considered. This particularly important in areas with a dynamic coastline. The no policy option would not affect the status quo.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 121: Policy SE03 – Contaminated Land

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10. 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.	<b>Permanent indirect LT +</b> The policy will have beneficial effect on land use by helping to provide a framework that would allow potentially contaminated previously developed land to be used for development	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
11. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy will have beneficial effect on land use by helping to provide a framework that would allow potentially contaminated previously developed land to be used for development. A no policy option is likely to have a neutral effect as other legislation would require developers to remediate their sites.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 122: Policy SE04 – Groundwater Protection

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent indirect LT +</b> The proposed policy will have a significant beneficial effect on groundwater quality by providing planning policy controls to mitigate potentially polluting activities/developments.	<b>Permanent indirect LT -/?</b> Without policy adoption there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly exacerbates groundwater problems.	N/A	-
12. to 19	NA		N/A	
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent direct LT +</b> The proposed policy will have a beneficial effect on groundwater quality and areas of biodiversity fed by groundwater sources such as areas of coastal marshland.	<b>Permanent indirect LT -/?</b> Without policy adoption there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly exacerbates groundwater problems with knock-on effects for areas of biodiversity.	N/A	-
21. To protect and improve the quality of fluvial and coastal	<b>Permanent direct LT ++</b> The proposed policy will have a significant beneficial effect on groundwater quality by providing planning	<b>Permanent, indirect ST/LT -/?</b>	N/A	-

water resources, including European designated sites	policy controls to mitigate potentially polluting activities/developments.	Without policy adoption there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly exacerbates groundwater problems.		
22. and 23	NA		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would benefit objectives related to sustainable development, biodiversity and the protection of water quality. However, groundwater is protected by other legislation so it is uncertain whether the no policy option would actually result in detrimental effects.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 123: Policy SE05 – Air Quality

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT ++</b> The proposed policy will have a significant beneficial effect on air quality particularly where future development might otherwise have detrimental effect by providing planning policy controls.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -</b> Without policy control there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly exacerbates air quality problems. However, this is likely to be limited to the short term as air quality improves due to lower emissions from road vehicles and more efficient heating systems etc.	N/A	The policy suggests new development located in an AQMA must include mitigation measures where appropriate to avoid or reduce significant adverse effects on the users. In addition, to this, major developments or developments within or adjacent to the AQMA will be required to submit an Air Quality and/or Emissions Mitigation Assessment, in line with the Air Quality Technical Planning Guidance 2016.
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy will contribute towards providing a sustainable transport network by promoting a shift towards the use of sustainable low emission transport; and ensuring that development is located where it is accessible to support the use of public transport, walking and cycling.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy will have beneficial effects on biodiversity in the long term by helping to reduce atmospheric pollutants that can have a detrimental effect on the status and condition of designated wild life sites such as SSSIs, SACs and SPAs.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST -</b> Without policy control there is a risk that development could occur that indirectly exacerbates air quality problems. However, this is likely to be limited to the short term as air quality improves due to lower emissions from road vehicles and more efficient heating systems etc.	N/A	-
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy is more likely to result in beneficial effects than the no policy option because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system. The proposed policy would contribute towards promoting more sustainable, low emission forms of transport as well as providing beneficial effects in relation to both air quality and biodiversity.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 124: Policy SE06 – Noise Pollution

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 6	N/A		N/A	N/A
7. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Adoption of the proposed policy would ensure that residents and other sensitive receptors are protected from unacceptable noise at both existing and future development locations.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option has unknown effects. This is due to the fact that it is hard to predict how potential residents would react to noise pollution and what they deemed inappropriate. As such with not knowing how the target market would react it is difficult to say if a no policy option would restrict the viability or not considering location is also unknown.	N/A	-
8. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure that residents and other sensitive receptors are protected from unacceptable noise at both existing and future development locations.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 125: Policy SE07 – Noise Action Plan Important Areas

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would ensure that noise pollution is managed in line with the Environmental Noise Directive and ensure that that communities and residential amenity is protected from unacceptable noise.	<b>Unknown ?</b> A no policy option has unknown effects. This is due to the fact that it is hard to predict how potential residents would react to noise pollution and what they deemed inappropriate. As such with not knowing how the target market would react it is difficult to say if a no policy option would restrict the viability or not considering location is also unknown.	N/A	-
7. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy would ensure that noise pollution is managed in line with the Environmental Noise Directive and ensure that that communities and residential amenity is protected from unacceptable noise.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 126: Policy SE08 – Light Pollution

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 11	N/A		N/A	N/A
12. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the area's landscape and townscape particularly associated with town centres and coastal areas.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The development proposals will have to demonstrate there is no adverse effect on the residential amenity and character of the surroundings, the landscape character areas or the long distance views from vantage points. The proposed policy would have	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT-</b> A no policy option may result in negative effects on landscape and townscape as a result of light spillage and pollution from new developments.	N/A	Mitigation measures should be proposed where appropriate.

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	direct benefits for landscape and townscape with a landscape and visual assessment required (to cover light pollution effects) for developments that fall in E1 category (National Parks, AONBs etc.).			
13. To preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The policy also suggests development proposals will have to demonstrate there is no adverse effects on heritage assets.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT –</b> A no policy option may result in negative effects on wildlife as a result of light spillage and pollution from new developments.	N/A	Mitigation measures should be proposed where appropriate.
14. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The policy would have direct benefits for wildlife (e.g. bats) with lighting within developments needing to be designed to prevent disturbance to wildlife. The policy also suggests development proposals will have to demonstrate there is no adverse effects on sites of nature conservation and/or protected and other vulnerable species.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT –</b> A no policy option may result in negative effects on wildlife as a result of light spillage and pollution from new developments.	N/A	Mitigation measures should be proposed where appropriate.
21. to 22	N/A		N/A	N/A
23. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the area.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> Development proposals would also need to use the best available technology to minimise light glare, light trespass, light spillage and sky glow to minimise light pollution and conserve energy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT –</b> A no policy option may result in negative effects on the energy consumption as a result of light spillage and pollution from new developments.	N/A	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>The policy supports objectives to conserve the character of the areas townscape and landscape as well as biodiversity and heritage assets by minimising the potential impacts of light spillage and pollution. Minimising light pollution will also contribute in conserving energy. A no policy option could lead to negative effects with respect to townscape and biodiversity.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 127: Policy CM01 – Provision of New Community Facilities

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A		N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely a to have a positive effect by ensuring that the land use allocations for existing facilities are retained and that additional facilities can be provided in the future as and when demand increases.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT –</b> A no policy option may result in the loss of local healthcare facilities, with buildings and land given over to other uses.	N/A	-
3. To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect by ensuring that the land use allocations for existing facilities are retained and that additional facilities	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT –</b> A no policy option may result in the loss of local educational facilities, with buildings and land given over to other uses.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment.	can be provided in the future as and when demand increases.			
4.	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect by ensuring that community facilities are retained at a local level to support vulnerable people.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT –</b> A no policy option may have an adverse effect as it may result in the loss of existing community facilities that support local people. The most vulnerable members of society are likely to be disproportionately affected by those losses.	N/A	
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have a beneficial effect by supporting the continued role of facilities that can contribute towards a sense of place. The new, extensions or improvements to community facilities will be permitted provided they do not significantly impact upon the amenity of neighbouring residents and allow for the provision of broadband to facilitate the creation of a community hub network.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT -</b> A no policy option might have an adverse effect on 'sense of place' if existing facilities are lost.	N/A	-
7. to 14	N/A		N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have an indirect positive effect by ensuring that community facilities are retained at a local level. This should enable more sustainable modes of travel to be used to access facilities.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> A no policy option may result in the loss of local community facilities, with greater travel distances required to access alternative services and greater reliance on private motor vehicles.	N/A	-
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy supports objectives to maintain and enhance existing key facilities and services, especially local services such as those in rural areas. By protecting, and allowing for enhancement of such facilities it ensures that they are still available for the most vulnerable members of society. It also promotes more sustainable modes of travel by ensuring services are available at local level and can be accessed by cycling and walking, rather than reliance on private motor vehicles. Conversely, the no policy option is likely to perform adversely against these aspects.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 128: Policy CM02 – Protection of Existing Community Facilities

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A		N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect by ensuring that the land use allocations for existing facilities are retained and that additional facilities can be provided in the future as and when demand increases.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> A no policy option might have an adverse effect if existing facilities are lost.	N/A	-
3. To provide access to appropriate educational facilities for all sectors of	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect by ensuring that the land use allocations for existing	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> A no policy option might have an adverse effect if existing facilities are lost.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment.	facilities are retained and that additional facilities can be provided in the future as and when demand increases.			
4.	N/A		N/A	N/A
5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have a positive effect by ensuring that community facilities are retained at a local level to support vulnerable people.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT –</b> A no policy option may have an adverse effect as it may result in the loss of existing community facilities that support local people. The most vulnerable members of society are likely to be disproportionately affected by those losses.	N/A	-
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy will have a beneficial effect by supporting the continued role of facilities that can contribute towards a sense of place.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT -</b> A no policy option might have an adverse effect on 'sense of place' if existing facilities are lost.	N/A	-
7. to 14	N/A		N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to have an indirect positive effect by ensuring that community facilities are retained at a local level. This should enable more sustainable modes of travel to be used to access facilities.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy supports objectives to provide and maintain appropriate access to key facilities and services, including healthcare and education. By protecting such facilities it ensures that they are still available for the most vulnerable members of society. Conversely, the no policy option would perform adversely against these objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 129: Policy CM03 – Expansion of Margate Cemetery

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent; indirect ST/LT ++</b> Increasing the cemetery size would indirectly enhance natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The policy indirectly enhance natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed. The no policy option would be neutral in terms of the SA objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 130: Policy CM04 – Expansion of Minster Cemetery

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 19	N/A		N/A	N/A
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>Permanent; indirect ST/LT ++</b> Increasing the cemetery size would indirectly enhance natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
21. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The policy indirectly enhance natural biodiversity by providing an increased land area that would be largely undisturbed. The no policy option would be neutral in terms of the SA objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 131: Policy TP01 – Transport Assessments and Travel Plans

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to have a positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists and considers disabled access. This will help to support sense of place and community.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> This proposed policy has the potential to result in direct beneficial effect on air quality by supporting modal shift towards low carbon emission travel (such as electric vehicles).	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage use of private motor vehicles which would be detrimental to air quality.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy supports the objective by requiring travel plans that indicate measures to improve accessibility and promote sustainable and low carbon emission travel (e.g. Electric vehicles, walking and cycling). Indirectly this proposed policy is likely to contribute towards this objective by promoting walking and cycling strategies and their links to public transport networks.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> Without a transport assessment or travel plan, developments may not commit to promoting sustainable and low carbon emission travel and may therefore favour the use of private motor vehicles.	N/A	-
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the opportunity to promote more sustainable, low carbon modes of travel. However, it relies on a modal shift in travel behaviour from residents living within new developments. The no policy option would retain dependency on the use of private motor vehicles.</p>				

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.				

## Policy 132: Policy TP02 – Walking

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 5	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy would have the potential to have a positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists and considers disabled access. This will help to support sense of place and community.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
7. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to result in an indirect beneficial effect on air quality by supporting modal shift away from the use of private cars and to a 'cleaner' mode of travel.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could perpetuate private car use which would be detrimental to air quality	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy is likely to contribute towards this objective by improving access (e.g. for cyclists and pedestrians) to key facilities and services. It would also support the provision of a sustainable public transport network by ensuring that new developments make it easier to walk to key facilities such as shops and public transport hubs. This would make it easier for people to use alternatives to private car use.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage developments that rely on/are designed for private vehicles	N/A	-
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The policy has the potential to have a positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access. However, it relies on a modal shift in travel behaviour from residents living within new developments. The no policy option would retain dependency on the use of private motor vehicles.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 133: Policy TP03 – Cycling

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy		Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A		N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would increase the provision for sustainable modes of transport via increasing the provisions for cycling. This would aid health	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy		Mitigation and enhancement measures
	enhancements by providing a method of exercise. Similarly, increased sustainability would reduce traffic emissions and reliance upon vehicles, which would also benefit local health.			
3.	N/A		N/A	N/A
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would ensure that new residential developments provide secure facilities for parking and storage of cycles. Thus reducing the public perception of crime due to adequate storage facilities.	<b>Unknown?</b> Given that the details and plans of future developments are not known it is not possible to quantify the effects upon the SA objective.	N/A	-
5.	N/A		N/A	N/A
6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT +</b> The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on this objective by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists and considers disabled access. This will help to support sense of place and community.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	
7. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. LT +</b> The proposed policy would pursue sustainable practices by increasing provision for cycling across the district. This would have additional benefits in that local air quality and health of residents would improve due to the increased options of travel either by public transport improvements or cycling for example.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. and 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy could allow the utilisation of a cycling which would reduce emissions through decreased road traffic.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. ++</b> The proposed policy would require new development to be designed to enhance cycling provisions. Therefore, the option would help reduce the use of private vehicles due to the increase in alternative transport provisions. Indirectly this option is likely to contribute towards this objective by improving access (e.g. for cyclists and pedestrians) which in turn could improve access to key transport links.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would require new development to appropriately incorporate sufficient provisions for cycling as mode of transport including parking and in substantial developments changing facilities. Increasing such provisions will connect Thanet to the wider region in a sustainable manner. The impacts	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy		Mitigation and enhancement measures
	are only deemed minor as cycling is unlikely to be an appropriate choice if residents are travelling substantial distances.			
17. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy has the potential to positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access. Policy adoption would actively seek to increase safe and appropriate cycling provisions at the earliest opportunity within new developments and grow the cycling network across Thanet. There are numerous sustainability benefits for doing so, particularly regarding improved travel options, improved air quality and enhanced health all indirectly via the potential to reduce road traffic and vehicle use. Under a no policy option the status quo would ensure the effects would largely be neutral.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 134: Policy TP04 – Public Transport

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 3	N/A		N/A	N/A.
4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy could result in the provision of safe, secure and convenient access for all road users in new developments. The proposed policy would increase the provision for sustainable modes of transport and public transport spaces and facilities. Such investments into new facilities would allow opportunities to factor out the fear of crime within public transport through modernisation. It would also allow safe provision for secure cycle spaces and ensures to improve personal security.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
5. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy would pursue sustainable practices by increasing public and sustainable transport measures across the district to ensure adequate provisions are in place for all to access facilities and services on offer. As such the policy would increase local sustainability by ensuring appropriate development of the public transport network to increase sustainable travel opportunities for all members of society to utilise.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
12. and 13	N/A		N/A	N/A.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy could allow the utilisation of public transport which could lead to the reduction or mitigation of traffic capacity and reduce the number of private vehicle upon the roads thus reducing the negative environmental conditions. In turn local air quality could improve as a result of the management plans.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> This option will not alter the status quo, given current national legislation guidance to improve air quality.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. ++</b> The proposed policy require new development to be designed to reduce the need to travel, be accessible to public transport and meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists. Therefore, the option would have a significant role in reducing reliance on the car, encouraging the use of sustainable transport or reducing the need to travel.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would increase the public transport network across Thanet and actively increase investment into such provisions where new developments are concerned. This in turn will increase the connectivity in sustainable modes across the district and wider Thanet area. The impacts are only minor positive as the public transport network includes road and rail but not air so the connectivity to the wider area and beyond is unlikely.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
17. to 21	N/A		N/A	N/A.
22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy increased provisions for public transport, which would reduce the reliance upon private vehicle travel. In turn the increased utilisation of more sustainable modes of transport would reduce the districts consumption of fuel.	<b>Neutral. 0</b> A no policy option would not alter the status quo.	N/A	-
23.	N/A		N/A	N/A.
<p>Summary</p> <p>Adoption of the proposed policy to support the growth and active investment into public transport provisions has the potential to yield significant positive effects. The proposed policy would increase travel opportunities and reduce the number of vehicles upon roads which would have environmental and health benefits. Additionally, it would increase the connectivity across the district and ensure all members of society have access to facilities, services and employment. A no policy option would not alter the status quo and as such would not actively seek to improve the public transport network.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 135: Policy TP05 – Coach Parking

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 8	N/A		N/A	N/A
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy provides for designated parking areas for coaches within Margate and Broadstairs. The retention of these coach parks will help keep coach traffic away from main tourist areas, including the Main Sands in Margate and the High Street in Broadstairs. This will help retain the attraction of tourism in these locations.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage development pressure on these existing sites, which would transfer coach parking to on street locations	N/A	-
10. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help keep the time spent by coaches on the local transport network to a minimum and would therefore be beneficial in terms of improving the local air quality in the main tourist areas of Margate and Broadstairs.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage development pressure on these existing sites, which is likely to lead to increased coach movements on the local transport networks whilst seeking appropriate places to pull up or park.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help reduce the time that coaches are spent using the local transport network seeking appropriate places to pull up or park, which would help alleviate congestion on the local transport network and aid the movement of buses and other vehicles.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could create added pressure on the local transport network, which may increase congestion to the detriment of other road users, including buses.	N/A	-
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to maintain and potentially enhance coach parking, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. Any development pressures applied to these sites, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 136: Policy TP06 – Car Parking

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy.	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 14	N/A		N/A	N/A
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help reduce the time that vehicles are spent using the local transport network seeking appropriate places to pull up or park whilst utilising local services or seeking access to residential property. This would help alleviate congestion on the local transport network and aid the movement other vehicles.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could create added pressure on the local transport network, which may increase congestion to the detriment of other road users.	N/A	-
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to implement appropriate standards of parking for various uses. This would mean that parking provision, outside of town centres, would increase proportionately with the types of development implemented. The no policy option would potentially lead to a comparative lack of parking if developers are not duty bound to provide appropriate parking provision within developments.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 137: Policy TP07 – Town Centre Public Car Parks

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 8	N/A		N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy provides for a retention of public car parks within Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. The retention of these car parks will help keep traffic away from main tourist areas, including the Main Sands in Margate and the High Street in Broadstairs. This will help retain the attraction of tourism in these locations. It is important that the proposed policy includes provision for requiring replacement parking should development of public car parks occur.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage development pressure on these existing sites, which would transfer public parking to on street locations.	N/A	-
10. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help keep the time spent by private vehicles on the local transport network to a minimum and would therefore be beneficial in terms of improving the local air quality in the main town centres of Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage development pressure on these existing sites, which is likely to lead to increased vehicle movements on the local transport networks whilst seeking appropriate places to pull up or park.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help reduce the time that vehicles spend using the local transport network seeking appropriate places to pull up or park, which would help alleviate congestion on the local transport network and aid the movement of other vehicles.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could create added pressure on the local transport network, which may increase congestion to the detriment of other road users.	N/A	-
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to maintain public parking provision, which will have beneficial effects to the local tourist industry and for the local road network. It is important that the proposed policy includes provision for requiring replacement parking should development of public car parks occur. Any development pressures applied to public car parks, which might be experienced as part of the no policy option, is likely to lead to detrimental effects on the tourist industry as traveller stress is likely to be increased, and increased congestion on the local road networks, particularly during the tourist season.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 138: Policy TP08 – Freight and Service Delivery

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 7	N/A		N/A	N/A
8. 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.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help reduce the time that service vehicles spend using the local transport network seeking appropriate places to pull up or park whilst delivering or collecting from local services. This would help alleviate congestion on the local transport network and aid the movement other vehicles.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could create added pressure on the local transport network, which may increase congestion to the detriment of other road users.	N/A	-
9. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help keep the time spent by service vehicles on the local transport network to a	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could encourage on street servicing of businesses, which is likely to lead to	N/A	

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
(pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	minimum and would therefore be beneficial in terms of improving the local air quality in town centres.	increased congestion on the local transport networks whilst seeking appropriate places to pull up or park, as well as the potential obstacle caused by on street parking.		
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help reduce the time that service vehicles spend using the local transport network seeking appropriate places to pull up or park whilst delivering or collecting from local services, which would help alleviate congestion on the local transport network and aid the movement of other vehicles.	<b>Permanent, direct ST/LT -</b> No policy option could create added pressure on the local transport network, which may increase congestion to the detriment of other road users.	N/A	
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to implement appropriate standards for the servicing of businesses. This would reduce on street deliveries, which would have beneficial effects relating to local air quality and traffic congestion. The no policy option would potentially lead to a comparative lack of service bays if developers are not duty bound to provide appropriate provision within developments.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 139: Policy TP09 – Car Parking Provision at Westwood

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1. to 9	N/A		N/A	N/A
10.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy aims to maintain current car parking standards at Westwood for existing developments, with the additional aim of ensuring that new commercial development promotes alternative forms of transportation. By limiting the potential for private car journeys to Westwood, development sites identified for future commercial development will not be jeopardised by additional parking.	<b>Permanent, Indirect ST/LT -</b> The no policy option would potentially lead to a significant increase in the amount of parking provision at Westwood, which would potentially replace or reduce additional development opportunities within the area.	N/A	-
11. to 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy aims to maintain current car parking standards at Westwood for existing developments, with the additional aim of ensuring that new commercial development promotes alternative forms of transportation. By limiting the potential for private car journeys to Westwood, congestion would potentially be reduced that would have an indirect effect on local air quality.	<b>Permanent, Indirect ST/LT -</b> The no policy option would potentially lead to a significant increase in the amount of parking provision at Westwood that would encourage private car use. This would likely lead to an increase in congestion on surrounding roads that would adversely affect local air quality.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT +/-?</b> The proposed policy would help encourage the implementation of more sustainable transport links within and to Westwood, enabling more journeys to be made by bus and cycle.	<b>Permanent, Indirect ST/LT -</b> The no policy option would retain dependency on use of private cars, which may result in increased congestion on the roads surrounding Westwood.	N/A	-



SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.		This would potentially affect bus services that get caught up in within the congestion.		
16. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>The proposed policy seeks to maintain parking provision at Westwood, whilst limiting the potential for increased parking provision associated with new commercial development. This would have beneficial effects on local air quality and the local transport network, as pollution and congestion associated with private car use is limited. The no policy option would retain dependency on use of private cars, which may result an ongoing increase in pollution and congestion on the roads surrounding Westwood.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				

## Policy 140: Policy TP10 – Traffic Management

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
1.	N/A		N/A	N/A
2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> An increase in traffic management practices across new developments could yield an indirect positive benefit in that road traffic accidents could be reduced. The traffic management plans could create a safer travelling environment and as such reduce injuries and collisions which would potentially ease stresses and requirements upon healthcare services.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> A no policy option would meet the demands of the objective due to the Traffic Management Act 2004.	N/A	-
3. to 10	N/A		N/A	N/A
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is pursued.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT ++</b> The proposed policy would pursue sustainable practices by increasing traffic management measures to ensure the best use of local highway network in terms safety, traffic capacity and environmental conditions. As such the policy would increase local sustainability by ensuring appropriate developments to meet the variety of natural and anthropogenic needs of the district, via a specific local policy.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo, given current national legislation guidance to improve sustainable traffic management practices.	N/A	-
12. and 13	N/A		N/A	N/A
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national standards.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy could allow the utilisation of a traffic management system on highway networks which could lead to the reduction or mitigation of traffic capacity and negative environmental conditions. In turn local air quality could improve as a result of the management plans.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo, given current national legislation guidance to improve air quality.	N/A	-
15. To provide a sustainable public transport network that allows access to key facilities, services and employment opportunities without reliance on private vehicles.	<b>Permanent. Indirect. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would ensure that new developments impose an appropriate management strategy to best make use of highways in terms of traffic capacity. In turn this could indirectly lead to an increase in public transport provisions in order to reduce road traffic congestion which would meet the	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo, given current national legislation guidance to improve traffic management practices.	N/A	-

SA Objective	Proposed Policy	No policy	HRA implications	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	requirements of the objective by promoting sustainable public transport networks.			
16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> The proposed policy would improve traffic management practices. And enhance practices to mitigate traffic capacity to better utilise the highway network. As such sustainable transport links would grow due to less congestion and ease of use to access the wider region around Thanet.	<b>Permanent. Direct. ST/LT. +</b> A no policy option will not alter the status quo, given current national legislation guidance to improve traffic management practices, which would ease congestion and improve access to the wider region.	N/A	-
17. to 23	N/A		N/A	N/A
<p>Summary</p> <p>There is minimal difference between the proposed policy and no policy option. Both options seek to enhance sustainability of the District and commonly do so in similar ways given that the local policy regularly reflects the Traffic Management Act 2004. As such adoption of the proposed policy or the no policy option would be beneficial, yet incorporating the local specific plan regarding traffic management would add an additional layer of protection to the District and ensure traffic management measures are implemented with the best interests if the local community at the core.</p> <p>With regards to the HRA there are no likely significant effects.</p>				



## Appendix F

Strategic Priorities and SA  
Objective Comparison





## F1 Strategic Priorities and SA Objective Comparison

A comparison table to ensure that the SA Objective overall have a positive influence upon the outlined Strategic Priorities. A '0' indicates potential neutral impacts, A '?' indicates potential unknown impacts, a '+' indicates potential positive impacts and a '-' indicates potential negative impact.

		SA Objective																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Strategic Priority 1	Support the diversification and expansion of existing businesses in Thanet, particularly in the tourism and green sector, and provide the right environment to attract inward investment.	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	+
	Retain and attract skilled people.	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	+	0	?	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	+
	Support the sustainable growth of Ramsgate Port.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	-	+	0	+	?	+	-	-	+	0
	Support additional improvements to high speed rail links that will achieve further reduction of journey times.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	?	-	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	-	0
	Provide a sufficient and versatile supply of land to accommodate expansion and inward investment by existing and new businesses.	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	?	?	-	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0
	Facilitate the provisions of accessible, modern and good quality schools, as well as higher and further education and training facilities to meet the expectations of employers and of a confident, inclusive and skilled community.	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0
	Facilitate the tourism economy taking advantage of the areas unique coast, countryside, its townscape and cultural heritage and potential of the coastal towns, whilst safeguarding the natural environment.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	-	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0
	Support a sustainable rural economy, recognising the importance of best and most versatile agricultural land.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	?
	Support the sustainable development and regeneration of the former Manston Airport as a mixed-use development site that will deliver high quality housing and employment opportunities and a quality environment.	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	?	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	-	?
Strategic Priority 2	Guide investment in the coastal towns to support the tourism economy and provide for the needs of local communities.	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
	Reshape Margate town centre and seafront to achieve a sustainable economic heart celebrating its traditions as a place of relaxation, leisure and seaside fun and growing reputation as a cultural destination.	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0
	Assist Ramsgate to achieve its full potential capitalising on its historical and nautical heritage and visitor economy.	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	0
	Enhance Broadstairs' role as a popular location for visitors and the local community.	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	0
	Enable Westwood to consolidate and evolve as an accessible, successful and sustainable residential and business community with an excellent range of homes, schools, leisure, sports, shops and other facilities in an attractive environment.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	?	0

		SA Objective																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Strategic Priority 3	Plan for sufficient new homes to meet local community needs so that, irrespective of income or tenure, people have access to good quality and secure accommodation.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
	Meet the housing need and demands of a balanced and mixed community and to support economic growth.	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Safeguard family homes and the character and amenity of residential areas.	?	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	?	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	Increase the supply of affordable homes.	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	+	0	0	0	+	0	?	?	-	-	-	?	0
	Improve the environment and the quality and mix of housing in areas needing revitalisation to restore mixed and confident communities.	+	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	?	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	?	0
Strategic Priority 4	Accommodate the development needed to optimise access to jobs, key services and facilities required to promote the physical and mental well-being, independence and quality of life of all sections of the community and retain young people.	0	+	+	0	+	?	+	0	+	?	+	0	0	-	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0
	Preserve and enhance Thanet’s exceptional built historic environment and ancient monuments and their settings.	?	?	?	+	?	?	-	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	?
	Safeguard and enhance geological and scenic value of the coast and countryside, and facilitate its responsible enjoyment as a recreational and educational resource.	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
	Retain the separation between Thanet’s towns and villages as well as their physical identity and character.	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	0	?	+	+	+	?	?
	Protect, maintain and enhance the district’s biodiversity and natural environment, including open and recreational space to create a coherent network of green infrastructure that can better support wildlife and human health.	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
	Mitigate and adapt to the forecast impacts of climate change (including the water environment, air quality, biodiversity and flooding)	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	?
	Use natural resources more efficiently, increase energy efficiency, the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources, to reduce the district’s carbon footprint.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	?	0	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	+
	Facilitate improvements within areas characterised by poor quality housing, empty property and poor physical environment.	+	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	?	+	+	0	0
	Ensure that all new development is built to the highest attainable quality and sustainability standards and enhances its local environment.	?	0	?	+	0	0	0	0	+	?	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+
	Reduce opportunities for crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	+	0	+	?	0	?	?	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ensure Thanet’s community has access to good quality social and health services	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Broaden and improve the range of active leisure facilities to encourage greater participation within the local community.	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support the social, economic and physical revitalisation of Margate and Cliftonville West in line with community aspirations and through partnership working.	0	?	0	+	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		SA Objective																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Strategic Priority 5	Promote development patterns and behaviour that will minimise the need to travel or use private cars to access services and amenities.	0	0	0	0	+	0	?	?	?	0	+	+	?	?	+	+	0	+	?	?	?	+	0
	Facilitate the enhanced integration of the High Speed 1 network with the wider public transport and highway network by supporting infrastructure that would maximise its benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	+	?	?	?	+	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	0
	Promote an efficient public transport system alongside expansion of larger scale transport infrastructure.	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	?	0	+	?	?	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilitate provision of direct walking and cycling routes to reduce potential congestion, noise and pollution.	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	?	0	+	+	?	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
	Deliver required improvements to the road network in order to reduce congestion and pollution, and to accommodate new development.	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	?	0	+	?	?	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0
	Facilitate the provision of infrastructure required to support new development and communities.	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	?	0	+	?	?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Appendix G

Justification of Preferred  
Options (adapted from Draft  
Thanet Local Plan to 2031 –  
Justification for Preferred  
Options (appended to Cabinet  
Report 11<sup>th</sup> December 2014))





## G1 Justification of Preferred Options – Updated with further iterations of Policy

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy SP01 - Implementation	SP01a The policy as described in the document.  SP01b No policy adoption	Adoption of policy support for the promotion of NPPF would undoubtedly enhance the District due to the positive impacts seen across the majority of the SA objectives. As such by incorporating the NPPF, sustainable practices and designs will be created whereby developers and the local council work together to create a development that sustainably meets the needs of the local population whilst also considering its socio-economic and environmental implications.	A no policy adoption would yield neutral impacts or negative as uncontrolled developments could over saturate local services and place too high a demand upon them.
Policy SP02 - Employment Growth	Option 1a - Baseline scenario  Option 1b – Policy-on scenario  Option 1c – Risk based scenario  Option 1g - Policy for creation of a minimum 5000 jobs by 2031 (SP02)	Policy choice is between baseline and high and assumes low growth at the Former Airport site. The NPPF says we need to plan for all foreseeable types of employment growth. Given past poor performance there is a need for a step change in rate of economic growth in the District. This option supports the Council's Economic and Regeneration Strategy.	Of the available options being considered Options 1b and Policy SP02 have no significant negative effects (whereas both options 1a and 1c do). Likewise Options 1b and Policy SP02 also provide the greatest number of opportunities for positive effects on a comparable level given they yield at least 5,100 and 5,000 jobs respectively.  The Economic Lower growth option would not accord with positive economic strategy required by the NPPF.  There are concerns regarding delivery of the Higher economic growth option given economic uncertainties and rate of change to date. The Economic Baseline option would not deliver step change in employment growth needed or meet the growth expectations of the NPPF.
Policy SP03 - Land Allocated for Economic Development	Covered under employment land allocation assessment.  2e – relax the uses permitted on some of the allocated employment sites to allow other employment generating uses outside of the B classes  2f – maintain a variety of sites in a range of locations across the district  2g – provide all employment land in a single location or cluster in the district  2h allow other sites to be developed	Maintaining the existing supply of employment land and allowing for additional land to ensure flexibility and choice, performed the best.  It was difficult to assess these options due to the uncertainties about type and location of development however this will be overcome at the site allocations stage and potential development management policies will also help to mitigate against potentially adverse effects.  The option to continue with policy protection was predicted as having the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in terms of job creation and supporting economic growth. The option to cease the policy protection performed better in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development.  Assuming the amount of land evidence indicates is required, plus additional land as a buffer is provided, this option provides for all types of economic development in accordance with the NPPF. This option compensates for loss of employment land to other uses and allow for one off unpredictable developments, to support economic growth and provide flexibility.	Simply providing the land that evidence indicates is required does not provide sufficient flexibility and contingency to accommodate all employment generating development that is not typically located on employment land and any unexpected demand during the plan period.
Policy SP04 – Manston Business Park	-	Policy SP04 provides mitigation steps in accordance to ensuring SP03 is met. Thus the rationale for policy formulation is covered under the options taken forward for SP03.	All options have been taken forward for this policy.

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy SP05 – Manston Airport (Preferred option Plan 2015)	<p>SP05 – Manston Airport Policy [This is the policy that introduced Manston as an Opportunity Area for the purposes of preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP)]</p> <p>SP05 – No policy support for the site</p>	<p>Policy adoption is largely centred upon ensuring the former airport site can be mixed use but also retain the potential, in some form, for aircraft operations. The Area Action Plan (AAP) should provide further mitigation and specific local development plan criteria in order to make sure that the unknown impacts are appropriately mitigated.</p> <p>As part of the options development, it was considered that continuing to safeguard the operation of the airport could have had benefits in terms of contributing towards job creation, economic growth and supporting the visitor economy. However, as doubts over the future of airport operations had arisen, it is unlikely that promotion of the site solely for aviation use would be sustainable or maximise its potential therefore exploring the site's potential through an AAP was considered appropriate</p>	<p>The 'no policy support' option would be harmful to the site's future development potential, and would have had a major limiting effect on growth, irrespective of whether there were air operations on site. The proposed policy would promote employment growth on the site in whatever form that takes, which is a major potential opportunity.</p>
Policy SP05 – Former Airport Site (Preferred options revisions 2017) Policy SP05 – New Settlement Policy (Former Airport Site (Publication version)) <small>58</small>	<p>Further options for development as per the New Settlement Mitigation Study</p> <p>Policy SP05 New Settlement Policy (Former Airport Site)</p>	<p>In terms of the preferred new settlement option at the former Manston Airport site, NS5 has been selected based on it representing the likely scope of any viable development, as represented by recent submissions for planning consent. Option NS5 generally scored higher in sustainability terms, so development should maximise the achievement of objectives as a result of development.</p>	<p>Other new settlement options didn't perform as well as NS5 against SA objectives.</p>
Policy SP06 – Thanet's Town centres	<p>5a – maintain existing hierarchy</p> <p>5b – increase the role of the coastal town centres in convenience shopping</p> <p>5c – increase Westwood's market share</p>	<p>The policy supports a variety of uses reflecting varying roles, character and heritage of the range of town centres in Thanet. As such the policy is supportive and reflective of individual town centre policies as covered under SP01, SP07, SP08, SP09 and SP10.</p>	<p>All options have been taken forward for this policy.</p>
Policy SP07 - Westwood	<p>5h – Accommodate development in the existing commercial area</p> <p>5j – Accommodate development in a new adjacent site</p>	<p>Overall comparison of policy options would show that the utilisation of policy option 5h would yield the greatest positive sustainability impacts. However, it should be noted that both options do have the potential to yield both positive and negative impacts.</p> <p>By utilising the existing commercial area it will be easier to preserve biodiversity, environmental and other heritage assets such as listed buildings by promoting reutilisation of existing land and property and as such reducing the impact of urban sprawl. Similarly, by utilising existing land it would prevent the consumption of resources as entire new build projects would not be required and also it would mean that the structures are appropriately placed in terms of key facilities and infrastructure due to utilising existing land which would most likely be along existing accessibility routes.</p> <p>Both options would yield economic benefits and employment opportunities. However, utilisation of either option could be restrictive in allowing development of the wider Thanet region. This would occur due to the focus of redeveloping or developing land within a close proximity to existing commercial areas. This would for example limit the access for rural areas and would not necessarily promote a sustainability agenda. However overall the benefits of policy 5h adoption and any accompanying mitigation as suggested would yield the best suitability results in relation to the development of Westwood's commercial lands.</p> <p>There is sufficient land available with the existing commercial area to accommodate development need to the end of the plan period. This would help to improve and consolidate the town the centre and would assist with regeneration aims and better permeability of the town centre. It would also be an efficient use of brownfield land. Westwood is already</p>	<p>The option to accommodate need on sites outside of existing commercial areas scores negatively as it would potentially require development on greenfield land and would not be accordance with the NPPF. It could potentially harm the vitality and viability of the town centre particularly with regard to footfall.</p>

<sup>58</sup> Previous Preferred Options have been struck out as the Council have agreed not to allocate the site and to await the outcome of the DCO process

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
		quite an expanse, extending further would cause fragmentation and reduce pedestrian connectivity. Existing commitments within the commercial areas provide for significant amount of the identified need during the plan period.	
Policy SP08 – Margate	SP08a Margate SP08b No policy	By adopting the policy suitable development will be encouraged across Margate. Active support and promotion of developments will be seen to promote a contemporary seaside resort. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity. Transport provisions will increase to ensure the viability of the location and facilities will grow that will be of benefit to both visitors and locals. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive socio-economic factor, with local character and history preserved throughout	A no policy adoption would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.
Policy SP09 – Ramsgate	SP09a Ramsgate SP09b No policy	By adopting the policy, active regeneration of Ramsgate will occur with the developments taking into consideration the local maritime heritage and ensuring character is preserved. Employment opportunities will arise as will tourist and economic activity with the creation of retail and tourism facilities. Transport provisions will increase notably with the support of the Ramsgate Maritime Policy which will seek to build upon the conflux of a major seaport and high speed rail location. As such the impacts of policy adoption are widely positive socio-economic factor, with local character and history preserved throughout. However, it should be noted that policy adoption may be to the detriment of environmental assets, although these can be mitigated by development management policies and/or the NPPF, and housing opportunities are not overly supported within the policy due to the tourist and economic focus.	A no policy adoption would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.  Without the policy safeguard the port might continue to operate as it does currently or development could occur that reduce its capacity to function as a port.
	Option 3c – Safeguard the Port Option 3d – remove policy safeguard	Overall comparison of the options. Option 3c presents the greatest potential benefits particularly with respect to maintaining the economy and supporting economic growth and has the potential to have a significant positive effect. It also contributes towards maintaining the town's sense of character as a port as well as indirectly contributing towards the transport infrastructure for Kent and the wider region. The effects of Option 3d are less certain because without the policy safeguard the port might continue to operate as it does currently or development could occur that reduce its capacity to function as a port. Both options have the potential to have negative effects on sensitive environmental receptors and sustainability issues. However, these potentially adverse effects can be mitigated by development management policies and/or the NPPF.	Ceasing policy protection for the port would potentially restrict economic growth opportunities and would be contrary to the NPPF.
Policy SP10 - Broadstairs	SP10a – Broadstairs SP10b – No policy	By adopting the policy, active regeneration of the Broadstairs district will occur with the developments promoting the creation of employment opportunities by enhancing the existing commercial, retail and tourist infrastructure. This will add future economic resilience to the area by increasing the attraction of investors and visitors. The active support of developments along the promenade and beach front will enhance the tourist economy whilst creating employment opportunities. Similarly, by enhancing local character and existing features a sense of place will be established that is attractive and in keeping with local history. Policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives. The option to accommodate growth close to the existing commercial area scored the best especially in terms of accessibility, job creation, economic growth and the sustainable distribution of development and supporting a shift away from private car use to access the commercial core.	A no policy adoption would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo
Policy SP11 - Housing Provision	Option 8a. Zero net migration – 3,714 homes Option 8b. Short term migration – 11,648 homes	All options will increase the supply of housing across Thanet with Option 8b resulting in a greater amount of house building and indirectly greater provision of affordable housing. It has been assumed that with increased housing (resulting from migration), there will be increased demand on key local facilities such as healthcare educational and support for vulnerable people. As result the options that would generate large numbers of	8a would not address future requirements taking account of migration and/or deliver the economic strategy. This approach would be incompatible with the NPPF and aspirations for economic and employment growth.

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
		<p>housing would potentially result in a significant adverse effect. It is noted that the options are strategic and until potential locations are known do not factor in aspects such as refurbishment potential of existing stock, impact on designated sites and effect on landscape and townscape and tourist industry.</p> <p>The positive effects on employment and GVA from spending on housing construction will obviously be greater for 8b. Both options should consider apprentice schemes and targeted employment of “people on unemployment benefits” may be appropriate, particularly for larger schemes. The effects of 8b have the potential to be larger due to this being a larger programme of house building.</p> <p>The development of new homes will have no direct effect on the provision of public transport links. The increase in new homes will likely increase demand on public transport facilities indirectly by increasing the population of certain areas. The extent of the effect will depend on the provision of public transport facilities and the availability of public transport options for a given area. Gathering data on capacity of existing public transport facilities will be crucial in understanding the effects increased populations will have.</p>	
<p>Policy SP13 to SP17 Strategic Housing Sites:</p> <p>Manston Green</p> <p>Birchington</p> <p>Westgate on Sea</p> <p>Westwood</p> <p>Land fronting Nash and Haine Roads</p>	<p>9g Adjoining the urban area</p> <p>9h Adjoining the villages</p> <p>9i Freestanding countryside sites</p> <p>9j In the Green Wedges</p> <p>9k Housing in the form of a new settlement</p>	<p>The key differences between the options are associated with their potential effects on the spatial distribution of greenfield development and implications that this could have on accessibility to transport infrastructure, links and key services and facilities. As a consequence the options that would result in development adjacent or adjoining existing urban areas or settlements (9g &amp; 9h) are more likely to have a beneficial effect.</p> <p>Assuming key facilities and transport links are more likely to be concentrated within and between built up areas, locating new development adjacent to existing urban areas will mean they are more likely to be better served. 9g and to a lesser extent 9h will ensure new development is served by existing transport links.</p> <p>The larger villages already served with community facilities are considered to have some housing potential, for which locations adjoining their built confines may be appropriate, subject to scale and compatibility with their size and character.</p> <p>75% of responses on this issue supported the adjoining urban area location, and 39% adjoining the villages.</p>	<p>9i - would be less sustainable (especially in terms of access to facilities, infrastructure connections, community integration and likely impact on high grade agricultural land) than those within/adjoining existing built up areas.</p> <p>9j -As a result of Thanet's limited geographical area and almost continuous urban coastal belt, the function of the Green Wedges remains highly important and is to be subject to continued protection. Thus any release of land in Green Wedges would be considered only exceptionally where shortcomings in the sustainability merits of alternative housing sites making up the total requirement outweigh the importance of a site to the function of the Green Wedge. 9k - would be unsustainable for the same reasons as freestanding countryside sites. In addition a new settlement would be incompatible with the district's limited geographical area, which embraces extensive urban areas and closely grouped villages. A single settlement would also risk over reliance on delivery, likely to be impacted by the need for very substantial investments in new infrastructure.</p>
<p>Policy SP19 - Type and Size of Dwellings</p>	<p>10c Set 30% as a future target element of affordable homes in new housing developments</p> <p>10d Do not set specific target through policy</p> <p>10e Affordable housing to apply to all residential development (no threshold)</p> <p>10f Maintain 15 dwelling threshold</p> <p>10g Allow for provision of affordable housing off site or through a financial contribution</p>	<p>All of the policy options have their merits and limitations as the policy itself is somewhat all encompassing. It adheres to the SHMA recommendations to ensure that the make-up of the market and affordable housing types and sizes is accounted for. Similarly, developments resulting in a net loss will not be prohibited unless in exceptional circumstances. As such housing sustainability is most appropriately met through the adoption of policy SP18 although other options do seek to increase affordable housing provisions.</p> <p>The policy encourages housing developments to incorporate a higher proportion of houses (than flats) than recommended in the SHMA and indicates justification will be required for schemes containing a higher proportion of flats than recommended. Dwelling completions in the district have in the last few years included a proportion of flats substantially</p>	<p>Policy option 10j is the most unsuitable as a no policy option provides no guidance for housing and could yield the most significant deterioration in sustainability across Thanet.</p> <p>10d - By not setting a specific target for housing, under option 10d, uncontrolled developments will occur where sustainability is not considered in relation to meeting the local housing demands and ensuring appropriate provisions. Absence of a target would significantly reduce affordable housing that may be delivered. A higher target would potentially threaten viability of residential</p>



Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
	<p>10h Affordable homes to be 70% social rent and 30% intermediate</p> <p>10i Rural housing need</p> <p>10j No specific policy</p>	<p>higher than recommended in the SHMA. This aspect of the policy seeks to redress the balance.</p> <p>Alternative option would be to not incorporate this aspect. However, this would likely significantly extend the time period within which the overall stock may come to reflect the balance recommended in the SHMA.</p>	<p>development, and a lower target would reduce potential yield of much needed affordable homes.</p> <p>10e - Option 10e showed largely unknown effects. Independent assessment shows that negotiating an element/contribution for affordable housing on sites of any size would not undermine viability, thus potentially increasing yield to help address pressing need</p> <p>10f -Only negotiating for affordable homes on schemes of 15 or more units would reduce potential yield of much needed affordable homes.</p> <p>-Affordable housing to reflect alternative proportion of social rent and intermediate. The 70%/30% proportion is based on the conclusions of the SHMA, and unless any bona fide update suggests otherwise there is no robust information justifying an alternative proportion.</p> <p>10g - The option to allow for provision of affordable housing off site or through a contribution showed some minor negative impacts. These are associated with the possibility that affordable housing will be concentrated away from other developments potentially resulting in crime, deprivation and polarised communities. In some instances it may only be feasible/viable to deliver affordable homes off site or by way of a financial contribution. Such instances may better serve to deliver housing strategy objectives</p> <p>10h - showed a number of minor positive effects principally relating to supporting vulnerable people, reducing deprivation and creating vibrant balanced communities (and no negative effects). This is the proportion recommended in the SHMA and is the same proportion as 10c - Independent viability assessment shows this is an appropriate target; balancing viability with the pressing need for more affordable homes.</p> <p>10i - Policy option 10i would release land yet it could be to the detriment of environmental sustainability and rural locations may be isolated from provisions and facilities. Recent rural parish surveys have shown local need exists for affordable housing in most of Thanet's rural villages. Such a policy would facilitate delivery in cases where it may not be feasible to do so within villages' built up areas.</p> <p>10j - The NPPF expects a responsive approach to local rural area circumstances and refers to such a policy mechanism. Absence of such a policy may preclude</p>

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
			provision of affordable homes to meet local need, potentially threatening the sustainability of village communities.
Policy SP20 - Affordable Housing	<p>10c Set 30% as a future target element of affordable homes in new housing developments</p> <p>10d Do not set specific target through policy</p> <p>10e Affordable housing to apply to all residential development (no threshold)</p> <p>10f Maintain 15 dwelling threshold</p> <p>10g Allow for provision of affordable housing off site or through a financial contribution</p> <p>10h Affordable homes to be 70% social rent and 30% intermediate</p>	<p>10c - Independent viability assessment shows this is an appropriate target; balancing viability with the pressing need for more affordable homes.</p> <p>10e - Option 10e showed largely unknown effects. Independent assessment shows that negotiating an element/contribution for affordable housing on sites of any size would not undermine viability, thus potentially increasing yield to help address pressing need</p> <p>10g - In some instances it may only be feasible/viable to deliver affordable homes off site or by way of a financial contribution. Such instances may better serve to deliver housing strategy objectives</p> <p>10h - showed a number of minor positive effects principally relating to supporting vulnerable people, reducing deprivation and creating vibrant balanced communities (and no negative effects). This is the proportion recommended in the SHMA and is the same proportion as 10c - Independent viability assessment shows this is an appropriate target; balancing viability with the pressing need for more affordable homes.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>10d - By not setting a specific target for housing, under option 10d, uncontrolled developments will occur where sustainability is not considered in relation to meeting the local housing demands and ensuring appropriate provisions. Absence of a target would significantly reduce affordable housing that may be delivered. A higher target would potentially threaten viability of residential development, and a lower target would reduce potential yield of much needed affordable homes.</p> <p>10f -Only negotiating for affordable homes on schemes of 15 or more units would reduce potential yield of much needed affordable homes.</p> <p>-Affordable housing to reflect alternative proportion of social rent and intermediate. The 70%/30% proportion is based on the conclusions of the SHMA, and unless any bona fide update suggests otherwise there is no robust information justifying an alternative proportion.</p>
Policy SP21 – Development in the Countryside Policy SP22 – Safeguarding the Identity of Thanet’s Settlements	<p>11a Maintain protection of the open character of the areas between Thanet’s main towns currently identified as Green Wedges</p> <p>11b Maintain protection of the rural and open character of the areas between Thanet’s villages</p> <p>11c Afford no policy protection to the countryside and green wedges</p> <p>11d Encourage alternative uses in the Green Wedges which many include leisure, provision of open space, creation of new wildlife habitats</p>	<p>11a –The green wedges have historically been valued and protected and relevant policies have been supported at appeals. The Natural Environment Topic Paper explains their importance in providing space, openness and separation and provides historic detail and examples of successful appeals. Maintaining and protecting the open areas between the Thanet towns is still considered essential as they are vulnerable to development pressures and to prevent the coalescence of the main Thanet towns. This option was strongly supported in the public consultation</p> <p>11b – Maintaining protection of the rural and open areas between the villages is still considered essential to protect the countryside from sporadic forms of development. This option was strongly supported in the public consultation</p> <p>11d – Encouraging alternative uses such as leisure, open space and the creation of new wildlife habitats is considered appropriate as some green wedge areas are currently inaccessible and have potential for enhancements</p>	<p>1c – Without a policy there would be no additional protection for the green wedges and the countryside which would result in inappropriate developments and urban sprawl, and detract from the contrast between the towns and villages and historic landscapes that are unique to the area.</p> <p>No policy protection could also result in development away from built up areas with better transport links, thus encouraging private car use. It could also be detrimental to the tourism sector. Removing protection could have an indirect effect on listed buildings by encouraging development in new area out of towns. Removing protection could result in damage to open spaces and wildlife habitats.</p>
Policy SP24 – Green Infrastructure	<p>16f provision of open spaces and gaps in development</p> <p>16g provision of landscaping and planting, green infrastructure</p> <p>16h provision of wildlife habitats and corridors</p>	Options 16f, 16g and 16h all have the potential to positively impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.	There are no options which have not been taken forward for this policy.
Policy SP25 – Protection of the International and European Designated Sites	-	See SP24 options as covered under this appraisal.	-
Policy SP28 – Biodiversity Opportunity Areas	-	See SP24 options as covered under this appraisal.	-
Policy SP29 – Protection of Open Space	-	See SP24 options as covered under this appraisal.	-

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy SP31 – Provision of Accessible Natural and Semi Natural Green Space, Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds	-	See SP24 options as covered under this appraisal.	-
Policy SP33 – Quality Development	<p>16a consideration of impact of development on residential amenity value</p> <p>16b consideration of impact of new development on the character and appearance of surrounding area</p> <p>16c consideration of impact of new development on the compatibility with and impact on neighbouring buildings</p>	<p>All four options have the potential to have a number of positive effects. These include indirect effects on a sense of place and the desire people have to live at certain location or in a given settlement, supporting the visitor economy by working with and enhancing the built environment and by requiring development to take into account and work with their setting including heritage areas and features. However, the most significant effect of all four options is the requirement for development to take into account their surroundings, residential amenity and neighbouring buildings and the positive effect this can have landscape and townscape. Policy SP28 is the most integrated in approach by specifying that all developments must be high quality and inclusive in design thus reduce a prominent impact of the local visual display and in fact enhance its appearance. Similarly, the policy stipulates that any large developments or ones of national significance have to undergo a Design review to ensure development quality does not impede the local area.</p> <p>16a, 16b and 16c – High quality design and a good standard of amenity can help support the economic strategy and contribute towards a higher standard of health and wellbeing. This is particularly important in Thanet where some areas are deprived and the design and quality of developments have not been to a very high standard.</p> <p>These options comply with the NPPF, and were supported in the consultation.</p>	-
Policy SP34 - Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet's Historic Environment	<p>16n Continued existing policy protection for Areas of High Townscape Value (D7 in Thanet Local Plan 2006)</p> <p>16o Removal of policy protection</p> <p>16p Identify areas that are of high townscape value and protect and enhance through policy</p>	<p>Options 16n and 16p are both predicted as being likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly the role that areas of high value townscape has on the sense of place, people's satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features within those areas. The same impacts are likely with Policy SP29 however there is the added ability to encourage the reuse of listed buildings to aid urban renaissance and also to enhance the protection of the historical and archaeologically important sites across Thanet.</p> <p>12a – The NPPF states that valued landscapes should be protected and enhanced. Thanet has distinct and historic landscapes – the Natural Environment Topic Paper details previous studies that have identified these landscapes. It is important therefore that the defined landscape areas should continue to be protected by planning policy.</p>	<p>Without policy protection of any sort (Option 16o) there is the potential for adverse effects on the sense of identity of towns with areas of high townscape value, it could potentially harm the visitor economy and result in adverse visual, townscape and heritage effects</p> <p>12b – A policy of landscape protection gives weight to the importance and significance of Thanet's landscapes and enables their continued protection in determining planning applications.</p>
Policy SP35 – Climate Change	<p>14a Requirement for new development to include water efficiency measures</p> <p>14b Requirement for conversions of buildings to include retrofitting to adapt to climate change</p> <p>14c Restriction of development along the coast where it may be affected by coastal change (CC03)</p> <p>14d Requirement for any development proposed in Flood Risk areas to comply with the requirements in the NPPF (CC01)</p> <p>14e Surface water management. (CC02) including SUDs</p>	Overall the policy options are comparable in impacts and do not affect many of the SA objectives. All of the options could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change of flood risk. However, as such options 14b-14e will aid flood mitigation efforts with option 14b potentially creating jobs by retrofitting programmes but possibly at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. All options will seek to manage flood risk in varying ways but commonly yield similar impacts.	-
Policy SP36 – Healthy and Inclusive Communities	16i Measures to prevent crime and disorder	Adoption of policy SP36a would yield significant positive effects upon a variety of objectives, namely with regards to the improvements in	-

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
	<p>16j Integration of public art</p> <p>SP36a Healthy and inclusive communities.</p> <p>SP36b No policy.</p>	<p>available health care for the community. Whilst a no policy adoption is not likely to cause significant negatives the added policy and effort to enhance services would create a more robust sustainability approach. Social benefits could be seen through increased recreational provisions in an environmental conscientious manner. Through creating a healthier lifestyle approach within designs and facilities the region would significantly benefit in comparison to if a no policy adoption was perused. Option SP36a also encourages environmentally sustainable mixed use areas of character and charm, alongside appropriate building practices and as such a multifaceted approach to creating an appropriate healthy and inclusive community can be achieved. Options 16i, 16j both have the potential to positively impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has been designed to prevent crime and to include public art.</p>	
Policy SP39 – Community Infrastructure	<p>18a Policy support for protecting existing community facilities</p> <p>18b No specific policy for protecting existing community facilities</p> <p>18c Policy support for new community facilities to be developed</p> <p>18d No specific policy for new community facilities to be developed</p> <p>18n Policy SP39 for enhancement of community infrastructure as documented.</p>	<p>Of the options assessed and described here the significance of the effects from Options 18a, 18c and 18n are the same because they all contribute towards supporting existing facilities and promoting the development of new facilities to address current and future shortages. The effect of Option 18b is uncertain because it might or might not affect the availability of facilities because this will be governed by other factors such as population growth, housing numbers and the needs of the population over the life of the plan. The effects of Option 18d are adverse because they would over the long term not allow the capacity of facilities to be increased. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with the Options can potentially be mitigated by development management policies</p> <p>18a – The NPPF states that planning policies should guard against the unnecessary loss of community facilities and other local services. The consultation raised concern that unused, inadequate or poor quality facilities should not be retained. However, a criteria based policy to safeguard facilities was considered appropriate as it may not be possible to provide facilities on an alternative site if one is lost.</p> <p>18c – The NPPF states that planning policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services. It is considered necessary to include a policy in order to meet the requirements of the NPPF and to enhance the sustainability of the communities and residential environments.</p>	<p>18b – There are development pressures to redevelop community facilities for more valuable uses. Without a policy, community facilities, and the space to accommodate them, could be permanently lost to communities.</p> <p>18d – Without a policy, necessary community facilities may not be delivered.</p>
Policy SP40 - Expansion of Primary and Secondary Schools	<p>18e Policy support to create new school at Margate,</p> <p>18f No specific policy to aid new Primary School at Margate.</p> <p>18g Expansion of current Primary and Secondary schools</p>	<p>Both options 18e or 18g would attribute significant success with regards to the education SA objectives. It is also likely that both options will be required over the life of the plan if there is to be sufficient school place provision to meet the anticipated growth in the residential population. The scope of potential improvement within the community could be greater with 18g due to the utilisation of existing infrastructure at the schools. However, the creation of a new school would ensure that oversaturation of existing facilities does not occur. Whilst expansions can accommodate new pupils, a new purpose built facility can be tailored to the needs of the local area. There are potential society benefits under both options such as increased employment form both options alongside the opportunity to potentially offer night school as a side product of expanded facilities for the wider community.</p>	<p>A no policy adoption could be generationally inhibiting as a lack of investment into the education system could cause stagnation and overcrowding of resources.</p>
<p>Policy SP41 - Safe and Sustainable Travel</p> <p>Policy SP42 - Accessible location</p>	<p>SP41a Safe and sustainable travel.</p> <p>SP41b No policy.</p>	<p>Policy adoption would actively seek to grow and enhance safe sustainable methods of transport which could yield associated health benefits alongside environmental air quality improvements. However, a no policy adoption would largely yield neutral effects due to no change in the status quo. Policy support for the growth of sustainable transport meets the</p>	<p>Alternative of no policy would undermine expression of commitment to promoting sustainable travel.</p>

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
	SP39 – Policy adoption for new developments to be in accessible locations	demands of the public and the SA objectives more robustly. Similarly, the benefits are likely to be comparable should developments be located in accessible locations under SP39. Ensuring developments in accessible locations means public transport and use of private vehicles will decline whilst also benefitting the local residents by ensuring that they are appropriately placed in relation to facilities and services.	
Policy SP43 - Transport Infrastructure	14j Requirement for new developments to incorporate measures to reduce use of private car (SP36) [Eight options were similar in topic yet only 14j related to Policy SP36]	None of the options are likely to have an adverse sustainability effect. Furthermore, they are likely to have significant beneficial effects on transport, greenhouse gas emissions, waste minimisation, and efficient use of resources and will also contribute towards reducing local atmospheric pollutants.	Absence of such a policy may undermine the ability to assess, and require development to secure, the type and level of supporting transport infrastructure required. Alternative of no policy could place a significant and unsustainable burden on existing infrastructure and undermine sustainable development.
Policy SP44 - Connectivity	-	Related to transport modelling.  Prospective improvements will improve the attractiveness of the district as a place in which to invest and from which to commute, in turn supporting a more mixed community structure, a wider employment base, more local spending and potential job creation.	Alternative option of no policy could imply lack of support for these investments.
Policy SP45 - New Rail Station	Option 3e – New station  Option 3f – no support for a new station  Option 3g – Support improvements to Ramsgate Station	Provision of a new station to support economic growth and encourage sustainable travel, is a project which is being led by the County Council and is expected to generate social and economic benefits for, and beyond, the district. The policy expresses support for the project and safeguards the proposed site from alternative development.  Option 3e is more likely to result in significant beneficial effects, particularly in terms of contributing towards employment, economic growth (particularly the visitor economy) and providing infrastructure to support modal shift.  It should be noted that although Option 3g's effects are not as potentially beneficial as Option 3e it too will have beneficial effects for the district and Ramsgate in particular.  Due to the fact that Option 3f reflects the current situation the overall effects are neutral.	Not planning for a parkway could stifle economic growth. The NPPF requires that Local Plans make provision for infrastructure to build a strong, responsive, competitive economy. Alternative option of no policy could signify lack of support for the project and undermine feasibility of its delivery.
Policy SP46 - Strategic Road Network	-	Related to transport modelling.  This policy reflects the need for the Highways Agency to assess the impacts of local development on the Strategic Road Network in order to assess what investment may be needed to maintain appropriate capacity.	Alternative option of not expressing and following such commitment could lead to uncertainty about deliverability of development in terms of transport infrastructure capacity.
Policy SP47 – Strategic Routes	-	The policy is a requirement of other development policies.	No policy would require public contributions to all highway improvements.
Policy E01 - Retention of existing employment sites	Option 2i – continue policy protection  Option 2j – cease policy protection for sites identified  Policy E01 – policy adoption as described in document.	Neither of the options were assessed as being likely to result in a significant adverse effect. However, Options 2i but more specifically option E01 are predicted as having the potential to result in a significant positive effect, particularly in relation to job creation and supporting economic growth and this is the main differentiator between the options. Minor negative effects were predicted for both options 2i and 2j, however these and the uncertain effects can be mitigated by development management policies and the site specific assessment of effects that will be required for the allocations. One area where Option 2j performed better was in terms of its potential to have indirect benefits for housing by potentially allowing a greater area of land for housing and other types of development. As option E01 is a an amalgamation of the positives within	-



Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
		both 2i and 2j it has the greatest potential for positive sustainability with minimal negativity due to the employment centred focus with the added ability to keep the site mixed use to yield other benefits as seen in Option 2j	
Policy E02 - Home Working	Option 4c – policy support for home working  Option 4d – no requirement for home working	Option 4c clearly has the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working) and by indirectly helping to make residential areas and local centres more vibrant by increasing day time weekday activity. It should however be noted that the potential sustainability benefits of this option are only likely to be realised as part of wider sustainability interventions. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by the requirements of the NPPF and at the local level through development management policies.	The NPPF requires Local Plans to facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit so therefore not supporting home working would be contrary to the NPPF.
Policy E03 - Digital Infrastructure	-	See Policy QD07	-
Policy E04 - Primary and Secondary Frontages	E04a Primary and secondary frontages  E04b No policy support	Policy adoption has the potential to have a significant sustainability effect on towns. Whilst it restricts the housing market by only allowing residential properties upon non ground floors, economic functioning will be enhanced. Through safeguarding primary and secondary frontages into set business activities whether tourism, retail or business the frontages will not undermine one another through a conflict of use and subsequently create areas that do not undermine one another in use. Indirectly by adopting the policy and creating centralised hubs of activity, business opportunities could potentially grow and increase employment opportunities.	As a no policy adoption would not alter the status quo of the local economy, policy adoption undoubtedly meets the requirements of the SA objectives.
Policy E05 - Sequential and Impact Test Policy E06 - District and Local Centres	5l –Allow retail development to support community needs  5m – Set local thresholds for town centre development outside of town centres  5n – Use NPPF thresholds for town centre development outside of town centres	All of the options have positive and negative effects. However, the effects of Options 5l and 5m are generally more certain and likely to result in a beneficial effect than Option 5n. This is because the assessment deemed that Options 5l and 5m were more likely to support out of town centre development that contributes sustainable economic growth, the local sense of place, and sustainable transport. This was on the basis that locating small convenience type shops in or close to residential areas, by setting thresholds lower than NPPF, would avoid larger retail units being developed that could detract and potentially weaken the market for the larger retailers at Westwood and the Town Centres. Allowing small scale retail development in District and Local Centres also reduces the need to use a car as it provides everyday convenience facilities on the doorstep. It supports community needs in close proximity to resident populations giving a local sense of place. Setting a local threshold ensures that policy is responsive to local circumstances. The NPPF suggests that thresholds are set locally (although it does provide a default threshold where this is not the case). Due to the function and role of the town centres in Thanet there is a need for lower local thresholds to ensure vitality and viability of town centres. All of the adverse or uncertain effects can be avoided, or mitigated to a certain extent, by development management type policies, the implementation of the NPPF and compliance with environmental legislation.	Not providing these facilities in District and Local centres would mean that people have to travel further to meet their everyday small scale shopping needs and this is not sustainable. 5n No locally set threshold. This option is not locally responsive and could be harmful to the main town centres. Not setting a threshold would be contrary to government advice as the NPPF encourages local planning authorities to set local thresholds.
Policy E07 - Serviced Tourist Accommodation Policy E08 - Self Catering Tourist Accommodation Policy E09 - Protection of Existing Tourist Accommodation	7f Policy support for new tourist facilities  7g No policy support for new tourist facilities  Policy E09 – Protection of existing tourist accommodation.  7i Policy protecting existing tourism facilities except where it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer viable	Of the first set of options (7f and 7g) 7f is likely to have a significant effect on job creation and economic growth in the tourist and visitor economy. Supporting new tourism facilities encourages economic growth and employment generation and is therefore in accordance with the NPPF  Option 7i is also has the potential to have a positive effect on economic growth, the sense of place or identity within existing settlements, and would also contribute towards retaining important historic and architectural features that are linked to the current and historic tourist and visitor economy of the District.	-

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
	<p>7j Protect identified sites which are of particular importance to Thanet's visitor economy</p> <p>7k No policy protection of existing tourism facilities</p>	<p>However, protection of existing tourist accommodation (Policy E09) could prevent alternative uses where existing facilities are vacant and not used. As such there would potentially be adverse effects on townscape and a negative visual impact on visitor's and their perception of the District as a destination. Similarly, protection of tourist accommodation could detract from the community sense of place due to the presence of accommodation that potentially may not contain residents that actively contribute to community consistently through the year. However, safeguarding tourist accommodation will have economic benefits in that it will ensure there is sufficient accommodation for tourists to visit the area and contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>Policy to protect sites that are of importance to the visitor economy (Option 7j) is likely to have a positive effect, on job creation, economic growth and potentially the use of previously developed land. However, without this policy there would be a greater degree of uncertainty as to whether or not its effects would be positive or negative (Option 7k).</p> <p>All options are likely to have uncertain effects. This is particularly because the options do not identify in any detail where development is likely to occur. This uncertainty can be addressed during the assessment of specific site allocations. All of the other remaining negative and uncertain effects associated with all Options can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.</p>	
<p>Policy E10 - Major Holiday Beaches</p> <p>Policy E11 - Intermediate Beaches</p> <p>Policy E12 - Undeveloped Beaches</p>	-	<p>Continue existing policy protection of beaches – three zones of beaches – major holiday beaches, intermediate and undeveloped. Continue to zone beaches according to their character and level of facilities available. This approach protects undeveloped beaches which are important habitats and directs development to the major holiday beaches in order to support the visitor economy. This assists with economic development and employment generation as well as protecting the environment and is therefore in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p>Zoning beaches has the potential to result in significant positive effects for the District as a result of ensuring that development only occurs near beaches that is appropriate to the type of beach. As a result the potential amenity, visual, landscape and ecological conflicts that might occur are avoided. Furthermore, it has the potential to indirectly support the character and sense of place associated with the different types of coastal area and beach environment.</p> <p>Without policy protection there would be significant adverse effects, some of which could not be mitigated or avoided without a safeguarding policy.</p>	<p>Not applying policies to the beaches depending on their character would potentially mean that development is directed to areas where nature conservation is more important. Providing certainty for development helps support economic development and therefore beach policies are considered important.</p>
<p>Policy E13 - Language Schools</p>	<p>7l – Continue policy support for language schools subject to criteria</p> <p>7m – Remove policy support for language schools</p>	<p>Supporting language schools is more likely to result in positive effects than not supporting them, particularly in terms of job creation and supporting economic growth. Any potentially negative effects of supporting new language schools can be mitigated by development management policies. Removing the policy could potentially over the long term have a negative effect on the economy, if opportunities to increase the provision in this sector are lost.</p>	<p>Not supporting language schools would avoid a lot of the potentially adverse effects associated with Option 7l. However, over the long term in particular it could have a negative effect on the economy, if opportunities to increase the provision in this sector are lost and would be contrary to the NPPF.</p>
<p>Policy E14 - Quex Park</p>	<p>E14a Quex Park</p> <p>E14b No policy support</p>	<p>Policy adoption would ensure that a local heritage and cultural asset would be preserved with the opportunity to increase local employment and helping develop a tourist industry within Thanet. The safeguarding off Quex Park in such a way would yield significant economic benefits which may not be attained under a no policy scenario as it would not be known if the facility would be retained and developed or not; under this option.</p>	

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy E15 - New build development for economic development purposes in the rural area	6i –Policy support for agricultural development including retail  6 e – Policy support of new village shops and services	Option 6e would have beneficial effects on the local economy, and the sense of place and sustainable transport (by locating development in settlements and thereby reducing reliance on private car use), as this option supports rural communities by providing facilities on the doorstep and reduces travel so is sustainable.  Policy 6i supports agricultural development, including retail units, which is likely to have a positive effect and the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because there are no specifics in relation to where development would occur, the effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy and resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent,	Not supporting these options would be harmful to the rural economy and would be contrary to the NPPF.
Policy E16 - Conversion of rural buildings for economic development purposes	6c – New build economic development in settlements  6d – New build economic development subject to design and sustainability criteria  Policy E16 – Conservation of rural buildings for economic development purposes.	All options have positive and negative effects and neither one appears to perform better than the other in sustainability terms. Option 6c has beneficial effects on the local economy, the sense of place, sustainable transport (by locating development in settlements and thereby reducing reliance on private car use). However, the option may result in adverse effects without specific criteria or controls that limit the magnitude and extent of potentially adverse effects.  The effects of Option 6d are potentially uncertain because it could potentially result in development at isolated locations as well as in rural settlements. This uncertainty makes it difficult to robustly assess its effects on some of the SA objectives. However, by including sustainability and design criteria some or all of the negative and uncertain effects could be mitigated if relevant measures are included.  Option E16 has many positive effects and under the utilisation of existing structures in rural environments it will ensure local economy, the sense of place, sustainable transport all benefit. However, the policy is limited by the locations of existing structures which may not be appropriately placed for economic development if too isolated. However, utilization of existing structures would have significant environmental benefits by minimising the need for construction.  Preferred option (Policy E16) - to have a policy that supports conversion or rural buildings for economic development purposes as this is in accordance with the NPPF. The other option was no policy.	Not supporting new build economic development in rural areas would be contrary to the NPPF. Not having a policy could lead to inappropriate development in terms of landscaping, design and access. Allowing new build development anywhere could result in isolated development which is unsustainable.
Policy E17 - Farm Diversification	6a – Support farm diversification where it complements farm function  6b – No policy support	Both options have positive and negative effects. However, Option 6a is more likely to result in neutral and beneficial effects than Option 6b because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to gain the benefits from agricultural diversification whilst avoiding many of the potential downsides (e.g. traffic impact, visual and landscape effects and adverse effects on nature conservation).All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with Option 6a can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.  Having a policy on farm diversification enables policy to set criteria stating what type of development is acceptable.	Not supporting farm diversification could stifle the growth and viability of the rural economy which would be contrary to the NPPF which states that Local Plans should support the rural economy and address barriers to the food production industry.
Policy E18 – Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	6g – Protect best and most versatile agricultural land  6h – No policy support	Option 6g has the potential to contribute towards the economy, avoiding increases in flood risk and significant benefits for the protection of greenfield land from development. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both options can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements.  Protecting best and most versatile agricultural land also complies with the NPPF supports the food production industry.	Not supporting best and most versatile agricultural land would not support the food production industry and would be contrary to the NPPF.

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy E19 - Agricultural Related Development	6i –Policy support for agricultural development including retail  6j – Policy support for agricultural related dwellings  6k – No specific policy of agricultural development	Options 6i and 6j have the potential to contribute towards the economy, rural housing supply, job creation and reducing the need for people to travel to access jobs, services and local facilities. However, because neither option is specific about where development would occur effects on the built environment, landscape, heritage, ecology and the water environment are uncertain. Potentially adverse effects have also been predicted in terms of energy and resource consumption as well as waste generation because new development will result, to a lesser or greater extent, in these effects. All of the negative and uncertain effects associated with both Options can potentially be mitigated either by development management policies or the NPPF requirements	Not supporting these options would be harmful to the rural economy and would be contrary to the NPPF.
Policy H01– Housing Development Policy H02 – Land at Manston Road/Shottendane Road, Margate Policy H03 – Land on west side of Old Haine Road, Ramsgate Policy H04- Land fronting Nash Road and Manston Road Policy H05– Land fronting Park Lane, Birchington. Policy H06- Land south of Brooke Avenue Garlinge Policy H07 - land at Haine Road and Spratling Street, Ramsgate Policy H08 - Land south of Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate Policy H09 – Land at Melbourne Avenue	H01a Policy as described in the document  H01b No Policy	A no policy adoption would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo. However, under policy adoption there is specific requirements that developments must undertake in order to be granted permission. One concerns the management of natural conservation sites and infrastructure provisions.	-
Policy H10 - Cliftonville West and Margate central	-	Policy considered appropriate response in seeking to reverse local social and economic deprivation and compatible with other Council initiatives to address this.	Alternative option no policy.
Policy H011 - Housing at Rural Settlements Policy H)12 - Land at Tothill Street, Minster Policy H013 - Land at Manor Road, St Nicholas at Wade Policy H014 Land at Walter's Hall Farm, Monkton Policy H015 Land south side of A253, Cliffsend Policy H016 Land north of Cottington Rd, Cliffsend Policy H017 Land south side of Cottington Rd, Cliffsend	H04a Housing at rural settlements  H04b No policy	Under policy adoption Housing in Rural Settlements would have specific guidance to ensure a positive sustainability outcome was achieved. Initially the developments must also comply with guidance of Policy H01 which provides positivity to all SA Objectives and as such the effects would also be felt under adoption of H04a. Additionally, policy adoption would ensure historic character and scale was preserved; the requirement of Bird surveys also shows environmental conscientiousness. Evidently combining the requirements of Policy H01, with policy adoption of H04a positive sustainability practices in relation to rural housing will occur.	A no policy adoption would largely yield neutral impacts as there would not be a change in the status quo.
Policy H018 - Rural Housing Need	-	Policy is covered by option 10i; as described and within Policy SP19 earlier in the table.	-
Policy H019 - New agricultural dwellings	-	As covered by Policy E19.  The policy is considered to reflect the NPPF approach to restricting isolated homes in the countryside unless special circumstances exist. The policy aims to ensure that any such development genuinely meets such circumstances. Alternative option would be no policy.	-
Policy H020 - Care and Supported Housing	H07a Policy as described in the document  H07b No policy	Adoption of the policy would undoubtedly increase the provisions and facilities available across the region. As such levels of deprivation and	An option would be no policy. However, this could imply lack of support for such proposals. A no policy support adoption could lead to

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
		<p>access to healthcare would improve whilst it also indirectly provides the opportunity for employment.</p> <p>The policy is considered important to facilitate provision of such housing in line with evidence of need.</p>	unrestricted development within Thanet which could lead to excess demand upon current facilities and services. This could lead to the decline in the quality of life and increase deprivation across the area.
Policy H021 - Non self-contained residential accommodation	<p>10k Retain criteria based policy for Homes in Multiple Occupation</p> <p>10l Restrict Homes in Multiple Occupation in certain areas</p> <p>10m Identifying a particular concentration of HMOs which would be unacceptable in an area and restrict through policy</p> <p>Policy H021 – as disclosed in policy document.</p>	<p>The scale and type of impact across the policy options does not vary given the similarities as explained. As such adoption of any policy option will induce sustainability across Thanet.</p> <p>Policy H21 would yield a controlled impact across the region without fully restricting HMO locations. It would take into account the specific local housing make up to ensure there is not an over saturation of such houses in one region and thus allow their spread across Thanet. It is more specific in detail and guidance in comparison to the other options as it allow a controlled utilisation of the whole Thanet area as opposed to specific locations.</p>	<p>No policy or restrictions - Existing policy has provided a useful mechanism to judge proposals on the basis of individual and in combination impacts</p> <p>No restriction - In some locations a presumptive restriction is justified in order to support area regeneration programmes (as in the case of the area covered by Cliftonville development plan document).</p> <p>No restriction on numbers/concentration - Concerns resulting from incremental increases in HMO's associated with student accommodation illustrate that it would be beneficial to augment the criteria based policy to indicate a number of HMO's in any area beyond which harm would be expected to arise.</p>
Policy H022 - Accommodation for Gypsy and Travelling Communities	<p>10n - Criteria used to consider potential sites to include impact on surrounding uses and access to facilities (e.g. schools, jobs, healthcare)</p> <p>10o – No policy adoption</p>	<p>Adoption of policy 10n will ensure any new gypsy and traveller communities are appropriately placed to have access to existing services and facilities without placing undue stresses upon them. However, support for creating appropriate sites may be to the detriment of environmental assets yet this is questionable due to existing legislation protecting such assets. Option 10n provides greater sustainability than option 10o as the latter could allow unrestricted developments that may be to the detriments of local services and facilities.</p> <p>The policy although not representing a strategic approach to site selection allows the Council to respond to demand reducing the risk of over or under allocation of sites.</p> <p>Allocating sites on set criteria would allow selection according to nearby facilities and public transport links. It is assumed that selection criteria would examine issues such as biodiversity, tourism and access and that sites potentially harmful to these be rejected.</p> <p>Specific assessment shows no need to provide pitch accommodation to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers in Thanet District. However, it is important that should any application to provide such provision come forward, a policy exists to assess the suitability of the site.</p> <p>It is considered appropriate that the criteria outlined under this item should be included to safeguard the interests of the gypsy, traveller and settled community</p>	<p>No policy or policy based on alternative criteria -</p> <p>In the event applications are received, absence of policy guidance may result in accommodation being provided on an inappropriate site, where the gypsy and traveller community are unable to sustainably access community facilities and potentially undermining peaceful co-existence with the settled community.</p>
Policy H023 - Residential use of empty property	<p>H11a Residential use of empty properties</p> <p>H11b No policy</p>	<p>The NPPF requires us to identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local strategies. Thanet has a large stock of empty and under-used property much of which is being, and could be usefully be, brought into residential use.</p> <p>Under policy adoption there is specific requirement that developments must not conflict with another policy, resultantly all SA objectives are positively met as alternative policies provide positive impacts to the objectives at some point. The policy itself states that developments must be compatible with nearby uses, in turn local infrastructure and services could be developed and enhanced in order to cope with the new residential demand. Subsequently policy adoption acts as an all-encompassing single policy that will be overarching in specificity to</p>	Alternative option of no policy could discourage proposals or fail to signal that such proposals are generally to be encouraged.



Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
		housing but will incorporate all other policy benefits for enhanced sustainability.	
Policy H024 - Retention of existing housing stock	H12a Policy as described in the document  H12b No policy	Through policy adoption there would be the safeguarding of existing housing stocks. This would mean that a variety of housing types would be available to the market whilst also preserving other land that has not been developed for residential purposes by ensuring utilisation of existing assets. Similarly, the social benefits would be the prevention of social upheaval of residents in favour of developments whilst also retaining existing services and infrastructure that will most likely currently service the area to an appropriate level without causing disruption. However, the policy would not actively grow employment and economic upturn yet the clauses provide the flexibility to allow tourist developments and community facilities to grow, which indirectly would create employment. A no policy adoption commonly would not alter the status quo and in some cases would allow unrestricted developments which could be to the detriment of several objectives. As such adoption of the policy protects existing housing which has significant social implications whilst providing flexibility for economic growth in an appropriate sustainable manner	-
Policy GI01 – Protection of the European Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserve	16f provision of open spaces and gaps in development (SP24)  16g provision of landscaping and planting, green infrastructure (SP24)  16h provision of wildlife habitats and corridors (SP24)	Options 16f, 16g and 16h all have the potential to positively impact on this objective by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.	There are no options which have not been taken forward for this policy.
Policy GI02 – Locally Designated Wildlife Sites	15p Locally Designated Wildlife Sites  15q No policy support	Adoption of policy 15p would undoubtedly enhance the protection of wildlife sites. With that said a no policy adoption would not damage such assets due to existing legislation. However, by adding local specificity and control through policy 15p adoption would ensure sustainability practices are upheld by new developments with the desire to enhance and connect designated wildlife sites.	-
Policy GI03 – Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	15t RIGS  15u No policy	Comparably both options would offer protection to RIGS given that existing legislation is in place to protect such features. However, the adoption of a more specific policy option in 15t would be pertinent in order to meet specific environmentally related SA objectives. Yet if nothing is done it is unlikely severe adverse effects would occur given the existing legislation around geological areas of significance.	
Policy GI04 – Amenity Green Space and Equipped Play Areas	-	As covered by option 16f provision of open spaces and gaps in development (See Policy SP24)	-
Policy GI05 – Protection of Playing Fields and Outdoor Sports Facilities	21c Protection of Playing Fields and Outdoor Sports Facilities  21d No policy	Adoption of the 21c option would be most suitable as it could help provide social benefits through preserving recreational facilities. Similarly, the policy could preserve the associated health benefits of active recreation on the protected areas by encouraging and preserving exercise spaces.	A no policy adoption would not actively support the aims of several objectives regularly yielding neutral impacts in comparison to the significant social benefits of adopting policy 21c.
Policy GI06 - Landscaping and Green Infrastructure	-	The adopted policy has the potential to have positive impacts by delivering new development that includes adequate open space, landscaping and provision of wildlife habitats.	-
Policy GI07 - Jackey Bakers	21a Jackey Bakers sports ground  21b No policy	Adoption of the 21a option would be most suitable as it could help provide social benefits through an additional facility to utilise. Subsequent health and social benefits from exercise would also follow. The potential for expansions and increased footfall at the site could create more employment/business opportunities within the immediate region. This could be through direct employment at the site or even through local business needing extra staff. A no policy adoption would not actively support the aims of several objectives. The overall benefits of the policy	A no policy adoption would not actively support the aims of several objectives.

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
		outweighs the negatives as the site is not a new build and the environmental effects should not be on a large scale.	
Policy QD01 – Sustainable Design	<p>9a. Maximise development provisions within the existing built up areas of the towns and villages in order to minimise use of greenfield land</p> <p>9b. Focus on urban areas but with criteria for example to safeguard back gardens / family homes / sites that are not previously developed land. Also covers issue 16t, H01 and QD01.</p> <p>9c. Focus provision on greenfield sites and aim to restrict housing sites in the urban area to those important for regeneration.</p> <p>16l incorporation of sustainable drainage systems (covered by CC02) and assessed elsewhere.</p>	<p>All options relate to house building. As such, both options will result in increased unavoidable short term demand for scarce resources. None of the options distinguishes itself as performing better in terms of sustainability (including resource use) and neither point towards a level of refurbishment of existing properties. Development of new housing will bring about construction (short term) and operational waste (long term). Promotion of best practice methods through local policy should help minimise waste streams. Similarly, all three options will bring about growth in housing development which will bring about long term increase greenhouse gas emissions from household activities such as heating, cooking and electricity consumption. Options will all perform better if they are developed with best practice design considered throughout. 9a and 9b are likely to result in positive effects as development is focused away from greenfield land. However, through the remaining options there will be a risk to existing urban habitats.</p> <p>For most SA objectives options 9a and 9b exhibit significant positive effects, whereas for option 9c most are negative. Locating development in the urban areas will mean they are more likely to be served by existing public transport links and by services in locations where these are concentrated, and if located near healthcare and educational facilities will affect demand and capacity. Focussing development on greenfield sites increases the likelihood of affecting natural and semi-natural assets. As options are strategic it is not possible to predict how communities will be impacted. And this will need to be considered in detailed planning.</p> <p>9b – The NPPF generally encourages effective use of previously developed land and focusing development in sustainable locations. At the same time it states the importance of access to quality open spaces for sport and biodiversity, heritage assets and the need to respect local character and add to the overall quality and character of areas, through quality design.</p> <p>The SHLAA indicates that significant housing potential exists in the existing built up/urban areas (including much on previously developed land) without compromising the environmental considerations referred to above. This approach is therefore considered compatible with national policy. This option is also compatible assisting urban regeneration. Responses to consultation showed strong consensus for focussing or maximising use of urban area.</p> <p>High quality design and a good standard of amenity can help support the economic strategy and contribute towards a higher standard of health and wellbeing. This is particularly important in Thanet where some areas are deprived and the design and quality of developments have not been to a very high standard.</p> <p>Option 16l has the potential to have a positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that includes SUDs, which can result in the creation of biodiversity and reduce flood risk.</p>	<p>9a - would inevitably compromise factors acknowledged of importance in the NPPF and would not assist urban regeneration.</p> <p>9c - would overlook urban area opportunities and thus be incompatible with government's policy objectives encouraging effective use of previously developed land, and prioritising sustainable locations.</p>
	<p>16a – Consideration of impact of development on residential amenity value</p> <p>16b – Consideration of impact of new development on the character and appearance of surrounding area</p>	<p>Policies 16a, 16b and 16c can help support the economic strategy towards a higher standard of health and wellbeing through high quality design and a good standard of amenity. This is particularly important in Thanet where some areas are deprived and the design and quality of developments have not been to a very high standard. These options comply with the NPPF, and were supported in the consultation.</p>	<p>Policy 16j received little support and is not considered necessary for the sustainable development of the district.</p>

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
	<p>16c – Consideration of impact of new development on the compatibility with and impact on neighbouring buildings</p> <p>16d – Provision of pedestrian/cyclist/vehicle movement in new development</p> <p>16e – Provision of disabled access</p> <p>16f – Provision of open spaces and gaps in development</p> <p>16g – Provision of landscaping and planting, green infrastructure</p> <p>16h – Provision of wildlife habitats and corridors</p> <p>16i – Measures to prevent crime and disorder</p> <p>16j – Integration of public art</p>	<p>Policy 16d would help provide for different transport modes both in terms of practicalities as people will still travel by car, and enabling safe and convenient cycling and walking which will contribute to reducing carbon emissions by providing an alternative means of transport as well as health benefits. Both Policy 16d and 16e are supported but considered more appropriate to locate in other sections of the plan.</p> <p>Policy 16f would provide public open space, a commodity Thanet is currently deficient in, as well helping to create pleasant living environments and support healthy communities. The NPPF states that access to high quality open spaces can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities. It states that assessments should identify deficits and needs for open space to determine what provision is required.</p> <p>Policy 16g will help create high quality areas where people will want to live as well as contribute to the GI network.</p> <p>Policy 16h would improve biodiversity and quality of life for Thanet residents.</p> <p>Policy 16i would likely have a significant effect in sense of place and peoples general satisfaction and would also likely have appositive effect on new development. The NPPF states that planning policies should create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Reducing crime and the fear of crime could benefit Thanet economically and in terms of quality of life for Thanet's residents.</p>	
Policy QD02 - Living Conditions	16k provision for clothes drying facilities and refuse disposal/dustbin storage	<p>High quality design and a good standard of amenity can help support the economic strategy and contribute towards a higher standard of health and wellbeing. This is particularly important in Thanet where some areas are deprived and the design and quality of developments have not been to a very high standard.</p> <p>Option 16k has the potential to positive impact on the objective by encouraging the natural drying of clothes and providing adequate space for refuse disposal. Ensuring sufficient space for clothes drying facilities contributes to health and wellbeing in the provision of a space away from the main living area, and, in making this provision, new developments are less likely to be unacceptably small. It is essential that adequate provision is made for waste storage, particularly in enabling recyclable and general waste to be segregated.</p>	-
Policy QD06 – Advertisements	16m Appropriate design and location of advertisements.	This option is necessary to ensure advertisements do not compromise public safety, are not a public nuisance and do not detract from the important qualities of conservation areas.	-
Policy QD07 – Telecommunications	<p>Policy QD07a – provide telecommunication infrastructure with new developments</p> <p>Policy QD07b – no requirement for telecommunication infrastructure provision</p> <p>Policy QD07c – Telecommunications development as described in policy document</p>	Option 7a or 7c have the potential to support the achievement of a number of the SA objectives by reducing the need to travel (e.g. supporting home working and reduced business travel) and supporting the creation of jobs and economic growth by ensuring that the communication infrastructure is also provided. Any potentially uncertain and/or adverse effects can be mitigated by implementing the suggested methods and at the local level also through development management policies.	-
Policy HE01 – Archaeology	17g Support for identification and, where appropriate, protection of archaeological heritage.	The NPPF and NPPG states that local plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment,	17k – Sites will be identified through the forthcoming Heritage Strategy so not appropriate for inclusion in planning policy.

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
	<p>17h Support towards positive action in relation to Heritage at Risk</p> <p>17i Criteria based policy for determining applications for buildings which are locally listed (HE03)</p> <p>17j Works to a heritage site to address climate change</p> <p>17k Site specific policies for significant heritage assets with development potential</p> <p>17l No specific heritage policies</p>	<p>and identify specific opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. Options 17g-j will help facilitate these opportunities.</p> <p>Options 17g to 17k are the same because they all have the same direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape.</p>	<p>17l – Although the NPPF provides some policy protection to Heritage Assets, it is not considered sufficient for Thanet considering its rich history and high number of listed buildings</p>
Policy HE02 - Development in Conservation Areas	<p>17a Support for preservation and enhancement of existing Conservation Areas.</p> <p>16n Continued existing policy protection for Areas of High Townscape Value (D7 in Thanet Local Plan 2006)</p> <p>16o Removal of policy protection</p> <p>16p Identify areas that are of high townscape value and protect and enhance through policy</p>	<p>The NPPF states that local plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.</p> <p>The policy would have a positive effect on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy in particular as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape.</p> <p>Overall comparison of the options. Options 16n and 16p both have the potential to positively impact on this objective by protecting areas of high townscape value. They are also likely to have positive effects on townscape and indirectly on the sense of place, people's satisfaction with where they live and cultural heritage features.</p> <p>16o – Although this option removes policy protection from the existing AHTVs, the Local Plan will include stronger design policies with an emphasis on the qualities identified in the existing AHTV areas. This will ensure those qualities are protected and enhanced in all areas of the district rather than only those with an AHTV designation.</p>	<p>Option 16o has an adverse effect because it could result in development that detracts from areas of high landscape and townscape quality and value.</p> <p>16o has the potential for adverse effects on the sense of identity of towns and could potentially harm the visitor economy and result in adverse, visual townscape and heritage effects.</p> <p>16n – There is insufficient evidence to justify the designation of the AHTVS and continue policy protection</p> <p>16p – There are many areas of the district that are of high townscape value, however the characteristics of the areas are different, so it would be difficult to establish a justifiable method and criteria for designating areas. However, it is intended to identify important character areas in the forthcoming Quality Development SPD.</p>
Policy HE03 - Local Heritage Assets	-	See Policy HE01 option 17i	-
Policy HE04 - Historic Parks and Gardens (covered by 17d)	<p>17a Support for preservation and enhancement of existing Conservation Areas (HE02)</p> <p>17b Support for designation of new conservation areas</p> <p>17c Support for protection and enhancement of listed buildings,</p> <p>17d Support for protection and enhancement of historic parks and gardens</p> <p>17e Support for protection and enhancement of scheduled monuments</p> <p>17f Support for protection and enhancement of buildings of local interest and other heritage assets, through development of a local list</p>	<p>Although the six options assessed related to different heritage features the significance of their effects are the same because they all have the same direct and indirect effects on the character and sense of place of settlements, help to support the economy and visitor economy in particularly as visitor attractions in their own right and contribute to character of townscape.</p> <p>The NPPF states that local plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. Thanet has a rich heritage and can trace its origins to pre-historic activity. Thanet has approximately 2,500 listed buildings, 21 conservation areas, 13 scheduled ancient monuments and a richness in archaeological remains. All of the options are considered important and necessary to protect and enhance these assets.</p>	-
Policy HE05 - Works to a heritage asset to address climate change	-	As covered by option 17j: Works to a heritage site to address climate change	-

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy CC01 – Fluvial and Tidal Flooding	-	See Policy SP35, Option 14d: Requirement for any development proposed in Flood Risk areas to comply with the requirements in the NPPF (CC01)	-
Policy CC02 – Surface Water Management	-	See Policy SP35, option 14e: Surface water management. (CC02) including SUDs  Overall the policy options are comparable in impacts and do not affect many of the SA objectives. All of the options could result in the restriction of housing developments by introducing measures to combat climate change of flood risk. However, as such options 14b-14e will aid flood mitigation efforts with option 14b potentially creating jobs by retrofitting programmes but possibly at the expense of local archaeological and architectural integrity. All options will seek to manage flood risk in varying ways but commonly yield similar impacts.  Options 16l all have the potential to positive impact on the objectives by delivering new development that includes SUDs, which can result in the creation of biodiversity and reduce flood risk. Option 16k has the potential to positive impact on the objective by encouraging the natural drying of clothes and providing adequate space for refuse disposal	-
Policy CC03 – Coastal Development	-	See Policy SP35, option 14c: Restriction of development along the coast where it may be affected by coastal change (CC03)	-
Policy CC04 – Renewable energy installations	-	Option: 14l Support for other forms of renewable energy developments in appropriate locations (CC04)	-
Policy CC05 – District Heating	-	See Policy CC04, Option: 14i Support for District Heating Systems in suitable and viable locations (CC05)	-
Policy CC06 – Solar Parks	-	See Policy CC04, Option: 14k Support for development of solar farms subject to criteria (CC06)	-
Policy CC07 – Richborough	-	See Policy CC04, Option: 14m Allocation of specific sites which would be suitable for large scale renewable energy development (CC07)	-
Policy SE01 - Potentially Polluting Development	15a – Policy to control polluting development (SE01).  15b – No specific policy	Option 15a is more likely to result in beneficial effects than Option 15b because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system.  Discussions with Environmental Health concluded that a policy is necessary as the potential release of pollutants as a result of development is a material consideration in planning decisions.  15a meets the requirements of the NPPF.	15b – Without a policy it would be more difficult to incorporate pollution control in the planning process
Policy SE02 - Landfill Sites and Unstable Land	15e - Policy to control development on unstable and derelict land  15f– No specific policy  Policy SE02 – Landfill site and unstable land.	These options are only likely to affect the use / development of previously developed land (PDL). A beneficial effect is predicted for 15e and Policy SE02 because they will ensure that developers have better understanding of the potential structural and design issues they will have to address during construction. As a result this could help to make development of PDL more viable and less risky for developers and give others the confidence that potential instability issues have been considered. This is particularly important in area with a dynamic coastline.  Discussions with Environmental Health concluded that a policy is necessary as there are areas where land stability is likely to be an issue.  Policy meets requirements of the NPPF & reduces risk to the public.	15f – Without a policy it would be more difficult to incorporate land stability issues in the planning process.
Policy SE03 - Contaminated Land	15c Policy to control and mitigate development on contaminated land.	Both options have neutral impacts. Option 15c would seek to control development on contaminated land / require remediation to be carried out	15d – Without a policy it would be more difficult to incorporate the remediation of a



Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
	15d – No specific policy	<p>before development can commence. However, other legislation would require developers to remediate their sites.</p> <p>Discussions with Environmental Health concluded that a policy is necessary to ensure site assessments and any necessary remedial measures are carried out prior to development.</p> <p>15c could have indirect health benefits and without a policy there would be a greater risk to health.</p> <p>15c meets requirements of the NPPF.</p>	<p>potential development site in the planning process</p> <p>Both options could deter development on pdl if a developer can build on cheaper, cleaner greenfield.</p>
Policy SE04 - Groundwater Protection	<p>15m - Policy restricting development that would detrimentally impact groundwater</p> <p>15n – No specific policy</p>	<p>15m – Groundwater from underground chalk rock is used to supply water for drinking, agriculture, horticulture and industry. Policy necessary as groundwater is extremely vulnerable to contamination as substances are able to pass rapidly through the thin soils and natural fissures. Option 15m could potentially help to protect ground water resources. Part of Thanet is designated by the Environment Agency as a Groundwater Protection Zone. Policy should refer to SUDS as some methods would affect groundwater.</p>	<p>15n – No specific policy could result in development being permitted that pollutes the groundwater. Once the chalk and groundwater is contaminated it can take decades to clean up. However, groundwater is protected by other legislation so it is uncertain whether 15n would actually result in detrimental effects.</p>
Policy SE05 - Air Quality	<p>15g – Policy to control polluting development (SE05).</p> <p>15h – No specific policy</p>	<p>Option 15g is more likely to result in beneficial effects than Option 15h because, by the use of criteria, it would allow the District to control polluting development through the planning system. It allows the control of development in AQMA so will improve air quality and indirectly contribute towards improving the health of residents within the AQMA.</p> <p>Discussions with Environmental Health concluded that a local plan policy will help in implementing the Air Quality Action Plan to address the Urban AQMA. Because of the peninsular nature of the district, any significant development will result in increased traffic in areas which already suffer from poor air quality.</p> <p>Meets requirements of the NPPF.</p>	<p>15h– Without a policy the necessary links between planning, new developments and the Air Quality Action Plan would not be apparent and Thanet's air quality would deteriorate.</p>
Policy SE06 - Noise Pollution	<p>15i - Policy to control and mitigate against unacceptable noise.</p> <p>15j No specific policy</p>	<p>15i – Noise is a material consideration in determining planning applications and the National Planning Practice Guidance states the issues that should be considered. Relevant planning policy can support this. Meets requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>Option 15i could potentially result in a positive impact on meeting this objective by protecting residents from unacceptable noise. However, noise legislation existing to control noise levels and this would result in the same positive impact.</p> <p>15i could have indirect positive effects by reducing the stress and adverse effects noise can have on quality of life.</p>	<p>15j – Without a policy there would be no levels against which noise must be assessed</p>
Policy SE07 – Noise Action Plan Important Areas	15o Policy in support of Noise Action Plan Important Areas.	<p>Adoption of option 15o would provide a local specific plan to mitigate noise pollution in the form of a Noise Action Plan which would subsequently ensure the fulfilment of the Environmental Noise Directive.</p>	-
Policy SE08- Light Pollution	<p>15k - Policy support for controlling light pollution</p> <p>15l No specific policy</p>	<p>15k – Light pollution is a statutory nuisance and could impact significantly on Thanet's unique open landscapes therefore a policy is necessary. Meets requirements of the NPPF</p> <p>Option 15k could potentially result in a positive effects on how satisfied people with where they live (by reducing the level of nuisance that light pollution can cause). It could also have visual and landscape impact benefits and could also help to reduce light pollution effects on protected species.</p>	<p>15l – Without a policy there would be no standards against which lighting levels must be assessed.</p>

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy CM01 – Provision of New Community Facilities	-	See Policy Policy SP39 – Community Infrastructure as covered by option 18c	-
Policy CM02 – Protection of Existing Community Facilities	-	See Policy Policy SP39 – Community Infrastructure as covered by Issue 18 option 18a	-
Policy CM03 - Expansion of Margate Cemetery Policy CM04 - Expansion of Minster Cemetery	18h Policy support to expand Margate Cemetery.  18i Policy support to expand Minster Cemetery.  18j Policy support for dual cemetery expansion.  18k No policy support	Adoption of either options 18h or 18i would yield positive results.	Increased success and positivity would be seen with the dual expansion under option 18j and would be most recommended.
Policy TP01 - Transport assessments and Travel Plans	16d provision of pedestrian (TP02)/cyclist(TP03)/vehicle movement in new development(TP01) and (QD01)  16e provision for disabled access (QD01).	Policy considered appropriate as promoting sustainable travel modes consistent with NPPF. Alternative of no policy might undermine ability to effectively incorporate these considerations in dealing with development proposals.  Options 16d, 16e both have the potential to positively impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access.	-
Policy TP02 - Walking	-	See Policy TP01 as covered under option 16d.  Options 16d, 16e both have the potential to positively impact on the objectives by delivering new development that has good connectivity for pedestrians and considers disabled access.  Policy considered appropriate as promoting sustainable travel modes consistent with NPPF. Alternative of no policy might undermine ability to effectively incorporate these considerations in dealing with development proposals.	-
Policy TP03 - Cycling	TP03a Cycling.  TP03b No policy.	Policy adoption would actively seek to increase safe and appropriate cycling provisions at the earliest opportunity within new developments and grow the cycling network across the Borough. There are numerous sustainability benefits for doing so, particularly regarding improved travel options, improved air quality and enhanced health all indirectly via the potential to reduce road traffic and vehicle use. However, under a no policy adoption the status quo would ensue and the effects would largely be neutral.	-
Policy TP04 - Public Transport	TP04a – Public transport support as documented in local plan.  TP04b – No policy support	Adoption of the policy to support the growth and active investment into public transport provisions has the largest potential to yield significant positivity. It would increase travel opportunities and reduce the number of vehicles upon roads which would have environmental and health benefits. Additionally, it would increase the connectivity across the district and ensure all members of society have access to facilities, services and employment.  Policy considered appropriate as promoting sustainable travel modes consistent with NPPF.	Alternative of no policy might undermine ability to effectively incorporate/support sustainable travel modes in dealing with development proposals. A no policy adoption would not alter the status quo and as such would not actively seek to improve the public transport network.
Policy TP05 – Coach Parking	-	Policy considered appropriate in order to safeguard and augment coach parking facilities to support Thanet's visitor economy.	Alternative of no policy could result in existing and proposed coach parking areas being lost to alternative development.
Policy TP06 – Car Parking	-	Policy considered consistent with and appropriate in light of NPPF. Continued relaxation in town centre areas considered appropriate in order that development in sustainable locations is not precluded due to lack of space for parking provision.	Alternative of no policy would result in lack of certainty by developers as what level of parking may be appropriate in particular locations and circumstances.
Policy TP07 - Town Centre Public Car Parks	-	Policy considered appropriate in order to retain a sufficient quantity of suitably located town centre car parking in support of their function and vitality consistent with the NPPF.	Alternative of no policy could lead to proposals eroding sufficient and suitably located provision.

Policy	Options	Justification for policy choice	Reason for not choosing other options
Policy TP08 - Freight and service delivery	-	It is clear that policy adoption would add sustainability to the local district as it would ensure correct business functioning by ensuring access and effective delivery of good and services by ensuring new developments accommodate off street servicing. In turn the policy will promote business activity by ensuring that goods and services are deliverable.	Alternative of no policy could result in conflict with safe and convenient movement in the vicinity.
Policy TP09 - Car parking provision at Westwood	-	Policy considered appropriate as Westwood area is characterised by a significant level of traffic movement, exacerbated by movement between different car parks in the vicinity around the intersection of two main roads.	Alternative option of no policy could result in additional visits by private cars and increased movement between car parks undermining convenient and safe movement by other modes.
Policy TP10- Traffic Management	TP10a Policy as documented regarding safe and sustainable travel.  TP10b No policy.	Policy considered appropriate expression of support and consistent with the NPPF reference to creating safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians. Alternative of no policy could imply lack of support.  Incorporating the local specific plan regarding traffic management would add an additional layer of protection to the region and ensure traffic management measure are implemented with the best interests if the local community at the core.	-