



Sustainability Appraisal Thanet Local Plan to 2031 Post Adoption Statement July 2020



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INTRODUCTION

The Council appointed Ove Arup and Partners to carry out the Sustainability Appraisal of the Thanet Local Plan to 2031. This document is the post adoption statement as required by Regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and is the final output in the sustainability appraisal process.

It describes the way in which the Council has taken environmental and sustainability considerations and the views of consultees into account in the adopted Local Plan and fulfils the plan and programme adoption requirements of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive) and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

A post adoption statement must include the following elements and these form the basis of the following chapters.

- how environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the Local Plan;
- how the SA Reports have been taken into account;
- how opinions expressed in response to the consultation on the SA Reports have been taken into account;
- the reasons for choosing the Local Plan, as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental and sustainability effects of the implementation of the Local Plan.

The Council also has a Habitats Regulations Assessment that was carried out at the various plan preparation stages by Wood and can be found here

<https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/HRA-report-July-2018.pdf>

BACKGROUND

Thanet District Council (TDC) began preparation of the Thanet Local Plan to 2031 in 2012/13. The plan set out five strategic priorities for this district which are:

- **Strategic Priority 1** - Create additional employment and training opportunities, to strengthen and diversify the local economy and improve local earning power and employability.
- **Strategic Priority 2** - Facilitate the continued regeneration of the coastal town centres, developing their individual niche roles, while also consolidating the role and function of Westwood as Thanet's primary retail centre, ensuring retail expenditure is retained in the district.
- **Strategic Priority 3** - Provide homes that are accessible to, and suited to the needs and aspirations of, a settled and balanced community.
- **Strategic Priority 4** - Safeguard local distinctiveness and promote awareness, responsible enjoyment, protection and enhancement of Thanet's environment, including the coast, countryside, rich seaside heritage, historic environment, diverse townscapes and landscape, biodiversity and water environment.
- **Strategic Priority 5** - Deliver the infrastructure required to support existing communities and new development, including an efficient and effective transport system.

At the start of this process a sustainability scoping report was carried out detailing the assessment methodology and the baseline evidence. This was carried out in consultation with Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage (now Historic England). The scoping report from May 2013 can be found here:

<https://www.thanet.gov.uk/info-pages/sustainability-appraisal/>

The Council produced a number of issues and options based around the strategic priorities and ran a consultation on this between 3rd June to 14th August 2013. The consultation material can be found here:

<https://consult.thanet.gov.uk/consult.ti/TLP2031Options/consultationHome>. When developing the plan the council came up with a number of strategic options stemming from each issue. In order to inform decision making, and responses to the issues and options consultation, an interim sustainability appraisal was carried out along with an "easy read" summary of the appraisal produced by TDC. These can be found at:

<https://www.thanet.gov.uk/info-pages/sustainability-appraisal/>

Following on from this and considering consultation responses TDC then shaped the Preferred Options Document and consulted on this between 8th January and 6th March 2015. This version planned for 12,000 homes and 5,000 jobs. This was followed by the Preferred Options Revisions consultation between 19th January and 17th March 2017. During this time the housing requirement went up twice to 15,660 and then 17,140 and it

became necessary to look again at options for the distribution of housing. In this version the plan allocated 2,500 homes at the former Manston airport site and incorporated robust mitigation in order to make this strategic option sustainable. This is documented in the sustainability appraisal at <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/info-pages/sustainability-appraisal/>

The Plan was due to be published in January 2018 but was voted down at full Council primarily due to Members' desire to await the outcome of the Development Consent Order regarding nationally significant aviation at the site. The Council had to find alternative sites for the 2,500 homes and included a review statement to reflect the outcome of the DCO in a review of the plan. The assessment of the revised options can be found here <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/CD7.4.1-Thanet-Local-Plan-Revise-d-Options-Sustainability-Appraisal-June-2018-1.pdf> This was incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018. This is discussed in more detail in section 4 of this report.

The Plan was subsequently submitted on 30th October 2018 and the pre submission consultation ran between 23rd August to 4th October 2018.

The Examination into the Draft Local Plan to 2031 ran in two tranches between 2nd April and 18th July 2019 and explored the issues surrounding the airport and housing distribution in detail.

A number of modifications were proposed and these were subject to sustainability appraisal. This can be found here https://consult.thanet.gov.uk/gf2.ti/-/1045058/60474661.1/PDF/-/FINAL_Policy_Modifications_SA_and_Appendix.pdf Consultation on the Inspectors modifications ran between 11th December 2019 to 27th January 2020 and can be found here <https://consult.thanet.gov.uk/consult.ti/TLPMODS/consultationHome>. The Inspectors Report was received on the 23rd March 2020 and can be found here <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Thanet-Local-Plan-Report-Final-22.03.20-1.pdf> with the accompanying appendix here <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Appendix-1-Main-Modifications-Final-1.pdf>.

The Draft Local Plan to 2031 was adopted at Full Council on Thursday 9th July 2020. It has been an iterative process accompanied by sustainability appraisal at each stage.

1. HOW ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED INTO THE PLAN

Before commencing SA of the Thanet Local Plan to 2031 a review of the existing social, environmental and economic issues facing the district was undertaken. This involved collecting and analysing information from a variety of sources such as the Office of National Statistics, from Thanet District Council and data held by other organisations such as the Environment Agency and Historic England. In addition to this other plans, policies and strategy documents that were considered relevant to the development of the Local Plan were reviewed. From this work a list of key sustainability issues was identified and this is set out in the baseline information section of the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018. A series of criteria were set out for the SA in order to determine whether or not the Local Plan was likely to have positive or negative effects.

The objectives and criteria for decision making are set out in the table below. This reflects Schedule 2 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

	SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria
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	Reduce the proportion of people

	facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.	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	Promote development in sustainable locations that limits

	pursued.	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)?
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	Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? Reduce areas available for flood storage? Ensure adequate

	fluvial flood risk, in accordance with development management policies and NPPF.	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?

All strategic options, sites and individual policies were assessed using this framework.

2. HOW SA CONSIDERATIONS WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN PLAN MAKING:

The sustainability appraisal informed the Plan from forming the strategy to assessing individual policies and sites.

The interim sustainability appraisal from 2013 assessed the first issues and options of the plan and helped to shape the plan strategy. A document was produced for Council detailing why some options were taken forward and the reasons for rejecting others.

This Justification for Preferred Options document can be found here

<https://www.thanet.gov.uk/info-pages/sustainability-appraisal/> This was later incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018 at Appendix G

In addition to sustainability considerations, later decision making was informed and further refined by national planning policy, key stakeholder engagement with highways, historic england, natural england, and the environment agency as well as the duty to co operate, particularly with regard to housing distribution and this is discussed further in section 4 of this report.

The Council also sought further advice on the mitigation that would be required to make a freestanding new settlement more sustainable and therefore a reasonable alternative for housing distribution. This is detailed in the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018 at Appendix A. Mitigation recommendations were incorporated into the policy, however that policy was not taken forward following Full Council in January 2018. See background section and section 4 of this report.

Appendix E of the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018 featured a column that recommended additional things that the Council could consider in the plan that would further mitigate any adverse effects of the policies. The Council went through this and has commented on where these measures are addressed in the final Plan. This can be found at <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/info-pages/sustainability-appraisal/>

Throughout the various iterations of the plan and its sustainability appraisal there have been robust assessments of strategic options, sites and all policies.

3. HOW OPINIONS EXPRESSED DURING THE CONSULTATION WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

The SA Scoping Report was produced by Ove Arup and Partners and consultation took place between April and May 2013 with Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage (now Historic England).

A draft of the Scoping Report was provided to the statutory consultees before the document was finalised. This provided an opportunity for consultees to comment on whether the objectives in the SA framework provided a reasonable framework for assessing the likely significant effects of the Local Plan and whether the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes and baseline information were appropriate and complete.

Consultation responses were received from the Environmental Agency and Natural England.. In general the comments were supportive of the framework. EA highlighted the importance of SUDS and water quantity as well as water quality. NE highlighted the importance of habitat creation and ecological networks and also reminded TDC of the requirement to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment.

The preferred options stage of the Plan comprised two consultations The preferred options and the preferred options revisions. The sustainability appraisal of these attracted 7 responses most of which related to either policy content but some raised the issue of reasonable alternatives and the lack of how these were presented. This led the Council to issue an erratum to the SA which can be found here <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/SA-Erratum.pdf>

The pre submission consultation on the plan also attracted 7 responses, of which some related to the content of policy and some to the presentation of reasonable alternatives. Natural England questioned the sustainability appraisal conclusions on Policy CC07 Solar Parks. The issue of reasonable alternatives and Policy CC07 were the subject of the Inspectors' Matters, Issues and Questions and were discussed at length at the examination hearing days.

The Main Modifications underwent public consultation from December 2018 to January 2019.

All comments made on the Main Modifications and accompanying SA Report were sent to the Inspector for consideration.

Comments from all stages have been fully considered and are reflected in the adopted Thanet Local Plan.

4. REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE LOCAL PLAN STRATEGY AS ADOPTED IN THE LIGHT OF OTHER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

The Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018 sets out at Appendix G the reasons for choosing the strategic options in the light of other reasonable alternatives. It then goes on to assess each policy against a no policy option which can be found at Appendix E.

The strategy for housing had several iterations and this is explained below:

The Summary Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report produced to accompany the issues and options consultation in 2013 assessed options for the draft Thanet Local Plan.

The distribution of housing growth was first considered using broad spatial options:

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

The options of locating housing adjoining the urban area and adjoining the villages were the preferred option and sites in these locations were selected accordingly. The evaluation of these options can be found on page G4 of Appendix G of the Environmental Report August 2018.

Since the issues and options consultation, significant additional housing demand was identified in Thanet. As such it was considered that the option of a freestanding new settlement should be further explored with the implementation of robust mitigation, especially as the strategic sites already covered the majority of the urban edge in Thanet. Several sites had been submitted that could either on their own or combined with another site form a freestanding new settlement. The New Settlement Mitigation Study Summary report November 2016 carried out an appraisal of those individual sites as well as recommending the mitigation required. The New Settlement Mitigation Study can be found at Appendix A of the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018.

The principal of a new settlement scored badly compared to the more sustainable options of allocating sites adjoining the urban area and the villages. In 2016 the housing requirement for Thanet rose to 15,660 and then to 17,140 dwellings. Reflecting this and as much of the urban and village edge had already been allocated the sustainability appraisal then had to

look again at reasonable alternatives to delivering the higher housing number. The option of a new settlement was revisited as applying robust mitigation measures could have an impact on the original overall assessment. Work was carried out in the New Settlement Mitigation Study looking at ways that a new settlement option could be made sustainable and this is reported in Appendix A of the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018. Applying robust mitigation to the options of sites in the green wedge and freestanding countryside sites would not improve the original assessment outcomes or indeed be possible. The option of sites in the green wedge scored badly as the aim of the green wedge is the separation of the towns. The in principle objection of this option cannot be overcome by mitigation as the loss of settlement separation is absolute. Robust mitigation measures cannot be applied to freestanding countryside sites because given their size and dispersed nature mitigation such as access to services, facilities and public transport connections could not be achieved. All other housing distribution options were not reasonable alternatives.

The Council rejected the proposed draft Plan in January 2018, featuring a freestanding new settlement on the airport site, on the basis that the site should not be allocated for development leaving the site available for aviation use pending the outcome of the DCO process. This meant that there were two options for delivering the housing requirement considered by Cabinet in July 2018 - allocating a freestanding new settlement (at Manston); or finding alternative sites for the 2,500 homes. The two options for delivering the housing requirement were assessed. Option 1 (to allocate a mixed use development on the airport site; assessed previously as Policy SP05 and in strikeout in the Environmental report (Appendix E)) Option 2 (to redistribute the housing from the airport site) was assessed in the Revised Options Sustainability Appraisal June 2018 and appended to the committee report for Council in July 2018 (Annex 5 of that committee report).

<https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/CD7.4.1-Thanet-Local-Plan-Revised-Options-Sustainability-Appraisal-June-2018-1.pdf> The changes in assessment were highlighted in this document and incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018. The Sustainability Appraisal - Environmental Report August 2018 discusses the evolution of options (reasonable alternatives) in Section 5 of the Report (pages 22 to 24).

This demonstrates the evolving nature of the sustainability appraisal with various iterations of policy and decision making.

Furthermore, and following the examination hearings the Inspector requested that the Council produce a report detailing the individual site assessments and the reasons why some sites were considered reasonable alternatives and some were not. This elaborates on Section 5 of the Sustainability - Environmental Report August 2018 and demonstrates that all sites were considered in the same level of detail. This report called Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report October 2019 can be found here:

<https://www.thanet.gov.uk/info-pages/sustainability-appraisal/>

5. MEASURES THAT ARE TO BE TAKEN TO MONITOR THE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN

This section introduces the monitoring for the plan. This is set out in the table below.

We will use information from a wide range of sources and this can be used to assess the impact of the plan, but not all information will be available annually. The commentary column shows TDC's initial thoughts on Ove Arup's recommendations for monitoring and how this can be achieved.

Sustainability Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicator	Monitoring comment
1. To provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect demand and need.	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply an appropriate quantity of housing to satisfy demand? • Supply an appropriate mix of types and tenures of properties in relation to the respective levels of demand? • Supply 30% of new homes as affordable homes? • Reduce the prevalence of unfit and derelict dwellings within the housing stock? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net additional dwellings for the current year • Net additional dwellings over previous 5 year period or since the start of the relevant plan period, whichever is longer • Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan period or over a ten year period, whichever is longer • Annual net dwelling requirement • Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performance. • Number of 	<p>Net additional dwellings are monitored along with 5 year supply and the Housing Delivery Test. Affordable housing completions are monitored. Empty homes brought back into use are monitored.</p>

		<p>affordable housing completions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new housing sites over 15 units net or 0.5 hectares where provision is made for an element of affordable housing. • Average property price compared to average earnings. • Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings. 	
<p>2. To maintain appropriate healthcare provision and access to healthcare facilities for all sectors of society.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure people are adequately served by key healthcare facilities, regardless of socio-economic status? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide. • Infant mortality rates • Conceptions among girls under 18 • Life expectancy • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Amount and % of residential property within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. 	<p>What would death rates from different diseases tell us?</p> <p>Proximity of housing to healthcare facilities (within 30minutes) can be monitored.</p>
<p>3. To provide access to appropriate</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve educational levels of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications (5 	<p>Educational attainment can be sourced from ONS.</p>

<p>educational facilities for all sectors of society including focus on training vulnerable and welfare dependant workers with skills necessary to ensure year round employment.</p>	<p>the population of working age? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to educational facilities for vulnerable and welfare dependant workers? </p>	<p>GCSEs, A *-C or NVQ equivalent) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent. • Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills. • Access to education facilities. </p>	<p>Proximity to schools can be monitored.</p>
<p>4. To increase public safety and reduce crime and fear of crime.</p>	<p>Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crime? • Reduce public perceptions and fear of crime? </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes. • Fear of crime. 	<p>Crime rates can be monitored. Fear of crime is qualitative but could be captured with bespoke questionnaire.</p>
<p>5. To provide appropriate key facilities to support vulnerable people and reduce the level of deprivation identified across the wards.</p>	<p>Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households. • % of population of working age who are claiming key benefits • Percentage of households in fuel poverty. • Proportion of population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country. • Household income in rural areas. • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of 	<p>Most socio economic indicators can be sourced from ONS.</p> <p>Proportion of population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% in the country - what would this tell us about the plan?</p> <p>Some of the indicators are already monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>

		<p>employment and major retail centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount and % of residential property within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Access to key facilities by lower socio economic groups. 	
<p>6. To create vibrant balanced communities where residents feel a 'sense of place' and individual contribution is valued.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in communities where residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live? • Result in harmonious and mixed communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. • % of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously 	<p>This information is not routinely collected and would require bespoke surveys - this would not be captured annually.</p>
<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>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase levels of employment in the population of working age? • Reduce the proportion of people on unemployment benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people of working age in employment • Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year • % increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area • Percentage change in workplace-based employment 	<p>Currently monitored.</p>

<p>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>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the GVA per capita of the district's population? • Encourage sustainable development of key sites across the district likely to stimulate economic growth? • Encourage sustainable development of key services and facilities across the district likely to stimulate economic growth? Deliver industrial and employment development in regeneration areas? • Deliver industrial and employment development that reduces unemployment in deprived areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA per capita • Development of key sites to stimulate economic growth across the district. • Development of key services and facilities to stimulate economic growth across the district. <p>Development of key sites to stimulate economic growth in priority regeneration areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment • Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year • Proportion of young people (18-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full-time education or employment • Percentage increase or decrease in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas 	<p>GVA and development of key sites is currently monitored.</p> <p>Need to define "most deprived areas" Wards? Need to consider what information this really gives us.</p> <p>Much of this is monitored already by Kent County Council.</p>
<p>9. To protect and enhance the areas natural, semi-natural and street scene to support the tourist economy.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage development that will boost the tourism sector? • Protect and enhance natural, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector • Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend • How to measure the protection of 	<p>First two are currently monitored (but not annually) by TDC's tourism team. The only policies protecting assets are the protection of</p>

	semi-natural and built assets that support the tourist economy?	assets that support the tourist economy?	tourist accommodation policy and Dreamland.
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>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage locating development on previously developed land, avoiding Greenfield sites? • Encourage an appropriate density and mix of development that reflects the needs of the population? • Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land and properties, returning them to appropriate uses? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land. • Development on previously developed land. • % of new dwellings completed at (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare. • Net densities achieved on completed housing sites over 10 units. • Empty properties brought back into use. • Derelict land brought back into reuse • Number of hectares of open countryside lost to irreversible development. • Number of departures from policy safe guarding green wedges. • Number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land lost to irreversible development during plan period. 	These are all generally monitored currently or can be.
11. To ensure that a sustainable pattern	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount (and %) of new residential 	This is possible.

of development is pursued.	development in sustainable locations that limits the need to travel to key facilities and services?	development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres.	
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"> • 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land covered by management schemes • Access to and the use of the countryside • Empty properties brought back into use. • Derelict land brought back into reuse 	Access to and use of the countryside is difficult to monitor annually and without bespoke surveys. This would not be measured annually. Empty properties already are monitored.
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"> • Preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other features of cultural, historical or archaeological value and their setting? • Ensure that development is sensitive towards the local environment? • Support the restoration and re-use of existing buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay 	There is a buildings at risk register.
14. To improve air quality in areas where air quality (pollutant) levels exceed national	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage improvement in air quality within Air Quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days when air pollution is moderate or high 	Air Quality Management Area exceedances are monitored.

standards.	Management Areas (AQMA's)?		
<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>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport links to key facilities for existing development? • Ensure new development is appropriately serviced by public transport to enable access to key facilities? • Promote a sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private vehicles? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount (and %) of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Amount and % of residential property within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. • Average daily motor vehicle flows. • Proportion of travel by mode. 	<p>All monitored or monitorable.</p>
<p>16. To develop key sustainable transport links between Thanet and the wider Kent district and beyond, including road, rail and air.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport links to key facilities within the district? • Reduce reliance on private vehicles • Support the development of key transport links between Thanet and the wider south East? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average daily motor vehicle flows. • Proportion of travel by mode. 	<p>This is monitored but not annually.</p>
<p>17. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote adherence to movement up the waste hierarchy? • Promote reduced household waste generation rates? • Promote increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste (municipal solid waste, construction and demolition and industrial) that has been recycled, composted, used to 	<p>This is measured by KCC for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>

	waste recovery and recycling?	recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled.	
18. To ensure development within the District responds to the challenges associated with climate change.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a proactive reduction in the volume of greenhouse gas emissions released by development across the District? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management. • Energy use per m2 	Energy use performance certificates could be used. Electric vehicle charging points delivered as part of planning permission could potentially be monitored.
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"> • Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? • Reduce areas available for flood storage? • Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk? • Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to run-off? • Ensure development is appropriately future proof to accommodate future levels of flood risk? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds. • Properties at risk from flooding. • New development with sustainable drainage installed 	This data is published. KCC may have information as SUDs authority.
20. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Will the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities to develop or enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites? • Avoid destruction of important habitats or unique geological features? • Avoid damage to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of wild birds. • Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). • Extent and condition of key habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans have been established. • Extent of ancient 	Bird counts are carried out as part of the SAMM. Natural England measure the condition of SSSIs. Kent Wildlife Trust monitor Local Wildlife Sites.

	<p>designated wildlife and geological sites, protected species and their habitats?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support key objectives of the biodiversity action plan (BAP)? • Support existing and /or contribute towards the creation of multifunctional green infrastructure? • Support existing and/or create new green networks? • Support the delivery of ecosystem services? 	<p>woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement on BAP targets • Loss of BAP or protected habitat as a result of new development. • Area designated as SNCI and Local Nature Reserve • Changes in populations of BAP species • Changes in the area of BAP habitats • % of greenspace gain in new developments 	
<p>21. To protect and improve the quality and quantity of ground, fluvial and coastal water resources, including European designated sites.</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage Compliance with WFD? • Encourage compliance with the EC Bathing Waters Directive? • Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution? • Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than is available to maintain a healthy environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers of Good or Fair chemical and biological water quality / Compliance with Water Framework Directive • Compliance with EC Bathing Waters Directive • Incidents of major and significant water pollution 	<p>Monitored by the Environment Agency.</p>
<p>22. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local</p>	<p>Will the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainability principles in the design, procurement, and operation of development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting former Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 mandatory requirement for ENE01 	<p>This could potentially be monitored through building control and development management.</p>

<p>products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage developers and operators in the District to 'green' their business operations and supply chains? • Reduce the consumption rates of raw materials through strong sustainability policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard • Ecological footprint for the District 	
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