



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SCOPING REPORT UPDATE

MAY 2011

Local Development Framework

Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report Update

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1 INTRODUCTION

Local Development Framework Background

1.1 Sevenoaks District Council is currently preparing its Local Development Framework (LDF), which will replace the Saved Policies of the Sevenoaks Local Plan. The LDF will comprise of two Development Plan Documents (DPDs), the adopted Core Strategy, and the emerging Allocations and Development Management DPD.

1.2 The Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD will be to specifically identify new land use site allocations for housing, employment and boundaries for other land use designations such as the Green Belt and AONB. It will also provide a comprehensive set of generic development management policies to replace those currently saved from the Sevenoaks District Local Plan, which will act as the basis for determining planning applications.

1.3 Previously it was the intention of the Council that the Allocations and Development Management Policies DPDs would be two separate documents. However the Council have now chosen to combine them into one single DPD, to speed up production and to fill any outstanding Policy Gaps.

1.4 Prior to this decision, an options draft of the initial housing and employment allocations (known as the Allocations (Options) DPD) was subject to a public consultation and sustainability appraisal assessment between January and March 2010.

1.5 The Council are now seeking to identify the Development Management issues, that will feature in the final DPD, that have not yet been subject to consultation in order to bring them up to the same stage as the specific housing and employment allocations of the Allocations (Options) Report. The consultation between May and August 2011 on draft development management policies is the first stage in this process. A subsequent "options" public consultation will be carried out on any other remaining allocations that have yet to be open to public consultation. The above documents will then be pulled together to form a complete Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD for pre-submission publication.

1.6 The Council expects to undertake a formal consultation on the publication document in March/April 2012, prior to the submission of the DPD to the Secretary of State.

Sustainability Appraisal

1.7 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, DPDs must undergo a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). Sustainability Appraisal involves the identification and evaluation of the DPDs

impacts on the three elements of sustainable development those being the economic, social and environmental impacts. The SA process incorporates the requirements of European Law on the environmental assessment of plans (referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive').

1.8 In 2005 consultants Scott Wilson prepared a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (SA Scoping Report) on the LDF that covered the key DPDs proposed at the time, including the issues surrounding the Core Strategy. The report was further updated in 2007. Through this process a series of key sustainability objectives were produced for the District which highlighted some of the particular sustainability priorities on which the LDF should seek to focus.

1.9 The production of the Core Strategy DPD included a detailed SA completed at each stage of its production, with each strategic option and policy appraised against these derived sustainability objectives.

1.10 This SA Scoping Report Update is prepared in conjunction with the Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD, which is expected to be the final DPD in the Sevenoaks LDF. It should be read in conjunction with the 2005 and 2007 scoping reports, which set out the detailed background of how the sustainability issues for Sevenoaks District have been derived, and acts as an update to ensure that new issues that have arisen since 2007 are adequately considered and addressed. Scott Wilson/URS have acted as a 'critical friend' in producing this document.

1.11 The purpose of this document is to update baseline data and the SA policy position in order to assess the scope of the sustainability issues with regards to the Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD. The report does not supersede previous parts of the SA process, but acts as a procedure to ensure the issues are up-to-date and therefore robust.

1.12 In parallel to the production of this document, a draft SA of the proposed draft development management policies for the District has been undertaken in order to test the policy areas for potential sustainability conflicts. This assessment is available separately and will drive the direction for the development of later versions of the document to ensure the delivery of policies that meet key sustainability objectives.

1.13 A public consultation will take place between on the Council's draft Development Management Policies and the associated sustainability issues between 26 May and 4 August 2011.

1.14 Following these consultations a publication version of the Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD will be prepared, drawing on the comments of representations received.

1.15 The publication version of the DPD will be supported by a full SA, which will include documentation to demonstrate how the proposed policies were amended to take account of comments raised and mitigation measures identified from the SA.

Should you wish to comment on this SA Scoping Report Update, please do so in writing no later than 4 August 2011.

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2 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / SEA DIRECTIVE

2.1 By law, DPDs are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and SA. SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme). In 2001, the EU legislated for SEA with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). The Directive entered into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of plans and programmes including LDFs.

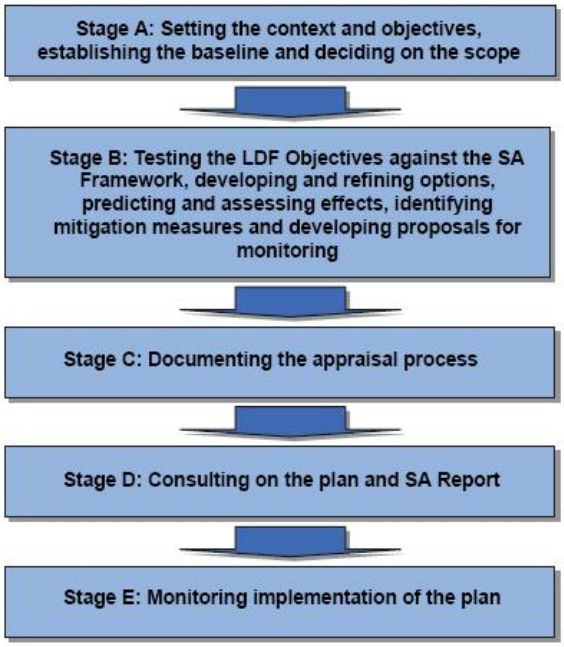
2.2 SA extends the concept of SEA fully to encompass economic and social concerns. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA), SA should be undertaken for the constituent parts of the LDF. SA is therefore a statutory requirement for LDFs along with SEA. The Government's approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process that considers economic and social as well as environmental effects. To this end, the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) Plan Making Manuel provides detailed guidance as to the approach to be taken to SA and SEA. The combined SEA / SA process is referred to in this document as SA.

2.3 The Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see below).

Stage A involves establishing the framework for undertaking the SA – essentially a set of sustainable development objectives against which each DPD can be assessed – together with the evidence base that will help to inform the appraisal.

The subsequent stages of the SA process involve the main body of appraisal work including developing and refining options and assessing the effects.

Figure 1: The five stage approach to SA



2.4 Guidance on the production of SA Scoping Reports is contained within the CLG Plan Making Manual. The Plan Making Manual states that the Scoping Report should cover the following:

- other plans, programmes and objectives relevant to the plan, with information on synergies or inconsistencies
- baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered
- social, environmental and economic issues identified
- suggested sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators (and targets where these are proposed), and how they were chosen
- an overview of likely options to be considered through more detailed plan preparation and appraisal
- proposals for the structure and level of detail of the sustainability appraisal report.

3 OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" (Annex 1(a))

3.2 Many plans and policies also set out environmental and wider sustainability objectives. Under the SEA Directive, reference must be made to environmental objectives. Below is a list of the policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs) reviewed in this document, which forms part of the Scoping Stage of the SA.

3.3 The 2007 LDF Scoping Report was prepared following discussion at the SA Scoping Workshop held with various stakeholders in September 2004 and published in the 2005 and 2007 Reports. This document included a thorough review of PPPSIs.

3.4 As part of the process of producing this Update the Council commissioned URS/Scott Wilson to undertake a review of those PPPSIs that were included in the initial Context Review. A comprehensive list of PPPSIs reviewed is included below.

International / European
European Sustainable Development Strategy
European Spatial Development Perspective
European Biodiversity Strategy
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 2002 - 2012
Water Framework Directive
EU Directive 2008/1/EC: Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
National
Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy
Biodiversity Strategy for England
PPS1: Delivering sustainable development
Planning and climate change: Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
PPG2: Green belts
PPS3: Housing
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment
PPS7: Sustainable development in rural areas
PPG8: Telecommunications
PPS9: Biodiversity and geological conservation
PPS10: Planning for sustainable waste management
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning
PPG13: Transport
PPG14: Development on unstable land
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
PPG19: Outdoor advertisement control
PPS22: Renewable energy
PPS23: Planning and pollution control
PPG24: Planning and noise
PPS25: Development and flood risk
Circular 01/2006: Planning for gypsy and traveller caravan sites
Circular 04/2007 – Planning for Travelling Showpeople

Regional
The South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England
Sustainable Communities in the South East
Regional Housing Strategy
Regional Economic Strategy
Social Inclusion Statement
Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England
Action for Biodiversity in the South East
South East Biodiversity Strategy
River Basin Management Plan – South East River Basin District
County
Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-16 (LTP3)
Kent County Council Environment Strategy 2010-2013
Kent Health and Affordable Warmth Strategy Second Edition
Kent Biodiversity Action Plan
Vision for Kent
Kent Prospects 2007-2012
Kent Minerals Local Plan (Saved Policies)
Kent Waste Local Plan (Saved Policies)
Kent Design Guide
Integrated Kent Rail Franchise
Active Lives: The Future of Social Care in Kent – a ten year vision
Kent County Council Framework for Regeneration
Growth Without Gridlock: An Integrated Transport Strategy for Kent
Sub-county
West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015
Kent Downs AONB Management Plan 2009
Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook
High Weald AONB Management Plan
Medway Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Local
Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010 -2013
Sevenoaks District Local Plan (Saved Policies)
Sevenoaks Core Strategy
Housing Strategy
Countryside Character Assessment
Air Quality Action Plan
Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2008 - 2011
Young People's Action Plan 2009-2012
Sevenoaks District Strategy for Transport 2010 - 2026

3.4 Each PPPSI – with the exception of the international / European PPPSIs (see below) - was reviewed using a standard proforma during the previous Scoping Process carried out in 2007. A subsequent review has been undertaken by URS/Scott Wilson, which has reviewed new PPPSIs published since that date and deleted those which no longer apply.

3.5 The standard proforma records the following information:

- Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative
- Proponent body
- Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
- Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?
- Opportunities / synergies
- Constraints / challenges
- How could the LDF respond?

- Implications for the SA
- Internet link
- Useful cross-references

3.6 The international / European PPPSIs are, generally speaking, relatively broad brush in terms of content and have few direct implications for the LDF. Instead, their ambitions are reflected in low-order PPPSIs. In light of this, the international / European PPPSIs have been reviewed using a simplified proforma.

3.7 Reviews of the various PPPSIs can be found below:

INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN PPPSIS

European Sustainable Development Strategy	
Proponent body	EU
Date produced	June 2001 (updated - June 2006 and July 2009)
Objectives / messages	
In June 2001, the European Council at Gothenburg adopted the European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) - *A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development*. The ESDS was based on an earlier Communication from the European Commission issued in May 2001. The strategy argues that achieving sustainable development in practice requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, that social policy underpins economic performance and that environmental policy is cost effective. It also emphasises that 'decoupling' environmental degradation and resource consumption from economic and social development requires a major reorientation of public and private investment towards new, environmentally friendly technologies. The strategy focuses on the need to: • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management The ESDS emphasises that action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels. In June 2006, the European Council prepared an updated ESDS for an enlarged EU that built on the 2001 strategy. It set out a single, coherent strategy on how the EU will more effectively live up to its long standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. The strategy set out objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are: • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport; • Sustainable consumption and production; • Conservation and management of natural resources; • Public Health; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges. In July 2009 the Commission adopted the 2009 Review of EU SDS. It underlines that in recent years the EU has mainstreamed sustainable development into a broad range of its policies. In particular, the EU has taken the lead in the fight against climate change and the promotion of a low-carbon economy. The review takes stock of EU policy measures in the areas covered by the EU SDS.	
Internet link: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52009DC0400:EN:NOT	

European Spatial Development Perspective	
Proponent body	EU Ministers for Spatial Planning
Date produced	May 1999
Objectives / messages	
EU Ministers for Spatial Planning adopted the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) at the Potsdam Council on 10 and 11 May 1999. The ESDP represents agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the EU and emphasises that the aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of EU territory. The ESDP emphasises the importance of achieving, equally in all regions of the EU, the three fundamental goals of European policy: • economic and social cohesion; • conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and • more balanced competitiveness of the European territory. The ESDP states that to achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.	
Internet link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm	

European Biodiversity Strategy	
Proponent body	European Commission
Date produced	February 1998
Objectives / messages	
On 4th February 1998, the European Commission adopted a Communication on a European Biodiversity Strategy (EBS). The strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at source. The EBS states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends. The EBS is developed around four major themes: • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness The EBS emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In addition to the EBS, the European Commission has prepared several Biodiversity Action Plans (e.g. for natural resources, fisheries, agriculture).	
Internet link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/docum/9842en.pdf	

EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012	
Proponent body	EU
Date produced	July 2002
Objectives / messages	

The sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community (2002-2012) sets out the framework for environmental policy-making in the European Union for the period 2002-2012 and outlines actions that need to be taken to achieve them.

The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:

- Climate change
- Nature and biodiversity
- Environment and health
- Natural resources and waste .

The 6th EAP promotes full integration of environmental protection requirements into all Community policies and actions and provides the environmental component of the Community's strategy for sustainable development.

Internet link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/intro.htm

Water Framework Directive	
Proponent body	EU
Date produced	December 2000
Objectives / messages	

Directive 2000/60/EC *establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy* - the 'Water Framework Directive' (WFD) - came into force in December 2000 and EU Member States were required to transpose the Directive into domestic law by December 2003. The WFD provides a framework for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water across Europe.

The main objectives of the WFD are to:

- enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands – there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015;
- promote the sustainable use of water;
- reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances;
- lessen the effects of floods and droughts; and
- rationalise and update existing legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.

The river basin planning process requires that a River Basin Management Plan is produced for each defined River Basin District (RBD). Nine RBDs have been defined in England and Wales, together with two cross-border districts partly in Scotland. RBMPs will be produced and reviewed on a yearly cycle. The first RBMPs - including a summary 'programme of measures' (PoMs) to meet objectives – were to be published in 2009.

To protect and improve the water environment, status objectives will be set for all water bodies. Surface water objectives will be based on ecological and chemical status, while groundwater objectives will be based on quantitative measures and chemical status. 'Good ecological status' will allow only slight deviation from the established reference condition for any particular parameter, where reference conditions = no impact from man's activities.

Internet link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

EU Directive 2008/1/EC: Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	
Proponent body	EU
Date produced	2008
Objectives / messages	

The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive ("the IPPC Directive") requires industrial and agricultural activities with a high pollution potential to have a permit. This permit can only be issued if certain environmental conditions are met, so that the companies themselves bear responsibility for preventing and reducing any pollution they may cause. In order to receive a permit, an industrial or agricultural installation is required to comply with certain basic obligations. These include: • use all appropriate pollution-prevention measures; • prevent all large-scale pollution; • prevent, recycle or dispose of waste in the least polluting way possible; • use energy efficiently; • ensure accident prevention and damage limitation; • return sites to their original state when the activity is over.
Internet link: **http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0001:EN:NOT**

NATIONAL PPPSIS

Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	
Proponent body	Central Government
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	March 2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The previous UK sustainable development strategy - *A better quality of life: a strategy for sustainable development for the UK* – was published in 1999 and defined sustainable development as the *simultaneous* achievement of four objectives: • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • prudent use of natural resources; and • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. The new UK strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions; • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits; • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities; and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The strategy sets out five principles which form the basis for policy in the UK: • living within environmental limits; • ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • achieving a sustainable economy; • promoting good governance; and • using sound science responsibly.	For a policy to be 'sustainable' it must respect all five of the principles set out on the left.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include a commitment to sustainable development and promote the five principles in policy making.	The five principles and the four priority areas for action could provide useful pointers for the SEA / SA objectives and the new indicator set could inform LDF monitoring.

Internet link: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/uk-strategy-2005.htm
Useful cross-references • Integrated Regional Framework for the South East

Biodiversity Strategy for England	
Proponent body	Central Government
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	October 2002
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
In June 1992, 159 governments signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The CBD called for the preparation and enforcement of national strategies and action plans to conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): • is the Government's response to the CBD; • describes the UK's biological resources; • commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources; and • has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions. The England Biodiversity Group, which involves stakeholders from public private and the voluntary sector, advises the Government of the implementation of the UKBAP in England. In particular, it oversees the delivery of *Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England*, which was launched on 24 October 2002. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration across all main sectors of public policy.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Chapter 7 on Towns, cities and development is of greatest relevance and recognise the need for biodiversity to become a part of the development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. The aims of the strategy include: • To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible. • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces. • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives.	The main concerns for biodiversity associated with urbanisation and development include: • Pressure on high-value land for development and other uses leads to the potential for conflict with biodiversity objectives. • Urban green spaces often consist of highly-managed, largely artificial landscapes used for competing interests and maintained using methods not always sympathetic to biodiversity. • The population density of urban areas leaves little space for natural processes to operate effectively. • A common perception that nature is not of or for towns and cities, and thus an unwanted intrusion. • Gardening practices can be the source of introduced species.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The Sevenoaks LDF should include policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement in the district, particularly in relation to the built environment and urban green space (see above).	The SA objectives should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and the baseline review should include indicators for biodiversity where these are available.
Internet link: http://www.ukbap.org.uk/EBG/england_biodiversity_strategy.asp	
Useful cross-references • Action for Biodiversity in the South East • Kent Biodiversity Action Plan	

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering sustainable development	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of planning. PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. PPS1 sets out a series of key principles and advice on different aspects of planning for sustainable development including spatial planning, design and community involvement.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
PPS1 promotes several key principles: • Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles set out in the UK strategy. • LPAs should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change. • A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. • Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact. • Development plans should contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies – in terms of both location and external physical access.	PPS1 cautions that poor planning can result in a legacy for current and future generations of run-down town centres, unsafe and dilapidated housing, crime and disorder, and the loss of our finest countryside to development. PPS1 acknowledges that regeneration of the built environment alone cannot deal with poverty, inequality and social exclusion. These issues can only be addressed through the better integration of all strategies and programmes, partnership working and effective community involvement. Plan policies and planning decisions should be based on recognition of the limits of the environment to accept further development without irreversible damage. The need to go beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they can function – spatial planning.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include a commitment to sustainable development and incorporate policies to promote sustainability. In particular, the LDF should include policies on climate change, good design and better access in addition to taking a generally more 'spatial' approach to planning.	The key principles promoted in PPS1 can provide pointers for the SA objectives.
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_035506.pdf	
Useful cross-references	

Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	December, 2007
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation) and forms part of a wider package of actions to help deliver the Government's ambition of achieving zero carbon development.	

Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
• Planning has a central part to play in enabling local action and in creating an attractive environment for innovation and investment by the private sector, therefore supporting cost-effective solutions without over-regulating the sector • Seek to shape sustainable communities that are resilient to the climate change • Give local communities real opportunities to influence, and take, climate action • Promote an integrated approach, with mitigation and adaptation not considered in isolation	• Climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns, including transport, housing, economic growth and regeneration, water supply and waste management, and not considered separately • Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change • Respond to the concerns of business • Small and rural development sites may not allow for effective climate mitigation
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
• Locating development should take account of the potential for travel by means other than the private car • Seek opportunities for decentralised sustainable energy supply systems • Look favourably on proposals for renewable energy and avoid stringent policies that might stifle innovation and deliverability • Ensure that a significant proportion of the energy supply of substantial new development is gained on-site from sustainable sources • Require a standard of at least 10 per cent renewable energy generation on development sites • Identify local circumstances that justify higher standards for particular development • Provision should reflect the full potential of local opportunities but without undermining new development needed in communities. • Be flexible as offsite sustainable energy provision can be appropriate in some locations • Consider design, layout, orientation, landscaping and density of development to make use of natural heating and cooling.	• Weight should be given to securing benefits which, although not immediately available, would help deliver longer term sustainability • Ensure responses are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • Promote multifunctional green space which contributes to urban cooling • Consider the effect of development on biodiversity and the capacity for adaptation, having regard to likely changes in the local climate • Ensure a precautionary approach to physical and environmental constraints on development, such as sea level rise, flood risk and stability, that takes account of climate change
http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/planningandbuilding/consultationplanningpolicy	
Useful cross-references: • Code for Sustainable Homes • Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate (consultation 2010)	

Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	January 1995 (amended March 2001)
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content in account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open – the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. Sevenoaks District contains a considerable amount of Green Belt. Once established, Green Belts can play a positive role in fulfilling the following objectives:	

• to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; • to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; • to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance townscapes, near to where people live; • to improve damaged and derelict land around towns; • to secure nature conservation interest; and • to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Green Belt helps prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Green Belt can shape patterns of urban development at sub-regional and regional scale, and help to ensure that development occurs in locations allocated in development plans. Green Belt can help to protect the countryside, be it in agricultural, forestry or other use. They can assist in moving towards more sustainable patterns of urban development.	Local Plans must take into account the permanence of Green Belts. Where development pressures are great the constraining permanence of the Green Belt may create difficulties for planners.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF must include policies that define the permanence of the Green Belt. Where areas are close to conurbations, they may come under intense pressure for development and if so need to be protected and maintained. There should be a presumption against inappropriate development. Policies should state that development is only allowed under very special circumstances where any harm to the Green Belt objectives is clearly outweighed by other considerations.	SEA/ SA objectives generally include measures to protect and enhance biodiversity, promote healthy lifestyles, and to preserve local countryside. Green Belt policies may help in achieving these objectives.
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606905.hcsp	

PPS3: Housing	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory Guidance
Date produced	November, 2006 (updated June, 2010)
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
PPS3 sets out how to meet Government strategic housing policy objectives, which are based around the need to widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. As a result housing should help create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural. PPS3 was developed in response to recommendations in the *Barker Review of Housing Supply (*2004), which proposed a step-change in housing delivery, through a new, more responsive approach to land supply at the local level.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
• High quality housing contributes to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities • Deliver affordable housing which contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities in market towns and villages.	• There is a need to take account of needs that vary spatially, temporally and across the demographic profile.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**

• Create places, streets and spaces that are visually attractive, safe, accessible, functional, inclusive, and maintain and improve local character. • Promote high quality and sustainable design more generally • Use land effectively (focusing on previously developed land) and efficiently (high density) • Provide a mix of housing, particularly in terms of tenure and price and a mix of different household types • Deliver low-cost market housing as part of the housing mix as well as social-rented and intermediate affordable housing where appropriate. • Set a target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided, specifying size and type • Set out the range of circumstances in which affordable housing will be required • Set out the approach to seeking developer contributions to facilitate the provision of affordable housing. • Consider using a Rural Exception Site Policy for affordable housing • Identify and bring into residential use empty housing and buildings • Local Planning Authorities should identify sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver housing in the first five years (rather than a sequential approach) • Identify a further supply of sites that may be deliverable in the future • Allowances for windfalls should not be included in the first 10 years of land supply	• Development should support a sense of local pride and civic identity • Intensification has the potential to effect the existing urban fabric • The location and design of new housing has the potential to create a range of environmental effects
Web Link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing	
Useful cross-references: • Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007)	

Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
PPS4 sets out the Governments national policy on economic development in England. The Government's overarching objective is sustainable economic growth (growth that can be sustained and is within environmental limits, but also enhances environmental and social welfare and avoids greater extremes in future economic cycles).	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**

In order to achieve sustainable economic growth, PPS4 incorporates a series of key objectives for planning. These include; • Reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions; • Deliver more sustainable patterns of development; • Promote the viability and vitality of town centres and other centres; and • Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas.	PPS4 sets out a series of policies for delivering economic development in England, which LPAs should adhere to. These include policies that require LPAs to: • Prepare an evidence base that assesses the need for land/floorspace for economic development, including for all main town centre uses over the plan period. • Ensure that development plans set out a clear economic vision and strategy for economic growth; support existing business sectors; make efficient and effective use of land, prioritise previously developed land; and positively plan for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven and high technology industries. • Set out a strategy for the management and growth of centres over the plan period as part of their economic vision for their area, • Adopt a positive and constructive approach towards planning applications for economic development.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The Sevenoaks LDF should include policies that promote sustainable economic development.	The SA objectives should include an objective to deliver sustainable economic development and the baseline review should include indicators for economic development where these are available.
Internet link: **http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement4**	
Useful cross-references: • Planning for Town Centres: Practice Guidance on Need, Impact and the Sequential Approach	

Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2010
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
PPS5 sets out the Government's national policy on conservation of the historic environment in England. PPS5 incorporates policies that will enable the Government's vision for the historic environment. The Government's overarching aim is that the historic environment and its assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
In order to conserve the historic environment in England, PPS5 incorporates a series of key objectives for planning for the historic environment. These include; • Deliver sustainable development by ensuring policies and decisions concerning the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable source and recognise the need to take account of the wider benefits of heritage conservation; • Conserve England's heritage assets in a	PPS4 sets out a series of policies for conserving the historic environment in England, which LPAs should adhere to. These include policies that require LPAs to: • Identify opportunities to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of Climate Change when devising policies and making decisions relating to heritage assets; • Ensure they have evidence about the historic environment and heritage assets in their area; • Consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine the aims

manner appropriate to their significance; and • Contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment.	for the historic environment.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The Sevenoaks LDF should set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in the area, taking into account the variations in type and distribution of heritage assets, as well as the contribution made by the historic environment.	The SA objectives should include an objective to conserve the historic environment in Sevenoaks and the baseline review should include indicators for conservation of the historic environment where these are available.
Internet link: **http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5**	
Useful cross-references: • **Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide**	

Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2004
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7) sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
A series of key principles for rural areas identified in PPS7 are: • Decisions on development proposals should be based on sustainable development principles • Good quality, carefully-sited accessible development within existing towns and villages should be allowed where it benefits the local economy and/or community (e.g. affordable housing for identified local needs); maintains or enhances the local environment; and does not conflict with other planning policies. • Accessibility should be a key consideration in all development decisions. • New building development in the open countryside away from existing settlements, or outside areas allocated for development in development plans, should be strictly controlled • Priority should be given to the re-use of previously-developed ('brownfield') sites in preference to the development of greenfield sites, • All development in rural areas should be well designed and inclusive, in keeping and scale with its location, and sensitive to the character of the countryside and local distinctiveness.	The key challenges for rural areas identified in PPS7 include: • To raise the quality of life and of the environment in rural area • To promote more sustainable patterns of development • Promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors

How could the LDF respond?	Implications for the SA
The Sevenoaks LDF should incorporate measures to ensure that sustainable development is delivered in rural areas of Sevenoaks District.	The SA objectives should include an objective to ensures that areas of rural value in Sevenoaks are protected and that appropriate sustainable development is delivered.
Internet link: **http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps7**	

Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	August 2001
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The aim of the policy is to give guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
To facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. To ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available.	Continuing protection of the countryside and urban areas (particularly designated sites) whilst promoting telecommunication developments. Telecommunication systems have technical constraints that need to be considered when locating. The ability of local-authorities and operators to work together to find optimum solutions. Limiting visual intrusion whilst allowing networks to expand. How much weighting should be applied to public health concerns during the application process?
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF must include policies that both allow telecommunications related development and provide protection for designated areas. Although the Stewart report indicates risks are low policies should include a precautionary approach to locating phone masts where they may be detrimental to human health. Policies should include mitigating measures such as screening and camouflaging as mandatory measures to limit visual intrusion.	SA objectives generally include measures to encourage a diverse economy and improve access to services. Encouraging telecommunications can meet these objectives. However, health related objectives and maintaining biodiversity and open countryside may be in conflict unless clear restrictions are included.
Internet link: **http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606918.hcsp**	
Useful cross-references	

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	August, 2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
PPS9 emphasises that the planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government's international commitments and domestic policies for biodiversity.	

Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
According to PPS9, LPAs should adhere to seven principles including: • Plan policies and planning decisions should seek to maintain, or enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Subject to other planning considerations, developments seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and / or the immediate locality should be permitted. • Where a proposed development may give rise to significant harmful effects, LPAs will need to be satisfied that any reasonable alternative sites would that would result in less or no harm have been fully considered. • Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place. • Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.	• Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities, including those which have been agreed by local biodiversity partnerships, should be reflected in policies in LDDs and proposals. LPAs should ensure that all policies in LDDs and proposals are consistent with those biodiversity objectives. • Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource. Once lost it cannot be recreated. • LPAs should avoid increasing, and where possible seek to reduce, the fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats. They can do this by identifying networks of natural habitats. Policies should be included in LDDs to protect such networks from development, or integrate them within it. • Where previously developed sites have substantial biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, LPAs should take this into account and look for ways to retain this interest or incorporate it into any development of the site.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The Sevenoaks LDF should include policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement in the district in response to PPS9.	The SA objectives should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and the baseline review should include indicators for biodiversity where these are available.
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_030965.pdf	
Useful cross-references: • Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice	

PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
Proponent body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory Guidance
Date produced	July, 2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The planning system is pivotal to the adequate and timely provision of the new facilities that will be needed to ensure that waste is managed at a high level in the waste hierarchy. However, the LDF will not have responsibility for provision of major facilities, as this is the responsibility of the Waste Planning Authority. The LDF will have the greatest effect on sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**

• Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste • Good design and layout in new development can help to secure opportunities for sustainable waste management, including for kerbside collection and community recycling as well as for larger waste facilities	• Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
• Ensure sufficient opportunities for the provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations including for waste disposal • Recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities and ensure development will not prejudice the implementation of the waste strategy • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management • The LDF should both inform and in turn be informed by any relevant municipal waste management strategy. • Proposed new development should be supported by site waste management plans	• Promote designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impact on the street scene or, in less developed areas, the local landscape
Web Link: **http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/mineralsandwaste/wastemanagement/planningpolicystatement/**	
Useful cross-references: • Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: A Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10	

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2008
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
PPS12 sets out the Governments policy on Local Development Frameworks. The PPS explains what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities. It also sets out what the key ingredients of local spatial plans are and the key government policies on how they should be prepared.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The key advantages of spatial planning to local planning authorities include: • It brings together a very wide range of different services; • It underpins the wider corporate strategy; • It ensures that strategies can be based on the communities views; • It ensures other strategies can be fully cognisant of and play their part in respect of issues such as flooding, waste management and transport; and	Key challenges for local planning authorities in relation to the process of spatial planning are to: • Produce a vision for the future of places that respond to local challenges and opportunities; • Translate this vision into a set of priorities, programmes, policies and land allocations; • Create a framework for private investment and regeneration; • Create a positive framework for action on climate change; and • Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

• It can assist in producing the evidence base for and monitoring of other strategies.	
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The Sevenoaks LDF should reflect the principles incorporated within PPS12.	The SA objectives should contribute towards ensuring that appropriate land uses and activities are planned for throughout Sevenoaks
Internet link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicystatements/pps12/	
Useful cross-references: • Planning Together: Updated Practical Guide for Local Strategic Partnerships and Planners • Plan Making Manual	

Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	March 2001 (updated January 2011)
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The LDF provides an opportunity to integrate different types of transport to benefit the environment, health and wealth creation. Policies to manage the pattern of urban growth can make the fullest use of urban transport and focus major generators of travel demand in cities, towns and district centres. Policies to locate day-to-day facilities in local centres may encourage walking and cycling. Social inclusion can be managed by ensuring that jobs, shopping, leisure, facilities and services are accessible by public transport.	Private car use continues to rise. A comprehensive transport strategy with integrated land use planning needs to be implemented in order to encourage use of public transport, cycling and walking. Encouraging better transport provision in the countryside may be much harder and as a result private car use may continue to rise. This may lead to isolation and social exclusion, especially of those without a car. Good partnerships between local authorities transport providers and operators, developers, businesses and local residents are essential to reaching sustainable transport objectives.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF needs to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. Some opportunities for this are listed above. The Sevenoaks LDF should also protect and encourage sites and infrastructure for the movement of people and freight by water. Focus on reducing the need to travel by locating development, jobs and services together. Promoting accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling will reduce the need to travel by private car.	Reducing the need to travel and especially the use of the private car, while promoting social inclusion will help achieve sustainable development objectives. These objectives generally include: • Reducing the need to travel by private car • Improving accessibility of key services to local communities • Reducing air pollution • Improving health
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606896.hcsp	
Useful cross-references • Kent Local Transport Plan	

Planning Policy Guidance Note 14: Development on unstable land	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	April 1990
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The policy is to ensure that development on unstable land is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of planning.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Identification of areas of unstable ground will allow the LPA to consider land uses that will not be adversely affected by any sinking (such as housing and business). Also this will help to ensure that various types of development should not be placed in unstable locations without appropriate precautions to reduce the risk to property and the public. This provides the opportunity to bring back unstable land into productive use where possible.	Unstable land can cause ground movements and may cause damage to buildings and structures. Gas from old mines or landfill can move through fracture systems to cause a hazard to development that is not in the vicinity of the source. It is the developer's responsibility and liability to determine if land is potentially unstable. Therefore the developer should ensure that he has available the appropriate expertise to design and interpret the necessary site investigations and to design and execute any necessary remedial, preventive or precautionary measures.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
LDFs provide an opportunity to set out policies for the reclamation and use of unstable land.	No specific implications
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3416&l=3	
Useful cross-references	

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	July 2002
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content in account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Opportunity to provide new facilities and open space. Audits will provide vital tools for resolving the potential conflicts that arise between different uses and users of open space, sports and recreational facilities. Also they will provide information as to where need for new facilities may arise after new development that will increase demand. Where recreational land and facilities are of poor quality or under-used, Sevenoaks should seek opportunities to improve the value of existing facilities. Also an opportunity to promote	Sevenoaks should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Consideration needed to be given to development proposed on playing fields.

accessibility to these facilities for sustainable transport modes.	
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality, or of particular value to a local community, should be recognised and given protection by local authorities through appropriate policies in plans.	SA objectives could incorporate the following: • encourage health and well being • support urban renewal • support rural renewal • community cohesion and social inclusion • promote more sustainable development • encourage biodiversity (in open spaces)
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606902.hcsp	
Useful cross-references	

Planning Policy Guidance Note 19: Outdoor advertisement control	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	March 1992
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help everyone involved in the display of outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared-for environment in cities, towns and the countryside.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Advertisements are important to the national economy, guidance can help to ensure that signs and advertisements are in harmony with the built environment Policy can be derived that is efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation.	Signs and advertisements must suit scenic, historic, architectural or cultural features, which contribute to the distinctive character of the locality. The advertisement control system must function quickly so that new business can open up quickly with appropriate signage.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Ensure that policy protects the character of the urban environment from inappropriate signage and advertisements. Policy should allow a quick turnover for decisions as to not adversely affect the economic performance of new business.	SA objectives should encompass the relevant issues (e.g. conserving cultural heritage, maintaining economic growth etc.)
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3431&l=3	
Useful cross-references	

Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	2004
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
PPS22 provides a statement of government policy concerning planning and development control of	

renewable energy developments. Increased development of renewable energy sources is vital to facilitating the delivery of the Government's commitments to both climate change and renewable energy. Policies in PPS22 cover technologies such as onshore wind generation, hydro, photovoltaics, passive solar, biomass and energy crops, energy from waste (but not energy from mass incineration of domestic waste), and landfill and sewage gas. PPS22 does not cover combined heat and power (CHP) although since some CHP projects are fuelled by a renewable resource, some policies may be relevant. The Government is producing a companion guide for PPS22 which will include a technical annex providing more details on particular technologies as well as good practice guidance on planning and renewable energy.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Planning policies that rule out or place constraints on the development of all, or specific types of, renewable energy technologies should not be included in plans. Small-scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution to overall outputs of renewable energy and to meeting energy needs both locally and nationally. Local planning authorities may include policies requiring a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments. Such policies: • should only be applied to developments where the installation of renewable energy generation equipment is viable; and • should not be framed in such a way as to place an undue burden on developers. Local planning authorities and developers should consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments.	Local planning authorities should only allocate specific sites for renewable energy in plans where a developer has already indicated an interest in the site, has confirmed that the site is viable, and that it will be brought forward during the plan period.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Sevenoaks LDF should include policies reflecting the priorities of PPS22. In particular, opportunities to require a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments should be exploited.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy derived from renewable resources.
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_030334.hcsp	
Useful cross-references	

Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	2004
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
PPS23 includes two separate annexes (Annex 1: *Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality* and Annex 2: *Development on Land Affected by Contamination*). The planning system plays an important role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or from traffic generated, and in ensuring that other developments are, as far as possible, not affected by major existing, or potential sources of pollution. Appendix A of PPS23 lists a series of issues for consideration in preparing LDDs and taking decisions on individual planning applications.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Any consideration of the quality of land, air or	The presence of contamination in land can

water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration. Where pollution issues are likely to arise, intending developers should hold informal pre-application discussions with the LPA. The 'precautionary principle' should be invoked when there is good reason to believe that harmful effects may occur to human, animal or plant health or the environment and the level of scientific uncertainty is such that risk cannot be assessed with sufficient confidence. The generation of additional pollution from road traffic, the demand on natural resources and the discharges to the environment associated with any proposed development should be considered. LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered.	present risk to human health and the environment; development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully. The planning system should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and the impacts of those uses, rather than the control of processes or emissions themselves. Planning authorities should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced. The availability of sewerage and drainage infrastructure will influence whether or not development should proceed. Where there are substantial concentrations of land affected by contamination, more detailed attention should be given to this in LDDs, possibly through area action plans. The need to separate necessary but potentially polluting land uses from other land uses may conflict with the need to promote mixed used developments.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies in response to the advice in PPS23.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to reduce pollutant emissions and enhance land, air and water quality.
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=5453&l=3	

Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and noise	
Proponent body	Central Government (ODPM)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	October 1994
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
This gives guidance on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It: • outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; • introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and • advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Opportunity to separate noise generating and noise sensitive land-uses. Ability to grant planning permission to noise generating developments if situated in appropriate location. Opportunity to promote high quality design that will mitigate against noisy land uses.	Much development in Sevenoaks will generate noise. However they must ensure that development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance. Special consideration is required where noisy development is proposed in or near SSSIs in Sevenoaks District.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**

LDF should allow for developments that are potentially noise generating to be constructed, as long as they are in appropriate areas to limit impacts on sensitive receptors and designated landscapes.	SA objectives generally include an objective to promote high quality design / sustainable development. Depending on successful implementation objectives to improve the well being of the population and to maintain biodiversity can be met.
Internet link: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606912.hcsp	

PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory Guidance
Date produced	March 2010
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Although flooding cannot be wholly prevented, its impacts can be avoided and reduced through good planning and management. Climate change will lead to increased and new risks of flooding within the lifetime of planned developments. Positive spatial planning should take account of present and future flood risk, involving both the statistical probability of a flood occurring and the scale of its potential consequences, whether inland or on the coast; and the wider implications for flood risk of development located outside flood risk areas.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
• Flood risk should be considered alongside other spatial planning issues such as transport, housing, recreation, economic growth, natural resources, regeneration, biodiversity, the historic environment and the management of other hazards. • Policies should recognise the positive contribution that avoidance and management of flood risk can make to the development of sustainable communities, including improved local amenities and better overall quality of life	• Flooding can come from rivers and the sea, directly from rainfall on the ground and from rising groundwater, overwhelmed sewers and drainage systems. Every flood will have a different impact on people, property and the environment. • Global sea level will continue to rise, depending on greenhouse gas emissions and the sensitivity of the climate system, as well as the local vertical movement of land. • There may also be secondary climate related impacts such as changes in high water levels, changes in wave heights and changes in the frequency, duration and severity of storm events. Changes to the drivers associated with coastal erosion will affect the probability of flooding, particularly in estuaries • Peak rainfall intensities and peak river flows may also increase • Indirect impacts of climate change on land use and land management may change future flood risk.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
• Appraise risk – Identify spatial variability of risk and prepare SFRAs • Manage risk – Locate development to avoid risk and mitigate residual risk (e.g. emergency planning), taking account of climate change • Reduce risk – safeguard land and using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SuDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting	• Ensure spatial planning supports River Basin Management Plans and wider flood risk management policy • Be informed by SFRA • Promote the use of SUDS to achieve wider benefits such as water quality, biodiversity and local amenity.

back defences. • Apply a sequential approach as part of the identification of land for development in areas at risk of flooding (preference should be given to locating new development in Flood Zone 1) • Consider whether there are opportunities in the preparation of LDDs to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing to more sustainable locations at less risk from flooding • Consult the Environment Agency on all applications for development in flood risk areas, and Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) if drainage may be affected	
Web Link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk	
Useful cross-references: • Making Space for Water • Water Framework Directive Guidance (available from http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/coast_sea/links/Link1066205111)	

Circular 01/06 - Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites	
Proponent body	**ODPM**
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	**Statutory**
Date produced	**February 2006**
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
• The number of pitches set out in the RSS must be translated into specific site allocations in a DPD • Local authorities must create and sustain strong communities, for the benefit of all members of society including the gypsy and traveller community • Research has consistently confirmed the link between the lack of good quality sites for gypsies and travellers and poor health and education. • The circular applies regardless of whether the site is for residential or transit use. The Government is currently consulting on a draft national planning policy statement that proposes handing local planning authorities powers to set their own targets for gypsy and traveler sites (Planning for Traveler Sites – Consultation draft 2011). The intention is to withdraw the two circulars relating to gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople sites (01/2006 & 04/2007) and replace them with the new PPS.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
• Increase significantly the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations • To create and support sustainable, respectful, and inclusive communities where gypsies and travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision • Promote good community relations at the local level, and avoid the conflict • In some cases, perhaps involving previously developed land, the establishment of a well-planned or soft-landscaped gypsy and traveller site can be seen as a positive enhancement.	• There is a need to provide sites, including transit sites, in locations that meet the current working patterns of gypsies and travellers. • Alternatives should be explored before Green Belt locations are considered • The objectives of designated sites should not be compromised by the location of sites. • The availability, or likely availability, of alternatives to the car in accessing local services is a consideration in rural areas. • Sites should respect the scale of, and not dominate the nearest settled community. They should also avoid placing an undue pressure on the local infrastructure.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
• An exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary could be considered to meet a specific, identified need for a gypsy and traveller site in the same way such an alteration could be used for any other	Promote the wider benefits of: • Sustainable transport modes and minimised distances from services • Peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and the local community

type of development. • Seek opportunities for onsite business activity or opportunities within close proximity to sites • Sites on the outskirts of built-up areas may be appropriate. • Have regard to the potential for noise and other disturbance from the movement of vehicles	• Easier access to GP and other health services • Children attending school on a regular basis • The provision of a settled base that reduces the need for long-distance traveling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampment • Not locating sites in areas at high risk of flooding, given the vulnerability of caravans
Internet link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularodpmplanning	
Useful cross-references: Circular 04/07 • Planning for Traveler Sites – Consultation draft 2011	

Circular 04/2007 – Planning for Travelling Showpeople	
Proponent body	Communities and Local Government
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	August 2007
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Circular 04/2007 (Planning for Travelling Showpeople) provides updated guidance on planning aspects for travelling showpeople and how local authorities and travelling showpeople can work together to achieve that aim. The Government is currently consulting on a draft national planning policy statement that proposes handing local planning authorities powers to set their own targets for travelling showpeople sites (Planning for Traveler Sites – Consultation draft 2011). The intention is to withdraw the two circulars relating to gypsy, traveler and travelling showpeople sites (01/2006 & 04/2007) and replace them with the new PPS.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The main intentions of the circular are: • to underline the importance of assessing needs at regional and sub-regional level and for local authorities to develop strategies to ensure that needs are dealt with fairly and effectively • to ensure that DPDs include fair and achievable policies and to ensure that identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively • to identify and make provision for the resultant land and accommodation requirements • to help to avoid travelling showpeople becoming homeless through eviction from unauthorised sites without an alternative to move to.	The key challenges identified within the circular are: • to increase the number of travelling showpeople's sites in suitable locations with planning permission in order to address current under-provision over the next 3 – 5 years. • to recognise, protect and facilitate the traditional way of life of travelling showpeople
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
It will be important that the LDF addresses the needs of travelling showpeople alongside those of gypsies and travellers through providing sufficient sites in suitable locations.	The SA objectives should encompass the need to meet the needs of travelling showpeople.
Internet link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circulartravellingshow	
Useful cross-references • Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (Circular 01/06) • Planning for Traveler Sites – Consultation draft 2011	

REGIONAL PPPSIs

The South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England	
Proponent body	CLG
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	May 2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East of England (known as the South East Plan) sets out the long term spatial planning framework for the region over the years 2006-2026. The Plan is a key tool to help achieve more sustainable development, protect the environment and combat climate change. Through the Localism Bill, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government proposes that Regional strategies be revoked in the future. Once the South East Plan is revoked, it will no longer form part of the development plan for Sevenoaks.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
A series of opportunities for delivering the vision for the South East are set out within the South East Plan. • a sustainable balance between planning for economic, environmental and social benefits will be sought • economic growth and competitiveness in the region will be sustained, with Gross Value • Added (GVA) in the region increased by 3% per annum over the period 2006-2016 • new initiatives to tackle skills deficits will be promoted • a closer alignment between jobs and homes growth will be pursued • economic and social disparities within the region will be reduced • a sufficient level of housing development will be delivered • a substantial increase in the supply of affordable housing will be pursued • adequate infrastructure will be provided in a way that keeps pace with development • key transport links will be improved, providing access for all, especially disadvantaged groups • health provision and access will be improved • spatial planning in the region will take into account the needs of an ageing population and its implications • crime and the fear of crime will be reduced • better natural resource management and efficiency will be pursued • new development will be delivered in a manner which mitigates the effects of, and adapts to, climate change • the best of the region's historic, built and natural environment will be protected and where possible enhanced • new development will be of high quality sustainable design and construction	The South East Plan identifies some of the key challenges facing the South East up to 2026. These include: • The region is facing unprecedented levels of population growth • The South East population is ageing • Globalisation has changed the economic landscape. • The pace of technological change • The size of households (i.e. the number of people) in the UK and in the region has been declining • Housing supply in the South East has been lagging behind population growth and housing affordability is worsening • The South East is already being affected by signs of climate change
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The South East Plan provides a spatial context within which the Sevenoaks Local Development Frameworks need to be prepared, as well as other regional and sub-regional strategies and	The SA objectives should contribute towards ensuring that the appropriate scale of development, land uses and activities are planned for throughout Sevenoaks.

programmes that have a bearing on land use activities.	
Internet link: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100528142817/http:/www.gos.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/815640	

Sustainable Communities in the South East	
Proponent body	Government Office for the South East / ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	February 2003
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
This is the regional version of the Deputy Prime Minister's programme of action to tackle the pressing problems facing communities in England, especially housing. The document identifies the key issues for communities in the South East as housing supply, affordability of housing and transport. Key actions to be pursued in the region include: reverse the trend of falling housing completions; accelerate the level of new completions in growth areas; and develop the South East Regional Housing Strategy.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Actions include – Legislate to allow LPAs the choice to charge up to 90% of the full council tax for second homes and use additional proceeds to improve local public services, such as more affordable housing. To ensure that local plan policies are underpinned by robust housing needs assessments. To develop the programme of Area Investment Frameworks promoted by SEEDA.	To turn around the trend in house completions. Completions are too low; they dropped to 22,900 per annum dwellings by 2000, 18% below the figure indicated by RPG. To improve the match between housing needs and provision. There is a substantial mismatch between housing needs and the type of housing being built. For example, while there is a substantial increase in the number of single person households, new developments are more often for houses with three to four bedrooms or more. Overall the region has among the lowest average density rates for new dwellings in the country.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Include policies to increase housing completions, better match housing needs and provision, increase housing density where appropriate and provide accommodation for rough sleepers. The development of appropriate policies will need to be underpinned by a robust housing needs assessment. The LDF should also include policies on transport, skills and the labour market and tackling deprivation and community renewal in reflection of the document.	The right of everyone to have a decent home could be reflected in the SA objectives and the issues raised by the document will inform the appraisal.
Internet link: http://www.go-se.gov.uk/key%20business/publications/downloads/cp_southeast03.pdf	
Useful cross-references • South East Regional Housing Strategy	

Regional Housing Strategy	
Proponent body	South East Regional Housing Board
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Approved by Secretary of State
Date produced	2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	

The current version of the Regional Housing Strategy, published in summer 2005, sets out the framework for how housing will be provided and funded across the South East from 2006 onwards. Most of the funding available will be invested through the Housing Corporation to build new affordable properties in the areas of greatest need around the region (and two thirds of this will be for social rented accommodation).

Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The Strategy proposes a series of priorities, several of which could provide an indication of priorities for the LDF: • The urgent need to build more affordable homes, with a shift in focus towards increased provision for social rented accommodation • Funding for new affordable housing in small villages with populations of less than 3,000 at the same levels as in 2004-05 and 2005-06 (720 units across the two years). Affordable housing in small market towns will also be supported in proportion to need, sustainability and capacity. • All homes funded by the Board must meet the 'very good' EcoHomes environmental sustainability rating	The Strategy recognises that house prices a private sector rents are out of reach of people on low and even average incomes and homelessness remains a significant issue. The need is most acute for social rented housing where the supply has actually declined in recent years.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
In terms of housing policy the LDF could take inspiration from the Regional Housing Strategy's proposals including the need for more affordable housing, particularly social rented accommodation. The Strategy's emphasis on the provision of affordable housing including in small villages and market towns and for new homes to meet the EcoHomes 'very good' rating should could also be reflected in the LDF (NB EcoHomes has been superseded by the Code for Sustainable Homes).	No specific implications identified.
Internet link: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/housing/rhs_review/rhs_review-cons_draft-feb07.pdf	
Useful cross-references • The South East Plan Panel Report	

Regional Economic Strategy	
Proponent body	South East England Development Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	October 2006
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Regional Economic Strategy – A Framework for Sustainable Prosperity – includes a vision for the South East to be a world-class region achieving sustainable prosperity.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Within the South East, the RES identifies three broad economic contours including the 'Inner South East'. This forms a generally wealthy core around London where a strong relationship with a World City sits alongside economic vitality as strong as any in Europe and delivering much of the South East's world-class performance. The	The RES identifies three challenges for the region: • **The global challenge** – the South East must maintain its competitiveness in the face of intensifying global competition • **Smart growth** – Higher levels of prosperity per head across the South East without increasing

challenge here is to make the most of these strengths and secure future prosperity through appropriate infrastructure investment and avoiding the tipping point that could result from under investment, whilst addressing the significant pockets of deprivation that sit alongside general prosperity. The Strategy includes a target to reduce the rate of increase in the region's ecological footprint, stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2015.	the region's ecological footprint can only be delivered through higher productivity and by bringing more of the resident population into economic activity • **Sustainable prosperity** – Pursuing growth within environmental limits can create new opportunities for innovation and competitiveness. Quality of life is a key source of the region's competitive advantage
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Include policies relating to infrastructure investment and tackle deprivation in parts of the District (e.g. in Swanley).	No specific implications identified.
Internet link: http://www.seeda.co.uk/res/docs/RES_2006-2016.pdf	
Useful cross-references • The South East Plan Panel Report	

Social Inclusion Statement	
Proponent body	South East England Regional Assembly and partners
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	June 2002
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Social Inclusion Statement was launched on 26 June 2002 and sets out the region's commitment to tackling social exclusion and maps the contribution each regional partner is able to make. A Social Inclusion Task Group consisting of seven regional partners and other bodies including the local Learning and Skills Councils will implement the Statement and its action plan. The Statement's aim is to reduce the numbers of people within the region who are deprived (in both rural and urban areas) and reduce the gap between the most deprived wards and the rest of the region by 10% by 2010.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The Statement does several things including: • Commits various regional organisations and agencies to making social inclusion a priority • Sets out clear standards as to the way in which these organisations and agencies will work together to reduce deprivation and bring about social inclusion • Informs the Partners' action plan which identifies priorities for regional action on key issues such as crime reduction, education, health. • Gives a commitment to agreeing a methodology to measure whether social inclusion in the region is getting better • Acts as an introductory guide to the subject and a signpost for further information.	No specific constraints / challenges
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Although the Statement emphasises the importance of Local Strategic Partnerships, the LDF will have a role to play and should acknowledge the Statement and its objectives and develop spatial policies that aim to reduce social exclusion.	Several of the SA objectives will address social issues (e.g. health, education) and the importance of combating social exclusion will be a key theme for the appraisal.
Internet link: http://www.southeast-	

ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/social_inc/social_inclusion_statement.pdf

Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England	
Proponent body	The Forestry and Woodlands Framework Steering Group (a range of partners from regional government, statutory environmental agencies and the forestry sector)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	October 2004
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Seeing the Woods for the Trees sets out a framework for the future development of woodlands and forestry in the South East. The framework focuses on four themes: Better places for people to live Enhanced environment and biodiversity A stronger contribution to the economy A secure future for our woodland resources The framework includes an overall vision: *"We want our woods to make an increasing contribution to the sustainable development of the South East region, in both rural and urban areas"*.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The framework focuses on 12 outcomes, several of which could provide useful ideas / opportunities for the LDF: • More people's health and well-being improved through visiting woodlands • Greater use being made of trees and woodlands for community projects and activities • Woodland habitats and species being brought into good ecological condition • The economic value of woodland products to the region being increased • Woodlands playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity • Woodlands and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss • Integrated, strategic planning of woodland management • Increasing public awareness about woodlands and their management.	The framework argues that continuing current policies and practices would see us falling short on all aspects of the framework's vision.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF could develop particular policies on the protection and enhancement of existing woodland and include proposals for new woodlands / community forests etc.	The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity could be reflected in the SA objectives and indicators could relate to the extent of woodland cover.
Internet link: http://www.seeonline.net/woodlandsframework/framework.pdf	
Useful cross-references • Action for Biodiversity in South East England	

Action for Biodiversity in South East England	
Proponent body	South East England Biodiversity Forum

Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2001
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Action for Biodiversity was published in 2001 and provides an overview of regional biodiversity priorities for the South East. It provides a framework that: • Sets the objectives and targets which are needed as a first step to achieving sustainable biodiversity, including the region's share of national targets endorsed under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan • Seeks to engage and develop joint working with regional organisations, planners and decision-makers to enable them to play a full part in achieving these targets by integrating biodiversity into their policies, plans and actions • Provides a regional context for local biodiversity conservation planning Provides full details of the biodiversity indicators, targets and opportunities for delivery as summarised in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (now the Integrated Regional Framework).	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The LDF could include policies to contribute to the specific targets for particular habitats.	No explicit constraints / challenges in relation to West Kent and Sevenoaks.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies to protect designated sites as well as biodiversity in the wider countryside.	The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity could be reflected in the SA objectives and indicators could relate to the number and condition of designated sites and also to habitats in the wider countryside.
Internet link: no internet copy available	
Useful cross-references • UK Biodiversity Action Plan • Biodiversity Strategy for England • Kent Biodiversity Action Plan	

South East Biodiversity Strategy	
Proponent body	South East England Biodiversity Forum
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The South East Biodiversity Strategy (SEBS) provides a coherent vision and framework for action. It seeks to both inspire those individuals, groups and bodies with the power and resources to make a difference to our biodiversity assets, and to provide guidance on where the best opportunities exist for action that will make a significant difference.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The key objectives of the strategy are to: • Be a clear, coherent and inspiring vision for the South East • Provide a framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets that guide and support all those who have an impact on biodiversity in the region • Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners • Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change • Enable all organisations in the South East to support and improve biodiversity across the	The key challenge identified within the strategy is to halt ongoing losses and rebuild biodiversity, while taking account of climate change.

region • Be a core element within the strategies and delivery plans of organisations across the South East region	
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies to protect designated sites as well as biodiversity in the wider countryside.	The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity could be reflected in the SA objectives and indicators could relate to the number and condition of designated sites and also to habitats in the wider countryside.
Internet link: no internet copy available	
Useful cross-references • UK Biodiversity Action Plan • Biodiversity Strategy for England • Kent Biodiversity Action Plan • Action for Biodiversity in South East England	

River Basin Management Plan – South East River Basin District	
Proponent body	Environment Agency and DEFRA
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	December 2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
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 sets 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.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The key objectives of the plan are to: • prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; • aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027; • meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive protected areas; • promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; • 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; • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.	The key challenges identified in the plan include: • 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. • 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. • At least 47 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015.

How could the LDF respond?	Implications for the SA
The LDF 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
Internet link: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124978.aspx	
Useful cross-references • The Water Framework Directive	

COUNTY PPPSIS

Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-16 (LTP3)	
Proponent body	Kent County Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	April 2011
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The purpose of LTP3 is to set out the County Council's priorities for local transport investment for the period 2011-16.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
LTP3 explains how Kent County Council will prioritise planned measures under five themes based on the previous Government's five National Transport Goals as set out in the LTP3 Guidance, but made relevant to Kent: • Growth Without Gridlock; • A Safer and Healthier County; • Supporting Independence; • Tackling a Changing Climate; and • Enjoying Life in Kent. Under these measures, LTP3 identifies a series of transport related objectives. These include to: • reduce journey times for personal travel, business and freight; • provide transport infrastructure to support regeneration and housing; • provide transport infrastructure; • support the function of the County's international gateways; • reduce and reverse the impact of transport on public health; • encourage and enable more physically active travel; • improve access by and integrate public transport, walking and cycling; • reduce traffic levels; • improve carbon efficiency of current forms of transport; • encourage the use of more sustainable transport like public transport, walking and cycling; and • reduce and reverse the impact of new infrastructure on the natural environment.	The key challenges identified in LTP3 include the need to: • Tackle congestion; • Support regeneration and housing; • Improve access to jobs and services; • Reduce emissions form transport; • Improve access to life opportunities; and • Protect Kent's natural and man-made environment.

How could the LDF respond?	Implications for the SA
The LDF should include policies to help to deliver key transport infrastructure within Sevenoaks.	The SA objectives could include objectives related to the need to reduce the need to travel and increase use of sustainable methods of transport. The baseline review / monitoring should also incorporate indicators that will help to monitor the use of sustainable transport methods.
Internet link: https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/roads-and-transport/road-policies/local-transport-plan-3/final-ltp3.pdf	
Useful cross-references • Growth Without Gridlock – An Integrated Transport Strategy for Kent	

Kent County Council Environment Strategy 2010 - 2013	
Proponent body	Kent County Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2010
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The new Kent Environment Strategy supports the delivery of Kent's Community Strategy, the Vision for Kent. It is one of eight strategies setting out the Kent Partnership's Vision for Kent objective 'to be a better place for people to live, work and visit'. The Kent Environment Strategy is a three-year strategy organised into three themes and ten priorities representing the major challenges and opportunities for Kent over the next 10 to 20 years.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
A series of potential environmental related opportunities in Kent are identified within the Strategy. These include: • Offshore wind; • Community heating systems and biomass; • Low carbon buildings and construction; • Clean technologies; • Electronics, ICT and remote working; and • Agricultural and land based activities.	The strategy incorporates three themes that represent the major challenges for Kent over the next 10 to 20 years. These are: • Living 'well' within our environmental limits - leading Kent towards consuming resources more efficiently, eliminating waste and maximising the opportunities from the green economy. • Rising to the climate change challenge – working towards a low carbon Kent prepared for and resilient to the impacts of climate change. • Valuing our natural, historic and living environment - optimising the real economic and social benefits of high environmental quality while protecting and enhancing the unique natural and built-in character of Kent.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies to respond, where possible, to the key challenges identified within the Environment strategy.	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 Kent's environment is protected.
Internet link: http://www.kent.gov.uk/environment_and_planning/environment_and_climate_change/kent_environment_strategy.aspx	
Useful cross-references	

Kent Health and Affordable Warmth Strategy Second Edition (2005 – 2008)	
Proponent body	Kent Energy Efficiency Partnership (KEEP) and partners
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	Undated
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
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. Other factors include property size in relation to the number of occupants and the cost of fuel. Between 2004 and 2005 there were price rises of 18% on the average gas bill and 14% on the average electricity bill which exacerbates fuel poverty. Sevenoaks LDF has the capacity to influence both home insulation and the efficiency of heating systems through the promotion of sustainable design principles.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
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.	Older properties are less likely to be insulated to acceptable modern standards and it is more difficult to make older properties energy efficient through insulation. 16.45% of Sevenoaks housing stock is pre-1919. 5% of households in Sevenoaks have no central heating. Many of the fuel poor are found in private rented and owner-occupied sectors where improving standards is more difficult. Some 60% of pensioners living alone are in fuel poverty.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF could promote sustainable design principles for new housing development particularly in relation to insulation and the efficiency of heating systems. The LDF should take into account the latest HECA report prepared by Sevenoaks DC.	The issue of affordable warmth should be considered when undertaking the SA particularly in appraising policies on sustainable design principles.
Internet link: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/KAWS.PDF	
Useful cross-references • Sevenoaks Sustainable Development Action Plan & The Kent Design Guide	

Kent Biodiversity Action Plan	
Proponent body	Kent Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	November 1997
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	

The Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (KBAP) summarises the information which is currently available regarding the county's biodiversity and areas where knowledge is deficient. It identifies those species and habitats most under threat, and sets out an agenda for action. It also sets targets for all habitats and some species. The KBAP is largely habitat rather than species based.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
LPAs have a key role to play in conserving the diversity of wildlife in Kent through the statutory planning process. Local plans should promote nature conservation and protect important natural 'assets'. LPAs should be concerned not only with designated areas but also with other land of conservation value in the wider countryside and the possible provision of new habitats. Produce Local Nature Conservation Strategies containing policies which can be included in the Local Plan and demonstrate a commitment to the Kent BAP (coastal districts should formulate coastal nature conservation strategies). LPA owned land should be managed in an environmentally sustainable way. Carry out a biodiversity audit of LPA land holdings and other land.	Development continues to erode the remaining habitats in Kent. Where possible, developments should avoid semi-natural habitats and minimise their overall impact on the environment. A tough stance on planning conditions is required, as advocated by Government (PPG9) with potential for securing funding for long-term management of sites. Where losses are unavoidable, replacement habitat should be provided which will add to the overall quality of habitats in Kent. Secure appropriate habitat compensation for all unavoidable loss of semi-natural habitat and provide guidance to planners on best mechanism to achieve objective. Each LPA should identify and designate some of its own land holdings as Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF could include policies to promote the conservation of biodiversity in the wider countryside beyond designated sites and policies to promote the provision of new habitats. The LDF could also include commitments to produce a Local Nature Conservation Strategy; manage LPA land in an environmentally sustainable way; and commission biodiversity audits of LPA and other land.	The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity could be reflected in the SA objectives and indicators could relate to habitats in the wider countryside and new habitat provision.
Internet link: http://www.kentbap.org.uk//assets/library/documents/kbapfull.pdf	
Useful cross-references • Action for Biodiversity in South East England • UK Biodiversity Action Plan • Biodiversity Strategy for England	

Vision for Kent	
Proponent body	Kent Partnership
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	April 2006
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Kent Community Strategy is referred to as the Vision for Kent. The Strategy, which was reviewed in April 2006, centres on improving the economic, social and environmental well being of the County.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**

The Vision has been divided into eight key themes: Economic success – opportunities for all; Learning for everyone; Improved health, care and well-being; Environmental excellence; Stronger and safer communities; Enjoying life; Keeping Kent moving; High quality homes.	The review highlights a number of cross-cutting strategic, long-term challenges: Ensuring Economic success and opportunities for all; The growth agenda; Economic change; Environmental change; An ageing population; Promoting diversity and choice; Engaging communities; Promoting independence.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies to reflect and promote the aims of the Kent Community Strategy and help address the key challenges.	In undertaking the SA, the aspirations of the Kent Community Strategy should be kept in mind.
Internet link: **http://www.kentpartnership.org.uk/documents/Vision%20for%20Kent%20April%202006%202.pdf**	
Useful cross-references • Sevenoaks Sustainable Community Action Plan 2007 - 2010	

Kent Prospects 2007 to 2012	
Proponent body	Kent Partnership
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2007
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
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.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Kent Prospects contains several priorities which include: Accessibility, infrastructure and connections • Increase accessibility and secure investment in infrastructure, roads and public transport • Develop ICT • Ensure Kent's environmental infrastructure meets growth and regeneration challenges Growth and regeneration • Promote economic development and regeneration opportunities • Encourage rural enterprise, innovation and skills development • Promote opportunities associated with the Olympics and other events Enterprise and competitiveness • Support innovation, skills and enterprise • Develop Kent's tourism product • Promote innovation and expand Kent's knowledge base	• Globalisation and the emergence of China and India as major economic powers • Expansion of the EU • Ageing population and in-migration • 2012 London Olympics • Skill gaps and labour shortages • Productivity gap • Climate Change and other environmental issues • Diversification of the rural economy • CTRL Domestic Services from 2009 • Growing road and rail use • High concentration of multiple deprivation in certain towns. • 'Next generation' communication technologies • Competition with the Thames Gateway and Ashford Growth areas • Housing shortages for local residents and workers

• Protect and improve the supply of business sites and focus new investment on sustainable strategic employment sites Pathways to sustainable prosperity • Promote sustainable design consumption, resource efficiency and productivity • Support development of sustainable enterprises	
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Support initiatives to develop basic skills and IT skills in particular. Ensure a good supply housing and suitable employment sites. Promote high quality, sustainable design.	12 indicators have been created to monitor performance – some of these may be suitable for SA indicators and monitoring.
Internet link: http://www.kentprospects.org.uk	
Useful cross-references • Regional Economic Strategy	

Kent Minerals Local Plan (Saved Policies)	
Proponent body	Kent County Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	1986 – 1997
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The current Kent Minerals Local Plan sets the development planning framework for future minerals extractions in the county. It is in four parts and each one deals with different types of minerals: • Kent Minerals Local Plan: Sand & Gravel Ragstone, November 1983 • Kent Minerals Local Plan: Brickearth Written Statement, May 1986 • Kent Minerals Local Plan: Construction Aggregates, December 1993 • Kent Minerals Local Plan: Chalk & Clay / Oil & Gas, December 1997 Under the new planning system, the Kent Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) will replace the existing Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan. The MWDF will contain a portfolio of LDDs, which will provide policies relating to minerals and waste development. Kent County Council consulted on an 'Issues' report of its Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in September 2010.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
• The documents set out a range of measures with respect to specific minerals to mitigate any environmental impacts caused by mineral extraction activities. • The Minerals Plans identify linkages with other sectors such as transport and agriculture in order to minimise adverse impacts in these sectors. • Each Minerals Plan sets out future demand and resource (land) requirements. • The Plans consider more environmentally benign extractive options such as marine-dredged	• Agriculture was identified as the main constraint on future minerals extraction and the Structure Plan normally prohibits this. • Designated areas for the long-term protection of landscapes and agriculture • The Plans detail several planning objections to mineral extraction sites and put in place policy measures to minimise the release of greenfield sites.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF is limited in its capacity to respond directly since Kent County Council is the designated Minerals Planning Authority. Future LDF documents should be compatible with	Minerals extraction covers many sectors central to sustainable development such as agriculture, transport, job creation and land use planning.

the Minerals and Waste Development Framework once prepared.	
Internet link: http://www.kent.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-land-use/minerals-and-waste/existing-minerals-local-plans.htm	

Kent Waste Local Plan (Saved Policies)	
Proponent body	Kent County Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	March 1998
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Kent Waste Local Plan, adopted in March 1998, contains policies in respect of development which involves the disposal of refuse or waste material in Kent and Medway. It sets a county-wide strategy for waste disposal, including the identification of specific site opportunities for waste management and disposal facilities. The timescale of the Plan is to 2011. However, its saved policies are saved in perpetuity. The Kent Waste Local Plan is currently under review and will be replaced by the Kent Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The MWDF will contain a portfolio of LDDs, which will provide policies relating to minerals and waste development. Kent County Council consulted on an 'Issues' report of its Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in September 2010.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The plan's vision is: • Sustainable development • Kent's waste management industry doing its job with the minimum possible environmental impact and to the highest environmental standards • Clean production as the goal for all producers and consumers of natural resources • Ultimately aspiring to the concept of zero waste The plan's objectives include: • To change the ways by which waste is now dealt with in Kent. This entails the development of cleaner technologies. It means moving away from the current reliance on landfill and towards alternatives including Integrated Waste Management Facilities which embrace re-use and recycling and / or waste to energy. The plan includes a target that by 2011 landfill with waste that has not been subject to any prior processing will have ceased.	Almost 4 million m^3 of solid waste is disposed of in Kent every year (equivalent of 300,000 lorry loads) and this goes mainly to landfill. As a result of economic development and rising standards of living, the volume of waste produced could be expected to increase. The environmental issues raised by the treatment and disposal of waste are matters of great public concern. The County Council recognises that all waste management can have an adverse impact on the local environment. The plan recognises that waste management can have various unsustainable impacts (e.g. aquifer damage, atmospheric emissions and energy use).
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Sevenoaks LDF could include policies to help minimise waste generation (e.g. through promoting sustainable design principles). Future LDF documents should be compatible with the Minerals and Waste Development Framework once prepared.	The SA objectives should include an objective in relation to waste minimisation and appropriate management. The baseline survey should include reference to waste indicators where these are available.
Internet link: http://www.kent.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-land-use/minerals-and-waste/existing-minerals-local-plans.htm	

Kent Design Guide	
Proponent body	Kent County Council and partners

Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Kent Design Guide aims to achieve environmental excellence by providing practical advice on the process and design of development proposals. It is envisaged to be a first point of call for all those concerned with new development in Kent. The Guide: • applies to all types of development; • supplements national and regional guidance; • describes Kent's planning policy framework and the process for obtaining planning consent; • provides a framework for detailed guidance at local level; • gives examples of successful design and useful checklists for inspiration; and • helps make sense of the many complex issues that have to be considered in preparing development proposals. The Guide was adopted by Sevenoaks District Council in July 2007 as a Supplementary Planning Document and is a 'material consideration' in determining planning applications.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Development on the scale envisaged for Kent provides an opportunity for a step-change in housing quality and the attractiveness of communities. The aim is to encourage development that, for example, reduces the need to travel, reduces energy use, makes best use of land, concentrates development in urban areas and promotes mixed use.	The Guide will only have the status of a Supplementary Planning Document and will not be binding on developers.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF could include policies on promoting sustainable design and incorporate the Guide's recommendations.	The SA objectives could include an objective on promoting sustainable design.
Internet link: http://www.kent.gov.uk/publications/council-and-democracy/kent-design-guide.htm	
Useful cross-references • Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook	

Integrated Kent Rail Franchise	
Proponent body	Strategic Rail Authority (SRA)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	January 2006
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Govia were awarded the contract to run this network in 2006. It includes routes on the national rail network throughout Kent, parts of East Sussex and South East London. As part of this contract Govia proposed significant improvements to train services which run through Sevenoaks District including improvements in the December 2009 timetable when the new high speed trains were introduced on the High Speed One line. This freed up capacity on domestic lines that currently run through the District. The CTRL also offers benefits to residents in the north of the District who have the opportunity to travel to Ebbsfleet International for much improved journey times into London and also via the Kent Coast.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Inward investment and regeneration for Kent, facilitating the growth in new homes. Faster journey times in the southeast (the most important factor identified in consultation). Improved connections with London termini. Opportunities to integrate CTRL and existing	Increased demand for private and public transport, housing and services created by new stations and increased volume of rail users. Increased congestion in roads to the North of District as some residents will access Ebbsfleet via motor vehicle to use the high speed trains on the

services were highlighted during consultation. New opportunities for accessing public rail transport such as new stations at Ebbsfleet and Stratford. Improved service reliability and safety through new rolling stock. The Power Supply Upgrade project and the new trains will remove several power constraints on the network. New service provisions will affect rail freight capacity and will have implications for economic investment, road traffic and the environment.	CTRL. Faster journey times may increase property prices. Smooth and effective integration of CTRL services with existing network services. Current infrastructure constraints include traction and gauge issues, junction capacity, platform lengths and available pathways to London termini. Number of train paths to London is limited to 8 per hour. As international CTRL services take priority, local services may face limitations. Higher numbers of London commuters in Kent may not lead to parallel increases in local investment.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
Ensure that new rail provisions are incorporated into the LDF. Help to ensure that new rail service provisions are aligned with other transport sectors and integrated with existing network services. Ensure that the increased numbers of London commuters attracted to Kent invest in local services and contribute to the local economy.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to reduce car use and therefore congestion and greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions.
Internet link: http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/rail/passenger/franchises/ikf/	

Active Lives: The Future of Social Care in Kent 2007 – 2016: a ten year vision	
Proponent body	Kent County Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	September 2007
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
In 2000, 'Active Lives' was set up as Kent's vision for helping the people of Kent to live safely and independently in their local communities. This document sets out the revised vision for Adult Social Services to 2016. It is instead to be an aspirational document for people who use the service, staff, colleagues and the general public. Active Lives is oriented around the concept of supporting people to improve their own independence. The document contains commitments on themes such as access to key services, housing, transport, employment, access to activities and facilities, social inclusion, abuse and crime as well as improving quality of life for the elderly, children and people with disabilities. The commitments contained in Active Lives are directly aligned with the core objectives of Social Services.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Active Lives sets out a framework for progress in the following areas, several of which are also key for the LDF: • Reducing crime • Promoting social inclusion and independence • Community regeneration • Improving participation in service delivery • Increasing access to key services, facilities and activities • Developing employment opportunities • Reducing child abuse • Improving transport • Providing suitable housing • Improving conditions for carers	It is projected that by 2016 there will be 63,100 additional people aged over 65 in Kent which places pressure on services. Over the next ten years resources are expected to be increasingly constrained placing pressure of services as demand for continues to grow Continued organisational change within Kent County Council and Health Services creates a complex institutional picture.

Active Lives is geared towards the development of a competent workforce, recruitment of social workers and ensuring carers' needs are met.	
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
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.
Internet link: http://www.kent.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2A2CBD7B-B33B-4327-B292-C96C57F18EFE/11556/ActiveLivesfull1.pdf	
Useful cross-references • Vision for Kent	

Kent County Council Framework for Regeneration (Unlocking Kent's Potential)	
Proponent body	Kent County Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
'Unlocking Kent's Potential' is a review of the challenges and opportunities facing Kent. It sets out the Council'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.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
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 Cantebury. The Framework for Regeneration also focuses on the opportunity to develop and promote Kent as a destination for UK and international visitors.	The key challenges identified within Kent's Framework for Regeneration are: • To build a new relationship with businesses in the area • To unlock talent to support the Kent economy • To embrace a growing and changing population • To build homes and communities • To deliver growth without transport gridlock Two cross cutting themes are also identified within the Framework for Regeneration. These are: • Meeting the climatic challenge; and • Recognising Kent's diversity
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies to respond, where possible, to the key challenges identified in the Framework for Regeneration.	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.
Internet link: http://www.kent.gov.uk/community_and_living/regeneration_and_economy.aspx	
Useful cross-references	

Growth Without Gridlock – An Integrated Transport Strategy for Kent	
Proponent body	Kent County Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Integrated Transport Strategy outlines how Kent County Council propose to achieve an integrated transport network for Kent and fits into the overarching vision in Kent County Council's Framework for Regeneration. This strategy outlines a range of measures and initiatives which will deliver this integrated transport network.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
A series of opportunities are identified within the Integrated Transport Strategy. These include: Deliver new transport infrastructure in Kent Maximise the benefits of High Speed 1 Deliver an Integrated Bus Network throughout Kent Make Public Transport travel easier Support opportunities for flexible working to reduce the need for Kent's residents to travel.	A series of challenges are incorporated within the Integrated Transport Strategy for Kent. These are: To improve the quality of life for residents, businesses and visitors in Kent by improving access to services, goods and opportunities To support regeneration and housing growth in Kent whilst minimising congestion through an accessible, reliable and efficient integrated transport network To support independence and create equal opportunity for all of Kent's citizens through better access to key destinations and services To ensure that new and existing communities are designed to reduce the need to travel and encourage travel by a wide range of transport modes To stabilise and, where possible, reverse the adverse effect of transport and its infrastructure on the natural and built environment and on local communities To contribute to improved health, security, well-being and life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness caused by transport and by promoting travel modes that encourage physical exercise
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies to help to deliver key transport infrastructure within Sevenoaks	The SA objectives could include objectives related to the need to reduce the need to travel and increase use of sustainable methods of transport. The baseline review / monitoring should also incorporate indicators that will help to monitor the use of sustainable transport modes.
Internet link: **http://consultations.kent.gov.uk/consult.ti/Integrated_Transport_Strategy_/consultationHome**	
Useful cross-references • Kent Local Transport Plan 2011-2016	

West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015	
Proponent body	West Kent Partnership
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	27 July 2010
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The West Kent Partnership commissioned CSES to produce a profile of the West Kent Economy to inform preparation of an Investment Strategy for the area. CSES conducted desktop research by	

reference to existing relevant strategies and available economic data, conducted a survey of local businesses, held interviews with key stakeholders and partners and held a workshop in July 2009 and conference and consultation workshop in October 2009.

Its key conclusion is that the economy of West Kent has reached a crossroads and West Kent's traditional economic strengths are under threat. Overall economic growth in West Kent lags behind many other areas in the South East and West Kent's GVA per capita is only 74% of the South East average. Without positive and urgent intervention, the research concluded that West Kent's position will decline relative to other parts of Kent and to the South East Region as a whole.

Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015 replaces the Previous West Kent Area Investment Framework. The AIF previously highlighted the following strengths of West Kent economy: • High levels of economic activity • A skilled workforce with a good base of knowledge workers • High levels of self employment/business starts • An attractive location for inward investors • Access to the motorway network, Heathrow / Gatwick airports and the Channel Tunnel • A high quality environment • High growth in business stock • High proportion of finance and business enterprises • High tourism spend	The study also highlighted some key areas of weakness for the West Kent Economy; • Affluence masks pockets of deprivation. • Graduate retention falling and more higher level skills are being lost to London through out-commuting • Local businesses are reporting recruitment problems and a lack of skills exacerbated by high local house prices. • Unemployment levels are rising • Economic activity rates in West Kent have fallen. • A population which is ageing / skills shortages • A shortage of good quality sites and premises • Poor transport connectivity, particularly, north-south links and transport congestion at peak times on local routes such as the A21 and access to M25/M26 • The traditional rail connectivity advantage to London is being diminished by the introduction of the HS1 service • New planned investment taking place in the rest of Kent and the South East could threaten the area's natural attractions for businesses relocating to West Kent. • An increasingly competitive property offer in many areas close to West Kent, especially for knowledge-based start-ups and high-profile industrial parks
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should, where possible, include policies/proposals to capitalise on the strengths of West Kent and to address the area's key challenges. For example, local planning policies should protect employment land and assist farm diversification.	The key opportunities and challenges identified in the WKISAP could be reflected in the SA objectives and the 'barometer indicators' could assist with monitoring.
Internet link:	
Useful cross-references **Regional Economic Strategy**	

Kent Downs AONB Management Plan 2009	
Proponent body	Kent Downs AONB Unit
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory (Countryside and Rights of Way Act)
Date produced	April 2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, every local authority with an AONB must prepare and review a management plan. The Kent Downs AONB Management Plan sets out clear policies and actions for the ongoing conservation and enhancement of the AONB over a 5-year period. The ultimate goal is to set out an integrated approach to the conservation and enhancement of the	

AONB which is practical and relevant, and incorporates the views of over 100 stakeholders, the public and statutory consultees. The Plan is also concerned with raising awareness of the AONB and linking policies and actions to meet this goal. The Management Plan forms the policy and action framework to achieve this goal and is intended to assist local authorities in their decision-making. It also details processes for monitoring and evaluating progress, and ensuring the efficient and effective use of resources.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
All local authorities with the AONB in its area must adopt the Management Plan. Strengthened legislative status of AONBs has brought in many influential partners such as the Forestry Commission and other agencies not directly connected to AONBs. AONB Management Plan seeks to engage the public, consultees and a wide range of stakeholders to ensure their views are integrated into the Management Plan. Monitoring and evaluating progress procedures will be put in place.	The Management Plan works across 12 local authorities which face the challenge of coordinating their efforts to work together. Recognised lack of awareness about importance of Kent Downs AONB features. Poor management practices in some parts of the AONB threaten its long-term management. Uncertainty over future agri-environment schemes and effect on AONB landscape. Continued illegal practices such as fly-tipping threaten the integrity of the AONB. Intensive agricultural and forestry practices together with other development pressures are threatening landscape value in the AONB.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should recognise the importance of the Kent Downs AONB to achieving social and environmental objectives. The LDF should promote sustainable development and planning principles wherever plans and potential developments directly or indirectly affect the AONB. The LDF should reflect the vision and objectives set out in the AONB Management Plan.	The SA objectives could include an objective focusing on the protection of valuable landscapes.
Internet link: http://www.kentdowns.org.uk/plan.html	
Useful cross-references **Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook**	

Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook	
Proponent body	Kent Downs AONB Partnership
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	January 2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The AONB Handbook provides design guidance to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB. It seeks to provide a sound framework and information base from which sympathetic design and management can be developed.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The document contains several AONB-wide landscape design principles together with design guidelines in relation to local character areas across the District including the Darent Valley, Sevenoaks Greensand Ridge, Low Weald, West Kent Downs and Kemsing Vale.	The AONB landscape is under intense commercial and development pressure which can result in poor location and design of new development, unsympathetic improvements to the boundaries of properties, creeping 'suburbanisation', decline in land traditional land management, intensive farming practises and the growth of new uses.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF could include policies which incorporate the Handbook's recommendations.	The SA objectives could include an objective focusing on the protection of valuable landscapes. The SA objectives could include an objective on promoting sustainable design.
Internet link: http://www.kentdowns.org.uk/landscapehandbook.html	

Useful cross-references Kent Design Guide Kent Downs AONB Management Plan 2004 – 2009

High Weald AONB Management Plan 2009	
Proponent body	High Weald Joint Advisory Committee
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory (Countryside and Rights of Way Act)
Date produced	March 2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, every local authority with an AONB must prepare and review a management plan. The Kent Downs AONB Management Plan sets out clear policies and actions for the ongoing conservation and enhancement of the AONB over a 20-year period. The High Weald AONB is one of 12 AONBs in the South East, that together account for 31% of the region. The management plan addresses the primary purpose of protecting the landscape while also ensuring that local people can learn more about the High Weald, enjoy its beauty and help preserve its unique character. The plan takes into account the important role of agriculture and forestry in maintaining the countryside and the economic and social needs of local communities.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Development plans already provide a considerable level of protection for the character of the AONB. The plan will inform and focus Local Agenda 21 plans, parish appraisals, village design statements and parish plans. The AONB provides benefits to surrounding urban areas (e.g. open-air recreation, potable water supply, local produce, and an environment that is attractive to businesses and their workers). Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of the AONB has an above average level of tourism activity with 56 major attractions. The AONB woodlands are an under-utilised source of renewable energy.	The plan cannot balance the purposes of designation against non-AONB concerns such as national defence, or regional economic regeneration. High affluence and large commuting population, with limited jobs. The AONB is crossed by two trunk roads (A23 and A21). Widespread conifer plantations on ancient woodland and heathland. Impacts of climate change.
How could the LDF respond?	Implications for the SA
The LDF should recognise the importance of the AONB to achieving social and environmental objectives. The LDF should promote sustainable development and planning principles wherever plans and potential developments directly or indirectly affect the AONB. The LDF should reflect the vision and objectives set out in the AONB Management Plan.	The SA objectives could include an objective focusing on the protection of valuable landscapes.
Internet link: http://www.highweald.org/text.asp?PageId=12	
Useful cross-references	

Medway Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	
Proponent body	Environment Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	April 2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) set out how water resources are managed at a local level and are being written for river catchments across England and Wales. The Medway CAMS is the third of five CAMS to be produced in the Kent Area of the Environment Agency. CAMS operate on a six-year cycle and the document will be reviewed in 2009 and the updated strategy will be published during 2009 to 2011. The document should be read in conjunction with Managing Water Abstraction (the national document that supports the development of CAMS), the Medway CAMS Technical Document CD-ROM and the Regional Water Resources Strategy.
The aim of the document is two fold:

- to present the abstraction licensing strategy for the Medway catchment for the next six years; and
- to outline the actions that the Environment Agency will complete during the next six years.

The EA website refers to the next development cycle for this document starting in April 2009.

Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The CAMS emphasises the need to promote water efficiency across the Medway CAMS areas The Agency expects an ongoing, proactive approach to the efficient use of water throughout the Medway CAMS area, particularly in any new housing development. Around 8-21% per capita water consumption may be saved in new houses and up to 80% water savings can be made from businesses, which will all help to reduce the impact of any new developments on natural resources and the aquatic environment.	Water resources in the area are stressed and rates of water abstraction are currently unsustainable, so making the best use of water is imperative. In the Medway CAMS area biological quality is generally satisfactory, but ranges from very good to poor. Diffuse pollutants from runoff or consented discharges from urban areas can be washed into rivers or leached into groundwater with potential impacts on fish and wildlife.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should consider the issue of water saving measures as part of new developments.	The SA could include an objective on conserving water resources.
Internet link: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/cy/ymchwil/cynllunio/33456.aspx	
Useful cross-references	

LOCAL PPPSIS

Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010 – 2013	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Community Planning Partnership
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	April 2007
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013 replaces the actions contained within the 2007-2010 Action Plan. It sets out the priorities for many local services across Sevenoaks District up to 2013. The Plan is underpinned by a vision of Sevenoaks as a place with: safe and caring communities; a green and healthy environment; and a dynamic and sustainable economy. The Plan focuses on issues that will significantly affect the longer-term future of the District. The priorities outlined within the Plan are supported by a three-year action plan which contains over-arching success measures, along with milestones, targets, timescales and identified lead agencies responsible for delivering and monitoring that action.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
Many of these priorities outlined within the Action Plan relate directly to Sevenoaks LDF including: Priority 1 Help communities to feel safe and be safe Priority 2 Meeting the needs of an ageing population Priority 3 A better start for our children Priority 4 Improve the lives of young people in the	Despite relatively low levels of crime, community safety has consistently been a top priority for people in consultations. Sevenoaks has a static but ageing population. Sevenoaks has pockets of serious deprivation where there is evidence of poverty, low educational attainment, low skills, higher rates of

District Priority 5 A clean and healthy environment Priority 6 Energy, resources and climate change Priority 7 Improve health and wellbeing Priority 8 Development and the environment Priority 9 Strong, active and involved communities Priority 10 Keep Sevenoaks District moving Priority 11 Housing to meet residents' needs Priority 12 A thriving economy	crime and high levels of benefits dependency. Environmental constraints make it difficult to find land for new housing and act as a barrier to the diversification of farm activities. There is a need for more local healthcare, including making the most of local facilities particularly in rural areas which suffer from poor transport links. Key workers struggle to afford to live in the District and this affects recruitment. There is a need to retain employment land in order to maintain a range of job opportunities for local people. The importance of local agriculture and sustainable rural diversification, including tourism, should be recognised.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should reflect the vision and objectives of the Community Strategy and provide the spatial dimension of its implementation.	The three themes of the vision could be reflected in the SA objectives and the targets contained in the Action Plan can feed into the baseline review.
Internet link: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/sdc_comactionplan_final.pdf	
Useful cross-references **Vision for Kent**	

Sevenoaks District Local Plan (Saved Policies)	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	March 2000 (Saved Policies Compendium – July 2008)
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Sevenoaks District Local Plan was adopted on 2nd March 2000. The Local Plan sets out the Council's policies and proposals for the development and use of land up to 2006. However, the Council has saved a number of Local Plan policies beyond the initial three year period from the commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A number of saved policies have been replaced by policies in LDF Core Strategy. The remaining policies will remain in place until replaced by those in the Allocations and Development Management DPD.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The strategic location of the District close both to London and Thameside, makes it attractive to developers and investors during times of economic growth. Within Sevenoaks, the key for future prosperity is achieving a balance between providing for local needs whilst protecting natural resources. The overall aim of the Local Plan is to achieve sustainable forms of development and land use which will: Conserve non-renewable natural resources; Minimise pollution; and Ensure development is in harmony with the environment.	The effect of Green Belt policy is to severely curtail the outward expansion of settlements, including Sevenoaks and Swanley. The Green Belt covers 93% of Sevenoaks District and influences the planning process to a significant degree. Despite principal transport and commuter corridors passing through the District these do not justify any relaxation of restraint policies.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF will replace the existing Local Plan.	No specific implications.

Internet link: **http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/environment/planning/plans__policies/current_local_plans__policies/516.asp**	
Useful cross-references **Sevenoaks LDF Core Strategy**	

Sevenoaks Core Strategy	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	Feb 2011
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Core Strategy is the key Development Plan Document in the District Council's Local Development Framework. It draws together the objectives of a wide range of plans, programmes and strategies and provides the overarching principles that will deliver the essential development needs of the District.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The strategic location of the District close both to London and Thameside, makes it attractive to developers and investors during times of economic growth. Within Sevenoaks, the key for future prosperity is achieving a balance between providing for local needs whilst protecting natural resources.	The effect of Green Belt policy is to severely curtail the outward expansion of settlements, including Sevenoaks and Swanley. The Green Belt covers 93% of Sevenoaks District and influences the planning process to a significant degree. Employment Land should be protected to ensure adequate supply during the Core Strategy Period. Despite principal transport and commuter corridors passing through the District these do not justify any relaxation of restraint policies.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
TheCore Strategy is the key strategic document of the LDF.	No specific implications.
Internet link: **http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/environment/planning/planning_policy_and_the__local_development_framework/core_strategy_development_plan_document_dpd/default.asp**	
Useful cross-references	

Housing Strategy	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2003
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
A balanced supply of housing available for the whole of the community in Sevenoaks is vital in maintaining community health and vitality. The Housing Strategy is due to be updated in 2011	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**

To enable the provision of high quality accommodation to meet the housing needs and aspirations arising within the District where housing is a key component of building communities. Opportunity to look at homelessness issues and the amount of bed and breakfast accommodation. Opportunity to improve housing in deprived districts, Swanley St Mary's (24th most deprived of the 331 wards in Kent and in the top 10% nationally), Dunton Green (34th) Swanley White Oak (61st) and Leigh (74th). There is a deficit of between 100 and 200 units of affordable rented housing per annum, which should be met. Opportunity to improve on the number of unfit dwellings (5.11% of private stock)	Poor housing and homelessness can lead to social exclusion, and pockets of deprivation can be felt more acutely because of the relative affluence of the district as a whole. House prices in the district are the highest in Kent and 8th highest in the South East, a challenge to the provision of affordable homes. Many lower paid workers cannot afford to live in the district, causing problems in recruitment and retention for employers and commuting into Sevenoaks causes congestion on the roads. There are limited housing development sites within the district and even fewer opportunities for affordable housing development. The high cost of land in the district makes it difficult to acquire sites to deliver affordable housing.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF needs to allow for the provision of more affordable homes. LDF should seek to maintain and improve dwellings that are deemed unfit for use in both public and private rented sectors.	The SA objectives could include an objective devoted to housing and housing provision will be a key issue for the appraisal.
Internet link: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/housing_strategy_2003.pdf	
Useful cross-references **Regional Housing Strategy**	

Countryside Character Assessment	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Council, Kent County Council, Countryside Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	November 2003
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The District-wide Countryside Character Assessment will contribute towards the formulation of policies and decisions at a local level. It is intended to supplement planning policies by describing the landscape character to which these policies apply. It will also be taken into account in assessing planning applications and is in the process of being adopted as Supplementary Planning Document. A number of local issues which affect the landscape were identified as a result of the study. It is proposed that this document should be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**

There are areas of unique ancient woodland and grass downland. There are areas of high visibility, where the long views are particularly important and also a small-scale historic landscape pattern in which distinctive buildings and local vernacular are significant. The enhancement of the settings of historic settlement cores – such as Hextable – would restore a more profound sense of place to many of the expanded settlements. Where hedgerows have been removed there will be a need for the implementation of new semi-natural habitats, along with the introduction of sensitive land management.	In some areas of Sevenoaks, the condition of the landscape has deteriorated or is considered to be at risk. Pressure for new development is the most obvious challenge to existing landscape character. A particular problem is the growth of unremarkable development which has no local distinction or relevance to the site or to the local settlement pattern. New development on the fringe of an existing urban area often introduces an incongruous or harsh urban edge in to the adjacent landscape. Coniferous planting can detract from the view. Pressures on fringe landscapes include major recreational uses such as at West Kingsdown. The growth of horsiculture has led to the addition of inappropriate fencing and stabling. The network of farmland hedgerows is often vulnerable. A frequent problem is over-mature hedgerow being supplemented or replaced with post and wire fencing. Modern agricultural buildings often detract from landscape value since most are large scale and have no local distinction. An extensive loss of riparian landscape. Motorway corridors, local highways and major communication routes.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF needs to take into account the various pressures on the landscape and consider appropriate development that will not detract from landscape character. It is proposed that this document should be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document.	The SA objectives could include an objective focusing on the protection of valuable landscapes.
Internet link: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/countrysidecharacterassessment.pdf	
Useful cross-references	

Air Quality Action Plan	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government requirement
Date produced	2009
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Environment Act 1995 requires local councils to regularly assess the air quality in their area to see if any of the key pollutants in the National Air Quality Strategy are likely to exceed the targets currently set. In locations where this is likely to happen and where the public are exposed to the pollution, the Council is required to designate an 'Air Quality Management Area'. The M25, M26, M20, A20 Swanley by-pass and a section of the A25 at Riverhead were declared as Air Quality Management Areas on 1 March 2002. In September 2006 five new areas were designated covering Sevenoaks High Street, the Bat and Ball junction of the A25/A225, Westerham and Swanley Town Centres and High Street Seal. A further review was undertaken in 2007 and 3 additional AQMAs were agreed covering London Road in Dunton Green and Riverhead, Farningham (A20) and London Road/Pembroke Road in Sevenoaks. The total number of AQMA's in the District is 11. The Government requires local councils to produce and implement an 'Action Plan' to improve air quality in these areas. The Council's Action Plan covers the first six designated AQMAs.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The Council will continue to investigate and use	The principal cause of poor air quality in

local measures to improve air quality and seek to encourage and educate the public to reduce car use, to promote green travel and sustainable work and life styles. Action 2 of the Air Quality Action Plan states that the Council will "Continue to develop the Local Development Framework to include Air Quality considerations."	Sevenoaks is the large volume of road traffic including a very high proportion of heavy goods vehicles passing through the area on the motorways to and from the Channel ports and tunnel. In addition, more localised pollution results from sources such as small industrial processes and air traffic movement. The Council has no control over the traffic on major trunk routes such as the M25 and relies on the Government and the Highways Agency to introduce National Strategies and local measures to reduce the air pollution affecting the area.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should include policies to reduce private car use, promote walking, cycling and public transport and protect Air Quality Management Areas.	The SA objectives could include an objective focused on improving air quality. The existence of Air Quality Management Areas will be taken into account in undertaking the assessment.
Internet link: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/environment/pollution/air_quality/487.asp	
Useful cross-references	

Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2008 – 2011	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Community Safety Partnership
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	April 2005
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on local authorities and the police to draw up a three year strategy and action plan in co-operation with other agencies and in consultation with the community. The strategy identifies where organisations can work together to combat crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime and sets out how the Safe Communities theme of the Community Plan will be progressed. The strategy is based upon a 2004 audit. The strategy's aims are to: reduce and detect crime; reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime and reassure people across the District; and strengthen community involvement.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The 2007 audit demonstrated that Sevenoaks District is a relatively safe place to live and has a low rate of serious crime in comparison with the rest of the County. Sevenoaks District became the lowest crime area in the County in 2006/7 when crime in the District fell by 21%. As well as comparing District and County crime statistics and trends, the Partnership also measures its performance with 14 similar Districts selected by the Home Office as its national peers. In 2006/7 Sevenoaks District had the fifth lowest levels of recorded crime compared with its national peers.	Sevenoaks District has the seventh highest levels of Burglary and Vehicle Crime in Kent, the sixth highest level of Burglary and the third highest level of Vehicle Crime. Criminal Damage makes up 23% of the District's recorded crime. This crime type has seen some very positive reductions and is the second lowest in the County. Sevenoaks District has the lowest levels of Violent Crime in the County. There were 138 first time young offenders in the District in 2006/7 and the number of young people arrested for criminal damage almost doubled to 58 in 2007, although the number of young people committing violent crimes reduced from 29 to 20.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF could include policies that design out or reduce the possibilities of crime and reduce fear of crime.	The need to reduce crime and the fear of crime could be reflected in the SA objectives.
Internet link: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/public_safety/community_safety/364.asp	
Useful cross-references Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010 – 2013	

Young People's Action Plan 2009 -2012	
Proponent body	Sevenoaks District Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	Not dated
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Young People's Action Plan sets out what we are going to do for children and young people living in the Sevenoaks District between now and March 2012.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**
The consultation undertaken as part of the Plan showed that young people in Sevenoaks District are extremely active. Swimming and football are the most favoured activities. The most popular facilities young people would like to see in their own town or village are football goals, youth shelters and basketball hoops. Actions contained within the Plan that are relevant to the LDF include increasing the provision of open spaces, ensuring that community provision is accessible by young people, reducing the fear of crime and encouraging healthy lifestyles.	Young people are most concerned about bullying and drugs.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF could include policies to improve the provision of facilities for children and young people based on the findings of the Open Space Study.	The provision of facilities for children and young people could be reflected in the SA objectives.
Internet link: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/young_peoples_action_plan_20092012.pdf	
Useful cross-references Sevenoaks District Play Strategy Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 20010 – 2013	

Sevenoaks District Strategy for Transport 2010-2026	
Proponent body	Kent County Council and Sevenoaks District Council
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	July 2010
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The Sevenoaks District Strategy for Transport (SDST) aims to respond to existing transport challenges and those that may arise as a result of the scale and distribution of development proposed in emerging spatial planning policies. The Transport Strategy recommends that future investment in transport infrastructure is predominately structured around the distribution of development proposed by the LDF Core Strategy.	
Opportunities / synergies	**Constraints / challenges**

The key aims of the strategy are to promote an integrated transport network that: • Improves accessibility to jobs and services for all sections of the community; • Reduces congestion; • Improves safety; • Reduces the impact of transport on the natural and built environment; and • Protects and enhances the District's position as an attractive location for business and investment. In order to meet these key aims, the strategy sets out a series of objectives that need to be pursued. These include: • Reduce the need to travel and the distance people need to travel; • Where there is a need to travel, enable people to be less dependent on cars for their travel needs; • Maximise the efficient use of existing infrastructure • Divert traffic away from sensitive areas; • Encourage the integration of transport modes; • Reduce the effects of traffic and transport on air quality Improve road safety for all users; and • Improve safety and security for all public transport users.	A series of challenges are identified within the strategy that need to be addressed within Sevenoaks. These include: • Develop a Traffic Management Control system; • Develop a Quality Bus Partnership (QBP); • Improve pedestrian routes between residential areas and workplaces, schools and town centres; • Provide cycle friendly infrastructure; • Promote the use of small capacity powered two wheelers (PTW) as an alternative to the car; • Expand school, workplace and area travel planning and raise awareness including through rail station travel plans; • To help pedestrians with mobility impairments; • Designate lorry routes within Sevenoaks District; • To promote alternative forms of transport to access stations; • Promote alternative forms of transport to access airports; and • To ensure that Transport Assessments required under the provisions of the planning process for new developments, are developed in accordance with Kent County Council's (KCC's) Guidance on Transport.
How could the LDF respond?	**Implications for the SA**
The LDF should help to deliver the key aims of the strategy through promoting the development of an integrated transport network.	The SA objectives could include objectives related to the need to reduce the need to travel and increase use of sustainable methods of transport. The baseline review / monitoring should also incorporate indicators that will help to monitor the use of sustainable transport methods.
Internet link: **http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/environment/planning/planning_policy_and_the__local_development_framework/3950.asp**	
Useful cross-references • Kent Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 • Growth without Gridlock: An Integrated Transport Strategy for Kent	

3.8 When considering the contents of the context review, it is important to recognise three factors:

• ***No list or review of relevant PPPSIs can ever be exhaustive***. This report seeks to identify the key PPPSIs and distil the key messages from these.
• ***PPPSIs often exist in a hierarchy.*** Generally speaking, as the hierarchy is descended from international and European PPPSIs to local PPPSIs, the implications for the LDF become more specific and precise.
• ***The context is dynamic and new or revised relevant PPPSIs emerge on a regular basis***. Of particular relevance is the replacement of Policy Planning Guidance Notes (PPGs) with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and the forthcoming replacement of these

with a single National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The Council, in conjunction with the consultants, will keep abreast of any significant changes.

Key messages from the context review

3.9 During the PPPSI review, a number of key messages were identified that should be taken into account in developing the Sevenoaks LDF (and more specifically the SA objectives). These messages, together with those identified during the initial PPPSI review and SA Scoping Workshop, were discussed between officers and the consultants and a final list drawn up. This list of messages is not necessarily exhaustive.

Key messages for Sevenoaks from the context review
Where possible, promote 'win-win-win solutions' that advance economic, social and environmental concerns. In some instances trade-offs between competing objectives may be necessary
Respect environmental limits
Conserve and enhance biodiversity through an integrated focus on designated sites
Protect the permanence of the Green Belt and restrict inappropriate development within it
Create mixed communities
Reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling and improving public transport linkages
Promote good design in new developments
Green' residential developments and ensure sufficient open space provision
Adopt a sequential approach to identifying housing sites for allocation
Increase the density of development
Incorporate waste strategies into new developments and encourage further re-use, recycling and recovery of waste
Locate major generators of travel demand in towns and district centres
Ensure that jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services are accessible by public transport
Protect the historic environment and sites of archaeological interest
Protect open space and sports and recreational facilities of high quality / value to the local community
Separate noise generating from noise sensitive land uses
Reduce flood risk associated with new development including through the use of SUDS
Ensure that local communities have access to a range of shopping, leisure and local services
Regenerate deprived areas
Prioritise the development of previously developed (brownfield) sites
Re-use existing buildings
Conserve the natural beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)
Support development proposals that will aid farmers including rural diversification
Develop renewable energy sources and incorporate renewable energy projects in new developments. Contribute to Kent-wide targets for renewable energy
Support a more local, small scale and dispersed pattern of energy generation, where appropriate
High standards of energy and water efficiency in new developments
Where appropriate, invoke the 'precautionary principle' in relation to potentially polluting development
Encourage high value added activities and promote cluster activities
Upgrade tourism facilities, promote diversity and reduce seasonality
Improve the match between housing needs and provision
Deliver affordable housing where there is a need, which contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities, including in market towns and villages
Endeavour to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate changes already underway
Promote market towns as hubs for local business development
Incorporate disabled access into development
Include policies to promote better public health (e.g. through walking and cycling initiatives)
Encourage developments that 'design out' crime and reduce fear of crime
Consider the impact of growth in Ashford and the Thames Gateway
Consider the implications of an ageing population

Allow for strong and sustainable gypsies and traveller communities whilst also considering the needs of the settled community
Protect and encourage the provision of suitable employment sites

4 BASELINE ASSESSMENT

4.1 The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and assembling baseline data helps to identify sustainability issues.

4.2 The SEA Directive's requirements in relation to baseline information states the 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

- the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;
- the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.

4.3 When collecting baseline data, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area (under a business as usual scenario) to enable the LDF's effects to be adequately predicted. A key aim is to ensure that, where possible, each of the SA objectives is 'underwritten' with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information. Baseline information also provides the basis for monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.

4.4 In collecting baseline data, 'gaps' in data coverage are inevitably encountered. The Guidance suggests that where baseline information is unavailable or unsatisfactory, planning authorities should consider how they could improve it for use in assessments of future plans. As such this SA Scoping Report Update seeks to update the current level of baseline data and to analyse the changes and trends that have occurred since the 2007 collection.

4.5 The Guidance urges a pragmatic approach to the collection of baseline information: "In theory, collection of baseline data could go on indefinitely and a practical approach is essential. Where there are gaps, it will be important to record any resulting uncertainties or risks in the appraisal. Provisions should also be made to fill any major gaps for future plans or reviews".

4.6 The Guidance emphasises that it may be necessary to revisit the collection of baseline information during the SA process as new information and issues emerge. The Council and the Consultants will revisit the baseline information at appropriate instances in the future.

4.7 The existing LDF Scoping Report was based on baseline data collected in 2007. The Council therefore instructed URS/Scott Wilson to undertake a review of this base data, which has been carried out through this process and is included at Appendix 1, whilst a summary of the key changes is included below.

Indicators

4.8 Generally speaking, baseline information is collected using indicators. Examples of indicators include the percentage of people in an area describing their health as not good or the number of unfit dwellings in a district or borough.

4.9 If indicators are monitored over time, the resulting data can reveal trends in performance (i.e. whether something is getting better or worse). Indicator performance can also be gauged in relation to wider geographical areas (e.g. counties) if comparable data is available. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to targets where these exist.

4.10 Indicator data can be very useful for identifying the sustainability problems in an area which an LDF may need to respond to. For example, if an indicator for household recycling showed that the recycling rate was not rising or rising too slowly then the LDF could include an appropriate policy response. Trend data is also useful for identifying the implications of the 'business-as-usual' option – i.e. what would happen if no additional action were taken in relation to the indicator – would its performance get better or worse?

4.11 For each indicator selected, enough data should be collected to answer a series of questions including:

- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
- How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?

4.12 Evidence base for the SA process also includes research studies commissioned by the Council (e.g. employment land reviews or retail studies) and other sources of evidence that come to light during the appraisal process.

Sevenoaks Baseline Indicators

4.13 Baseline data in the SA Scoping Report is presented in the form of indicators. For the initial 2005 Scoping, the Consultants proposed and assembled baseline data (where available) for an initial set of 44 indicators. This set of indicators was subject to discussion at the SA Scoping Workshop in 2007 and further indicator investigation was subsequently undertaken which informed the monitoring indicators for the Core Strategy. The Council considers that with some amendments these indicators remain broadly relevant for the purpose of this update.

4.14 The table below lists the set of baseline indicators investigated (these are organised around the established SA objectives).

Baseline indicators investigated

Objective 1 – To help ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home
Homelessness
Temporary accommodation
Average house prices
Average house price increase in the past year
House price to income ratio
Affordable housing
LA dwellings that fall below the 'Decent Homes Standard'
Unfit dwellings
Objective 2 – To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and any resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment
Properties at risk from flooding
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding or water quality.
Objective 3 – To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health
Life expectancy at birth
Percentage of people describing their health as good or very good
Limiting long-term illness
Access to sports facilities
Access to local green space
Health inequalities and deprivation
Public concern over noise
Objective 4 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest
Index of deprivation
All persons of working age claiming a key benefit
Households in poverty
Persons claiming job seekers allowance
Percentage of households in fuel poverty
Objective 5 – To improve accessibility for everyone to all services, facilities, recreational opportunities and employment
Total amount of floorspace in 'town centre uses'
Access for disabled people
Objective 6 – To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and ensure air quality continues to improve

Number of Air Quality Management Areas in Sevenoaks District
Domestic per capita CO2 (tonnes)
Total CO2 emissions per capita
Objective 7 – To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
% of SSSIs in favourable condition
Population of wild birds
Area of woodland
Objective 8 – To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside and the historic environment
Listed buildings
Conservation areas
Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay
Objective 9 – To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure
Travel to work
Traffic
Total number of road accident casualties, cyclists
Total number of road accident casualties, pedestrians
Objective 10 – To create a high quality built environment
Crime - violence against the person (rate per 1000 population)
Crime - burglary from a dwelling (rate per 1000 population)
Crime - theft from a motor vehicle (rate per 1000 population)
Fear of crime
Objective 11 – To promote sustainable forms of development and sustainable use of natural resources
New homes built on previously developed land
Proportion of total area that is derelict land and buildings
Area under Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship schemes
Energy use (average domestic consumption of gas)
Energy use (average domestic consumption of electricity)
Household waste arising (kg of waste collected per head)
Percentage of population served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre
Household waste - percentage recycled
Household waste - percentage landfilled
Rivers of good chemical water quality
Rivers of good biological water quality
Per capita consumption (PCC) of water

Objective 12 – To encourage high and stable levels of employment and sustain economic competitiveness
Model-based unemployment rate
Job Seekers Allowance claimants (as a proportion of resident working-age people)
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
Percentage of top 5% earners from ethnic minorities
Average earnings (work place based £s per week)
Average earnings (residence based £s per week)
GVA per capita
Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector
Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend
Objective 13 – To improve the development and retention of skills
% of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent
Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills
Qualifications of working age population

Review of Baseline Data Update

4.15 To provide an indication of performance, each indicator has been classified into one of the following categories in the table in Appendix 1:

- Good performance (green)
- Under performance – need action (yellow)
- Poor performance – priority for action (red)
- Uncertain or unclassifiable (grey)

4.16 The following table lists those indicators under performing or showing poor performance (and therefore requiring action). Whilst the Council may be well positioned to address issues arising from some of the indicators in the baseline review through the planning process, measures to resolve other issues will need to be led by other organisations or partnerships of organisations. It is possible that the actions to be taken by the Council in order to tackle some of these issues are more relevant to the policies in the LDF Core Strategy than the subsequent DPDs. Where issues have been addressed by policies in the Core Strategy, monitoring indicators are unlikely to record the impact of the policy at this stage.

Priority for Action
Ratio of median house price to median earnings
Population of wild birds *
Per capita consumption (PCC) of water

Needing Action
Affordable Housing
Domestic per capita CO2 (tonnes)
Travel to work by public transport
Fear of crime
Energy use (average domestic consumption of gas)
Energy use (average domestic consumption of electricity)
Model based unemployment rate
Job seekers allowance claimants
GVA per capita
Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend
Percentage of the population with no claifications

* The population of wild birds is measured at a regional level as an indicative measure of biodiversity. Whilst the Sevenoaks LDF should contribute towards addressing this issue, where possible, it will only be treated as a priority for action where local evidence identifies specific issues.

What's the Situation without the DPD?

4.17 Without the DPD the District is likely to experience difficulties through the consideration of development policies and allocations that are not consistent with the spatial objectives of the Core Strategy or up-to-date National Planning Guidance. The resulting implications are continued pressure to develop land not specifically identified for development and risk of inappropriate sites being released to meet the high demand for housing. Large scale development that was brought forward would most likely fail to include key components and features of importance that would otherwise be imposed by individual allocations.

4.18 Sevenoaks is predicted to experience a significant demographic shift during the LDF period and without positive new planning allocations there would most likely be an overprovision of market driven developments rather than that which meet the individual needs of the population.

4.19 In terms of socio-economic conditions, the District is likely to continue to demonstrate high levels of affluence, although disparities between the relatively deprived areas could be expected to continue. Importantly, without Allocations and suitable policies, regeneration in specific parts of the District, such as Swanley and New Ash Green, may not be realised or may be delivered in a way inconsistent with the regeneration objectives.

4.20 In terms of transport, high levels of private car use (with associated greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution) would be expected to continue although the separate Transport Strategy would be expected to continue.

4.21 Proximity to London means that a large number of highly skilled residents will continue to commute to the capital for work.

5 SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

5.1 The SA process involves the identification of the key sustainability issues. The table below lists the economic, social and environmental issues facing Sevenoaks District together with sources of supporting evidence. This evidence includes findings from the LDF Scoping Report context review.

Sustainability problem	Supporting evidence
Economic	
Pockets of deprivation in an otherwise affluent area	The national indices of multiple deprivation are presented for 74 lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in Sevenoaks District. Of 326 authorities in England, Sevenoaks District has been ranked in 276th place in the indices of multiple deprivation (with 1 being the most deprived authority). It is, therefore, within the country's least deprived 20% of authorities (KCC analysis of national Indices of Multiple Deprivation). Swanley St Mary's has the highest level of deprivation in Sevenoaks District, followed by Swanley White Oak and Hartley & Hodsoll Street. Swanley St Mary's is within the 20% most deprived wards in England (KCC analysis of national Indices of Multiple Deprivation). The overall impression of affluence masks local pockets of urban and rural deprivation. Some wards in the District suffer from higher than national average unemployment rates, higher levels of poverty, poor health, low educational and skill levels and higher than average rates of crime. (Sevenoaks District Community Action Plan 2010-2013).
Constraints on development - Green Belt, AONB etc	Much of Sevenoaks is subject to longstanding restraint on development and settlement expansion as a result of national planning policy designations, including Green Belt and AONB. The effect of Green Belt policy is to severely restrict the outward expansion of the District's existing settlements, including Sevenoaks and Swanley. The Green Belt covers 93% of Sevenoaks District and is a significant factor in planning policy and development control in the District. The housing allocation for Sevenoaks District in the South East Plan, carried forward in the Core Strategy, is relatively low as a result of the strict planning designations in the District.
High levels of out-commuting	Graduate retention is falling and more higher level skills are being lost to London through out-commuting (West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015).
Traffic congestion and poor	The main congestion locations within the Sevenoaks District

connectivity	are on the main arterial routes within the Sevenoaks Urban Area and Swanley. Congestion is generally most pronounced during peak-hours. The Transport Strategy primarily sets out to reduce these traffic pressures by providing and investing in the alternative modes of transport (Sevenoaks District Strategy for Transport, KCC).
Poor public transport	Parts of Sevenoaks District, in particular Sevenoaks town, have good train connections. However, peak services suffer from overcrowding (Sevenoaks District Strategy for Transport, KCC). Sevenoaks district is served by a large number of bus routes, although the vast majority of these services are low frequency with 2-hourly services and some with 1 run per day (Sevenoaks District Strategy for Transport, KCC).
Skills shortages	Whilst skills levels are generally high, there is an increasing and substantial minority (20%) who don't possess even basic qualifications (NVQ level 1). Local businesses are reporting recruitment problems and a lack of skills within the labour force exacerbated by high local house prices which are driving younger employees to jobs in other areas where home ownership is more affordable (West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015).
Thames Gateway and Ashford Growth Areas	The traditional rail connectivity advantage to London is being diminished by the introduction of the HS1 service from North Kent, Ashford and East Kent whereby commuter journey times are becoming comparable with those from West Kent (West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015). New planned investment taking place in the rest of Kent and the South East could threaten the area's natural attractions for businesses relocating to West Kent. Higher levels of infrastructure investment improving East Kent and North Thames Gateway connectivity to London and Europe are adding to the attractiveness of these areas for inward investment (West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015).
Employment land	A relative shortage of good quality sites and premises which potentially constrains West Kent's capacity to promote start-ups and existing local businesses (West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015). The Employment Land Review notes that 3.8ha of employment land (with over 36,000 sq. m of floorspace) was lost directly to mixed-use, retail and residential led developments between 2005 and 2007 (Employment Land Review). The number of employees in the District is expected to increase to 51,153, an increase of 19% between 2006 and 2026 (0.9% per annum). This is focussed on retailing, hotels and catering (total 12,528 – up 2%), financial and

	business services (total 16,485 – up 63%) and public services (total 12,486 – up 17%). By comparison, there are losses in manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and the fishing categories (Sevenoaks District Employment Land Review). All premises and land currently in B class uses should remain allocated or designated for business uses (except those proposed for re-designation) (Sevenoaks District Employment Land Review).
Need for new hotels to support tourism	There is increasing demand for hotel development due to: -Growth in corporate demand; -Growth from the contractors market; -Increased levels of business generated by Brands Hatch from events and track days; -More business generated through proactive leisure break marketing by hotels via the internet; -Strengthening demand in the budget hotel sector (Sevenoaks District Hotel Futures 2007 Update).
Social	
Shortage of affordable housing	The total annual level of outstanding affordable need is 646 units (West Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment). The 2008 1st Quarter average house price in Sevenoaks was £401,403. These levels are high compared to the South East (£263,740) and national (£218,112) benchmarks Local businesses are reporting recruitment problems and a lack of skills within the labour force exacerbated by high local house prices which are driving younger employees to jobs in other areas where home ownership is more affordable (West Kent Investment Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015).
Housing Need/Demand and Constraints on Development	The total annual level of outstanding market housing need is 1,264 units (West Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment). This compares with a housing target of 165 dwellings per annum, reflecting the high level planning constraints in the District. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment identified a need for 64 new authorised Gypsy/Traveller pitches in the period 2006-2011, with a further 8 pitches pre annum required in subsequent years (Sevenoaks District Gypsy and Traveller Study).
Crime and anti-social behaviour	The District has the lowest levels of crime in the County. However, there is still a need to focus on particular types of crime. Current priorities include burglary and vehicle crime. These two crime types are affected by proximity to the metropolitan area, ease of access via motorways and the availability of high value goods in some parts of the District. While Sevenoaks has the lowest levels of violent crime in the county, because of its nature, domestic abuse continues to be an important crime type in this category (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013).

Access to services	Access to the main towns and services is identified as a key action in the District in the Sustainable Community Strategy, under the priority of 'Keeping Sevenoaks Moving' (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013). The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule of the Core Strategy sets out a number of infrastructure improvements that service providers consider to be necessary to support new development in the District and/or resolve existing deficiencies (Sevenoaks District LDF Core Strategy) The Council's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study identifies a number of areas in the district that are deficient in one or more type of open space (Sevenoaks District Council Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study).
Lack of appropriate size housing	There are a large proportion of detached and semi-detached houses/bungalows in Sevenoaks District (63.5% of the stock). Flats and maisonettes represent only 11.9% of the stock (West Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment). The Strategic Housing Market Assessment concludes that there is a shortfall of small units, flats and terraced houses in both the private and affordable housing sectors. It recommends that 50% of all new housing is less than 3 bedrooms (West Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment).
Ageing population	Forecasts for the District suggest that the proportion of older people aged 65 and above will significantly increase in the years leading up to 2031. This will have an impact on service planning for health, social care, housing and other services (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013). With a growing older population, the District's housing requirements will also change considerably in the coming years. There is a need to build homes and neighbourhoods that reflect the changes that occur over lifetime, so that older people are not excluded by design as they grow older and frailer (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013).
Environmental	
Climate Change and Resource Use	Sevenoaks per capita consumes 18% more energy than the South East average, 8% more than the Kent average and 10% more than the national average (Climate Change and Sustainable Development Topic Paper). For domestic CO2 emissions, Sevenoaks has a higher level per person than at county, regional or national levels. This is probably due to the high level of domestic energy consumption and the high level of car ownership as outlined in sections 2.2 and 2.4 (Climate Change and Sustainable Development Topic Paper). Sevenoaks has a high level of domestic energy

	consumption, CO2 emissions and is an area of water stress (Climate Change and Sustainable Development Topic Paper). The risk of flooding within Sevenoaks District largely arises from river and surface water flooding, with a limited amount of sewer and groundwater flooding. Limited urban areas of Edenbridge are currently at risk of flooding from a 1 in a 50 year flood event (Strategic Flood Risk Assessment).
Poor air quality	There are currently 11 AQMAs in Sevenoaks District (Air Quality Action Plan). Road traffic emissions from the motorway network system and major roads such as the A20 and A25, have been found to be a major contributory factor to NO2 levels. Commercial, industrial and domestic sources and some aircraft movements also make a small contribution to back ground or localised pollution concentrations (Sevenoaks District Air Quality Action Plan). The level of car ownership has grown along with the national average over the past decades. Access to a car/van in the household in Sevenoaks District is significantly above the average England levels and also higher than the South East on average. Census 2001 data shows only 15% of the population with no private car access (Sevenoaks District Transport Study).
Landscape deterioration	In some areas of Sevenoaks the condition of the landscape has deteriorated or is considered to be at risk (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment). Pressure for new development is the most obvious challenge to existing landscape character (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment). A particular problem is the growth of unremarkable development which has no local distinction or relevance to the site of the local settlement pattern (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment). Modern agricultural buildings often detract from landscape value since most are large scale and have no local distinction (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment). Other potentially damaging activities include the growth in horsiculture, the supplementation / replacement of hedgerows with post and wire fencing and recreation (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment). The AONB landscape is under commercial and development pressure (Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook).
High rates of landfilling and low level of recycling	Between April 2010 and December 2010 the overall reuse/recycling/composting rate in Sevenoaks District was 31.85%. This is below the target of 35% (SDC April 2010 to December 2010 Performance Report).

Decline in some biodiversity indicators	When comparing the 1994 – 2008 statistics, the South East performed the worst of any of the regions for the woodland birds and farmland birds indicator (Baseline Review, Appendix 1). However, the percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition has improved in recent years and is better than the Kent, South East and UK average (Baseline Review, Appendix 1).

6 SEVENOAKS SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

6.1 SA provides a continuous process that informs all stages of the plan making process, and aids the identification of potentially adverse impacts of development. In particular SA seeks to ensure that the decision-making process takes into account the Government's key objectives of sustainable development:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

6.2 In 2005, when consultants Scott Wilson carried out the original SA Scoping Report on the LDF, a set of 13 key sustainability objectives were derived as a result of this scoping workshops and exercises carried out. Theses can be viewed below.

SA Objectives of the LDF from which Stage 2 criteria where derived.	
1	To help ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home
2	To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and any resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment
3	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health
4	To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest
5	To improve accessibility for everyone to all services, facilities, recreational opportunities and employment
6	To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and ensure air quality continues to improve
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
8	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside and the historic environment
9	To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure
10	To create a high quality built environment
11	To promote sustainable forms of development and sustainable use of natural resources
12	To encourage high and stable levels of employment and sustain economic competitiveness
13	To improve the development and retention of skills

6.3 The SA Assessment of the Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD has followed the same approach to that of the Core Strategy and assessed the policy options of the Development Management DPD for their compatibility with the original sustainability objectives of the LDF in order to evaluate whether the policies proposed are suitable and the most effective approach to addressing these priority areas.

7 NEXT STEPS

7.1 Following the adoption of the Core Strategy, the focus of the LDF has shifted to the Allocations and Development Management DPD. Key options and draft policies for sections of this DPD have been generated and will continue to be refined through consultation and Sustainability Appraisal. The Sustainability Appraisal process will have regard to the information set out in this Scoping Report.

7.2 The options to be considered will include a 'do nothing approach' based on the situation that would occur without the DPD, as well as an assessment of the Council's proposed approach. Upon completion of the consultation processes, the Council will assess the comments of all consultees and will appraise the options put forward by these third parties. All of the assessments will influence the evolution of later stages of the process. The findings of the options appraisal will be documented in an 'Interim SA Report'.

7.3 The SA process involves assessing the various options put forward against the SA objectives and therefore each progressive stage of the SA process will include the following process:

- Testing the options against the SA Framework;
- Developing and refining options;
- Predicting and assessing effects;
- Identification of mitigation measures; and
- Developing monitoring proposals

7.4 This assessment will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgement and will be informed by evidence obtained from the context review, the collection of baseline information and the identification of sustainability problems. Additionally, the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) may be used in the assessment process.

7.5 The appraisal approach will be to continue to test the policy options being put forward against the 13 sustainability criteria as derived through the scoping process. In most instances the Council will adopt a traffic light approach to assessing whether policies and proposals will have positive or negative impacts upon the sustainability objectives.

7.6 Following the options appraisal, the future drafts of the DPD will also be subject to SA. The findings from these appraisals will be documented in the relevant SA Reports.

APPENDIX 1

UPDATE OF BASELINE DATA

Indicator Status	
	Indicator is performing well relative to past performance / Kent / South East / UK / target
	Indicator is under performing relative to past performance / Kent / South East / UK / target
	Indicator is performing poorly relative to past performance / Kent / South East / UK / target
	Indicator status cannot be assessed due to lack of data or is considered unclassifiable

Data Quality	
1	Good quality local data – recent measurement and historical trend
2	Local data for recent period only (i.e. no trend)
3	Data for other geographical areas

Sevenoaks LDF SEA / SA Baseline Review

Indicator	Sevenoaks District	Kent	South East	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
Objective 1 - To help ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home										
Homelessness	Percentage of total applicants accepted as eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and within a priority need group (e.g. households with dependent children): April 2009 to March 2010: 68.5% April 2008 to March 2009: 82.6% April 2007 to March 2008: 77.9%	Data is available for all individual local authorities in Kent at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk	Percentage of total applicants accepted as eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and within a priority need group (e.g. households with dependent children): April 2009 to March 2010: 46.2% April 2008 to March 2009: 44.9% April 2007 to March 2008: 50.7%	Percentage of total applicants accepted as eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and within a priority need group (e.g. households with dependent children): (England only) April 2009 to March 2010: 44.9% April 2008 to March 2009: 47.3% April 2007 to March 2008: 48.8%	Increased action to prevent homelessness - Sevenoaks District Community Strategy 2010-2013	Significant reduction in the percentage of total applicants accepted as eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and within a priority group between March 2009-March 2010		The reduction in the percentage of total applications accepted as eligible for assistance in Sevenoaks between 2007-2010 is significantly higher than the regional and national trend.	1	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Temporary accommodation (accommodated in Bed & Breakfast, Hostels, LA/HA stock, leased and other stock)	Count of homeless households in temporary accommodation at: December 2007: 50 December 2008: 47 December 2009: 23 September 2010: 20	Data is available for all individual local authorities in Kent at: http://www.kent.gov.uk/your_council/kent_facts_and_figures/housing_and_commercial_land/housing_land/other_housing_statistics.aspx	Count of homeless households in temporary accommodation at: December 2007: 935 December 2008:757 December 2009: 626 September 2010: 504	Count of homeless households in temporary accommodation at: (England Only) December 2007: 79, 500 December 2008: 67,480 December 2009: 51,310 September 2010: 49, 680	No target identified	Number of households in temporary accommodation is decreasing		As per the regional and national averages, the number of households in temporary accommodation is falling in the District.	1	DCLG P1E returns via: Research and Intelligence, Kent County Council www.kent.gov.uk/research
Average house prices	Average Cost: £389,775 Detached: £675,578 Semi-detached:£294,578 Terraced:£219,432 Flat: £181,091 (September 2010)	£237,352 (average cost, 2010)	£274,326(average cost, 2010)	Average Cost: £232,628 Detached: £352,699 Semi-detached: £198,602 Terraced: £188,048 Flat: £217,840 (2010)	No target identified	See below	Not classifiable since rising house prices have both positive and negative socio-economic implications	Highest average house prices in Kent.	1	Land Registry of England and Wales, via:http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/uk_house_prices/html/29uk.stm?#table
Average house price increase in the past year	Average: 7.9% (December 2009-December 2010)	5.0% (December 2009-December 2010)	7.4% (December 2009-December 2010)	5.5% (December 2009-December 2010)	No target identified	N/a	Not classifiable since rising house prices have both positive and negative socio-economic implications	Average house price continues to increase as per local, regional and national trends.	1	http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/uk_house_prices/html/29uk.stm?t
Ratio of median house price to median earnings	Median house price to median income ratio: 2007- 9.8 2008- 9.29 2009 - 9.12 2010- 9.15	Median house price to median income ratio: 2007- 8.1 2008- 7.85 2009 -6.8 2010- 7.65	Median house price to median income ratio: 2007- 8.45 2008- 8.42 2009 - 7.28 2010- 8.23	Median house price to median income ratio: (England only) 2007- 7.23, 2008- 6.93, 2009 - 6.27, 2010- 7.01	No target identified	Decreased since 2007 levels but increased between 2009 and 2010		Sevenoaks house price to income ratio is significantly higher than the county, regional and national ratio. However, it has decreased since 2007	1	DCLG Housing Live Tables http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/322286.xls
Affordable housing	Affordable dwellings completed as a % of all new housing completions: 2008-2009 :19.7% 2009-2010: 24%	Data gap	2008-2009: 10,450 2009-2010: 10,960	57,730 gross additional affordable homes were supplied in England in 2009-10. This is an increase of 4 per cent on the 55,570 (revised) affordable homes supplied in 2008-09 and the highest number since 1995-96.	LDF Objective: To increase the proportion of affordable housing in new development in response to the level of local housing need from those unable to buy in the open market. Local target to deliver 67 dwellings per annum.	Increasing		The figure is low but increasing.	1	DCLG Housing Live Tables http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/affordablehousingsupply/livetables/
LA Dwellings that Fall Below the 'Decent Home Standard'	2004- 14.6%	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap	Government target to ensure that all social housing meets the Decent Homes Standard.	Data gap	Not classifiable since there is no local or regional data to compare to, or past data	The figure is relatively high. A new housing stock condition survey is due to be completed in 2011, this will provide updated data.	1	Sevenoaks Stock Condition Survey (2005)
Unfit dwellings	Percentage of all housing that is unfit: 4.4 (2004) 2.6 (2005) 2.5 (2006)	Percentage of all housing that is unfit: 6.8 (2003)	Percentage of all housing that is unfit: 6.3 (2003)	Percentage of all housing that is unfit: 4.48 (2004) 4.17 (2005) 4.02 (2006)	To reduce the percentage of unfit / non-decent homes, with a specific target to eliminate them in the public sector by 2010 - South East IRF	Significant decrease		Sevenoaks was below the mean level for local authorities in England in 2006.	1	Sevenoaks Area Profile - www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
Objective 2 - To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and any resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment										

Properties at risk from flooding	Limited urban areas of Edenbridge are currently at risk of flooding from a 1 in a 50 year flood event (Sevenoaks SFRA 2008)	2010: 42,000 homes are at "significant" risk of flooding, 21,500 "minimum total" and 31,750 "average total".	403, 000 properties at risk of river and sea flooding.	Over 2.4 million properties at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea in England, of which nearly half a million are at significant risk.	Government objective to reduce the number of properties at risk from flooding. LDF target: maintain flood defence and water quality. No housing development to be permitted in areas liable to flood where contrary to Environment Agency recommendations.	Data gap		No comparable data available	1	Environment Agency, Flooding in England - a national assessment of flood risk http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0609BQDS-E-E.pdf and State of the Environment report for the South East (2010)
Number of Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice on Flooding or Water Quality	No major applications were granted contrary to EA advice on flooding in 09-10 or 08-09	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data gap	No housing development to be permitted in areas liable to flood where contrary to Environement Agency recommendations	No applications granted contrary to advice in 09-10 and 08-09		Flood risk in new properties is being reduced by the Council following the advice of the Environment Agency	1	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/amr_2010_.pdf
Objective 3 - To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health										
Life expectancy at birth	Males: 80.7 (2005 - 2007) 80.8(2006 - 2008) 80.8 (2007 - 2009) Females: 83.8 (2005 - 2007) 83.5 (2006 - 2008) 83.5 (2007 - 2009) The difference in life expectancy between the highest and lowest wards in the District is 6.3 years (2009 NHS Health Profile for Sevenoaks District).	Males: 2007-2009 - 78.88 Females: 2007-2009 - 82.4	Males: 2007-2009 - 79.2 Females: 2007-2009- 83	Great Britain Males: 2007-2009 - 79.2 Females: 2007-2009- 83	West Kent PCT has identified reducing smoking, weight management and ensuring the uptake of cancer screening and childhood vaccinations in the areas of deprivation in Sevenoaks.The Kent-wide Local Area Agreement has prioritised reducing road injuries and deaths.	Increasing		Life expectancy in Sevenoaks is well above the upper quartile figure for LA's nationally, and increasing at a similar rate as the national mean.	1	South West Kent PCT Sevenoaks locality health profile (2009) and www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Percentage of people describing their health as good or very good	72.9% (2001) 83% (2008)	69.3 (2001)	71.5 (2001)	68.6% (2001) (England and Wales)	No target identified	Increasing		The percentage of people describing their health as good is higher in Sevenoaks than in Kent, the South East and England and Wales. Updated sub-regional, regional and national data is not available.	2	The Place Survey 2008: http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/council_democracy__local_services/council_performance/4087.asp and www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Limiting long-term illness	Percentage of total population: 14.5% (2001)	Data gap	Percentage of total population: 15.5 %(2001)	Percentage of total population: 17.9% (England, 2001)	No target identified	No data available		The 2001 census figures showed that Sevenoaks has a relatively low percentage of people reporting to have suffered from a limiting long-term illness, compared with the regional and national averages.	2	Census, 2001 www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Access to sports facilities	The vast majority of Sevenoaks District residents are within the recommended catchment area of an outdoor sports facility (15 min walk- 1.2km) (2009). in 2009 65% of the population were within 20 minutes travel time of a range of different sports facilities, one of which has achieved a quality assured standard. This is an increase from 30.5% in 2006.	No data available	No data available	No data available	No target identified	Increasing		Access to a range of different sports facilities, one of which has achieved a quality assured standard, has increased in the District.	1	Sevenoaks Council Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/open_space_study__without_appendices.pdf
Access to local green space	Provision of amenity green space: 0.74 ha per 1,000 population (2009). (The National Playing Fields Association's Six Acre Standard recommends 0.8 ha per 1,000 population for 'playing spaces').	No data available	People with easy walking distance to green space and countryside - 85% People that visit local green space and the countryside that is in easy walking distance - 85% (2001)	People with easy walking distance to green space and countryside - 84% People that visit local green space and the countryside that is in easy walking distance - 71% (2001)	LDF Objective: To safeguard existing open spaces, sport and recreational facilities that meet community needs and improve provision where necessary.	No data available			3	Sevenoaks Council Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/open_space_study__without_appendices.pdf and http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/biostrat/html/t4.htm http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/pubatt/download/csv/pa01tb18.csv

Health inequalities and deprivation	The health of the people in Sevenoaks is generally better than the England average. The level of deprivation and the rate of violent crime are among the lowest in England. Estimated levels of adults who smoke and binge drink are better than England. There are health inequalities within Sevenoaks. Life expectancy for men is over 3 year lower in the most deprived areas than in the least deprived areas. For women the gap is over 2 years. England average.	Health Commission's Indicator "Health equity audit" significantly above average for South West Kent PCT. This is an assessment of the effective use of health equity auditing in service planning, commissioning and delivery in order to tackle health inequalities (2008).	No data available	No data available	South West Kent PCT target reached - that service is significantly above the average. The Kent Local Area Agreement has prioritised adult participation in sport, tackling serious violent crime, obesity in Reception year children, and road injuries and deaths.	Over the last 10 years, rates of early death from cancer, and from heart disease and stroke, have decreased and are below the England average.		The health of the population is generally better than the England average, life expectancy is high and death rates have decreased in the last decade. There are low levels of incapacity benefit claimants and rates of limiting long term illness below that of the South East Coast area and England average.	1	Sevenoaks Health Profile 2010 from The Association of Public Health Observatories http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50158&SPEAR= and Sevenoaks Health Inequalities Profile 2010 http://www.kmpho.nhs.uk/health-inequalities/
Public concern over noise	Number of noise complaints investigated - 2007 - 589; 2008 - 560	No data available	No data available	No data available	No target identified	Decreeasing		The number of noise complaints in the District is decreasing	1	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/eh_annual_report_2009.pdf
Objective 4 - To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest										
Index of deprivation	Ranked 276th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. Sevenoaks is in England's England's least deprived 20% of authorities (2010).	16.01 - 2nd most deprived of the 7 County Council Regions in the South East (2007). County Council summaries have not been published for ID2010 although KCC's Research & Intelligence intend to do this in due course. However, the level of deprivation in 8 out of the 12 Kent districts has increased since ID2007 relative to other areas in England – with these districts ranking higher nationally in ID2010 than in ID2007.	No data available	No data available	No target identified	Sevenoaks remains Kent's least deprived district in ID2010 as it was in ID2007 and it is now less deprived, relative to England's other local authorities, than in 2007 having moved 6 places down the IMD rank.		Sevenoaks remains Kent's least deprived district in ID2010 as it was in ID2007. Sevenoaks is an affluent district with small pockets of relative deprivation. When compared to England over 92% of those living in Sevenoaks District fall into the 3 least deprived quintiles in terms of deprivation.	1	From Indices of Multiple Deprivation Data (2010) Accessed from https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Deprivation/dep2-11-ID%202010%20headline%20findings-v2.pdf
All People of Working Age Claiming a Key Benefit (Persons)	9% of working age population claiming a key benefit (2009)	11% (2009)	11% (2009)	15% (2009)	No target identified	The number of working age claimants has slightly increased from 2004-2008 when the claimant level as 8%.		The number of working age claimants has increased slightly recently, but remains lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the national average.	1	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Households in poverty	Sevenoaks has an average of 14.9% of households in the district in poverty. This is equivalent to 6,900 households (2007-2008). This proportion places Sevenoaks 285th out of 326 district/ unitary authorities in England which is within the bottom third of authorities.	For the Kent County Council area the proportion of households in poverty is 19.5% (114,000 households) (2007-2008). The average proportion of households in poverty for the KCC area places the county 102nd out of 152 county and unitary authorities. This is within the lowest third of authorities.	No data available	No data available	No target identified	No data available		The estimates of households in poverty are based on data from the Family Resources Survey (FRS).	1	Households in Poverty: https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Deprivation/dep1-11-households-in-poverty.pdf
Persons claiming Jobseekers Allowance	Jobseekers Allowance (total persons): 630 (August, 2008) 1390 (August, 2009) 1160 (August, 2010)	No data available	Jobseekers Allowance (total persons): 75,860 (August, 2008) 149,450 (August, 2009) 127,310 (August, 2010)	Jobseekers Allowance (total persons): 744, 980 (August, 2008) 1, 280, 550 (August, 2009) 1,152, 620 (August, 2010)	No data available	The number of people claiming job-seekers allowance is increasing in a similar fashion to county, regional and national trends		Sevenoaks is within the lower quartile of local authorities nationally in terms of this indicator.	1	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/

Percentage of households in fuel poverty	5.7% 2009	6% in June 2009	14.8% [1996] 8.3% [2002] 5.7% (2009)	21.8% [1996] 16.4% [2002] 6.1% (2009)	The aim in England is to seek an end to fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010. Fuel poverty in other households will also be tackled as progress is made on these groups, with a target that by 22 November 2016, as far as is reasonably practicable, no person in England should have to live in fuel poverty. (The UK fuel poverty strategy: November 2001)	No data available		Fuel poverty level is consistent with regional average and lower than county and national average.	2	Fuel Poverty in Kent DEP 1/09 - June 2009 https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/dep-109-fuel-poverty.pdf
Objective 5 - To improve accessibility for everyone to all services, facilities, recreational opportunities and employment										
Total amount of floorspace in 'town centre uses'	There was a net loss of 1767 sq m of floorspace in 'town centre uses' in 2009/10, following a 436 sq m increase in 2008/9	No data available	No data available	No data available	Approximately 4000 sq m net of additional retail floorspace to be provided in Sevenoaks town centre by 2026	No clear trend		There is no clear trend in change in floorspace in 'town centre uses'.	1	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/amr_2010_.pdf
Access for disabled people	% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people 73% 2006 75% 2008	No data available	% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people - 47.1% (2006)	No data available	No data available	No data available		Applies to local authority buildings only	2	http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/SiteCollectionDocuments/Downloads/200708bvpidatasquartiles190309.xls
Objective 6 - To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and ensure air quality continues to improve										
Number of Air Quality Management Areas in Sevenoaks District	11 AQMAs in 2009	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available		No clear trend	3	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/air_quality_action_plan_2009.pdf
Domestic per capita CO2 (tonnes)	2.62 tonnes per Capita (2007)	2.31 tonnes per Capita (2007)	2.41 tonnes per Capita (2007)	2.40 tonnes per Capita (2007)	No target identified	When comparing against previous years, the domestic CO2 emissions per capita has reduced (from 2.8 tonnes in 2004)		In comparison to other Kent authorities, Sevenoaks has the second highest level of CO2 production. Sevenoaks also has a higher amount of domestic CO2 emissions per capita than the South East and UK average.	2	Climate Change and Sustainable Development Topic Paper (Published by Sevenoaks District Council in May 2010).
Total CO2 emissions per capita (including land use change and forestry)	6.3 tonnes per Capita (2007)	7.43 tonnes per Capita (2007)	6.67 tonnes per Capita (2007)	7.14 tonnes per Capita (2007)	By 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities in the region by 60% - South East IRF	When comparing against previous years, the total CO2 emissions per capita has significantly reduced (from 10.4 tonnes in 2004).		Since 2004, the total CO2 emissions per Capita has reduced in Sevenoaks. The total CO2 emissions per capita is also less than the Kent, South East and UK average	2	Climate Change and Sustainable Development Topic Paper (Published by Sevenoaks District Council in May 2010).
Objective 7 - To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity										
% of SSSIs in favourable condition	64.5 % (2004) 63.5% (2005) 60.9% (2007) 70.6% (2011)	64.09% (2004) 63.35% (2007) 65.97% (2011)	45.01% (2004) 46.63% (2007) 43.52% (2011)	45.53% (2004) 44.78% (2007) 36.58% (2011 - England)	95% of the SSSI area favourable or recovering by 2010 [English Nature]	Since 2007, the conditions of SSSIs in Sevenoaks have improved.		Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition is better than the Kent, South East and UK averages.	1	http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/sssi/default.aspx
Population of wild birds	Data gap	Data gap	1994 - 2005 Index of farmland birds down by 15% 1994-2008 Index of farmland birds reduced by 23% 1994 - 2005 Index of woodland birds down by 10% 1994 - 2008 Index of woodland birds down by 13% 1994 -2005 index of all native birds down by 3% 1994 - 2008 Index of all native birds have reduced by 8%	1994 - 2005 Index of farmland birds down by 6% 1994 - 2008 Index of Farmland birds reduced by 11% 1994 - 2005 Index of woodland birds down by 3% 1994 - 2008 Index of woodland birds down by 6% 1994 -2005 index of all native birds up by 6% 1994 - 2008 Index of all native birds up by 3%	By 2010, achieve a sustained increase in the wild bird population index (including reversing the historical declines in indices in the farmland and woodland species] - South East IRF	For both woodland and farmland birds there was a significant decrease in the indicator between 2004 and 2008 for the South East. The percentage of decrease for farmland and woodland birds also worsened for the UK between 2005 and 2008.	South East	When comparing the 1994 - 2008 statistics, the South East performed the worst of any of the regions for the woodland birds and farmland birds indicator.	3	Wild Bird Population Indicators for English Regions: 1994 - 2008 (Published by DEFRA in April 2010)

Area of woodland	18 % [Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland] [2003]	12% [Kent] [Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland] [2003] In Kent, there are 45,217 hectares of broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland (2011)	270,084 hectares of woodland, 14% of land cover [2002]	2,187,000 Hectares of woodland, 11.6% of land (Including areas covered by water) [2004] [Forestry Commission] 2,846,000 hectares of woodland in the UK (2010)	Kent Bap targets/objectives: To retain and maintain all ancient semi-natural woodland To increase the area of semi-natural woodland by 1,500 ha by 2007 To increase the area of plantation woodland by 350 ha by 2007	In the UK, there has been an increase in the area of woodland between 2004 and 2010.	UK	Sevenoaks has a higher proportion of broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland than the Kent average (2003).	2	Kent Habitat Survey 2003 http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcfs004.pdf/$FILE/fcfs004.pdf http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/nisoutheast.pdf/$FILE/nisoutheast.pdf http://www.kent.gov.uk/sp/countryrec/kentcoun.pdf A summary of statistics for woodland and forestry (Published by the Forestry Commission - 2010) http://www.kentbap.org.uk/habitats-and-species/broad-habitat/broadleaved-mixed-and-yew-woodland/
Objective 8 - To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside and the historic environment										
Listed Buildings	Plus 5 (04/05) Plus 4 (05/06) Plus 3 (06/07) Plus 1 (07/08) No change (08/09) No change (09/10)	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap	N/a	An increase of 1 has occurred in relation to the number of listed buildings since 2007.		Sevenoaks continues to actively list new buildings, although the number of listed buildings has only slightly increased since 2007.	2	Sevenoaks District Council, AMR
Conservation Areas	Plus 148 ha (05/06) Plus 109.6 ha (06/07) Plus 55 ha (07/08) No change (08/09) No change (09/10)	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap	N/a	An increase of 55 ha has occurred in relation to the extent of conservation areas since 2007.		Sevenoaks continues to actively designate new conservation areas, although the extent of conservation areas has only slightly increased since 2007.	2	Sevenoaks District Council, AMR
Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay	No buildings are at risk in Sevenoaks (down from 1 in 2008) Sevenoaks has over 2000 listed buildings	35 buildings are on the at risk register (down from 73 buildings in 2008)	129 buildings on the buildings at risk register (down from 213 in 2008)	1,482 buildings on the at risk register.	Remove 40% of the entries on the 1999 'at risk' list [2006]	The number of buildings at risk has reduced to zero since 2008.		Sevenoaks does not have any buildings on the at-risk register.	2	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/default.asp?wci=mainframe&URL1=default.asp%3FWCI%3DNode%26WCE%3D6744
Objective 9 - To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure										
Travel to work	2001 By private motor vehicle - 61.5% Public transport- 18.4% Walking / cycling - 8.2% 2010 By private motor vehicle - 40% Public transport- 13% Walking / cycling - 5%	2001 By private motor vehicle - 65.8% Walking / cycling - 12.6% Public transport - 11.4% 2010 By private motor vehicle - 41% Walking / cycling - 6% Public transport - 7%	2001 By private motor vehicle - 66.4% Walking / cycling - 13% Cycle – 3.1% Public transport - 10.2% 2010 No update	2001 By private motor vehicle - 65.27% (2001) Public transport- 11% (2001) Walking / cycling - 13.3% (2001) % travelling over 20km to work - 14.16% 2010 No update	No target identified	No trend data available		The number of people using public transport to travel to work is higher than the Kent average. However, this figure has reduced since 2001.	2	Review of Personal Injury Crashes Occurring on Kent Roads in 2009 (Published by Kent Highway Services in 2010) -
Traffic	Cars and LGVs crossing KCC's monitoring urban cordon in Sevenoaks Town: 2006 - 73,652 2007 - 68,627 2008 - 74,545 2009 - 76,314 2010 - 73,941	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No target identified	No overall trend		No overal trend	3	https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/roads-and-transport/road-policies/kent-travel-report/Kent%20Travel%20Report%202010.pdf
Total number of road accident casualties, cyclists	15 (2007) 14 (2008) 26 (2009)	350 (2003) 310 (2004) 322 (2005) 298 (Av.25) (2007) 297 (Av.25) (2008) 327 (Av.27) (2009)	Data Gap	GB – 16,195 (2007) Lower than average for between 1994-98, which was 24,385	The target for reducing number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents between 2000 and 2009 was 40%.	Sevenoaks has consistently lower figures than the Kent average between 2007-09.			2	Review of Personal Injury Crashes Occurring on Kent Roads in 2009 (Published by Kent Highway Services in 2010)
Total number of road accident casualties, pedestrians	45 (2007) 31 (2008) 32 (2009)	691 (2003) 691 (2004) 707 (2005) 699 (Av.58) (2007) 599 (Av.49) (2008) 632 (Av.53) (2009)	Data Gap	GB – 30,191 (2007) Lower than average for between 1994-98, which was 46,543	The target for reducing number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents between 2000 and 2009 was 40%.	Sevenoaks has consistently lower figures than the Kent average between 2007-09.			2	Review of Personal Injury Crashes Occurring on Kent Roads in 2009 (Published by Kent Highway Services in 2010)
Objective 10 - To create a high quality built environment										
Crime - violence against the person	824 - 09/10 723 - 08/09 723 - 07/08 962 - 06/07	No data available	128,942 - 09/10 133,644 - 08/09 145,667 - 07/08 151,653 - 06/07	England 810,831 - 09/10 840,533 - 08/09 896,287 - 07/08 973,843 - 06/07	To maintain the District's position within the 3 lowest crime areas in Kent (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013)	Slight improvement since 06/07 period.		Violence against the person has risen slightly in recent years.	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277009&c=sevenoaks&d=13&e=3&g=459214&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1305731943104&enc=1&dsFamilyId=904

Crime - burglary from a dwelling	387 - 09/10 351 - 08/09 378 - 07/08 458 - 06/07	No data available	28,493 - 09/10 30,458 - 08/09 30,098 - 07/08 32,706 - 06/07	England 258,500 - 09/10 273,960 - 08/09 269,400 - 07/08 281,704 - 06/07	To maintain the District's position within the 3 lowest crime areas in Kent (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013)	Slight improvement since 06/07 period.		Burglary from a dwelling has risen slightly in recent years.	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277009&c=sevenoaks&d=13&e=3&g=459214&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1305731943104&enc=1&dsFamilyId=904
Crime - theft from a motor vehicle	528 - 09/10 740 - 08/09 762 - 07/08 856 - 06/07	No data available	44,734 - 09/10 50,993 - 08/09 55,120 - 07/08 65,626 - 06/07	England 318,656 - 09/10 373,020 - 08/09 407,141 - 07/08 473,171 - 06/07	To maintain the District's position within the 3 lowest crime areas in Kent (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan 2010-2013)	Consistent improvement since 06/07.		Rates of theft from a motor vehicle have gradually reduced over the last four years.	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277009&c=sevenoaks&d=13&e=3&g=459214&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1305731943104&enc=1&dsFamilyId=904
Fear of crime	According to the Sevenoaks District Community Strategy Partnership - Strategy and Action Plan (2008-2011), a higher percentage of people in Sevenoaks are worried about house burglary and car theft than the Kent Average.		Percentage worried about crime: South East Burglary – 9% (M) 14% (F) Mugging – 8% (M) 15% (F) Rape – 5% (M) 21% (F)	E&W Burglary – 12% (M) 17% (F) Mugging – 9% (M) 19% (F) Rape – 5% (M) 23% (F)	No target identified	More people are worried about house burglary and car theft in Sevenoaks than the Kent average.		More people are worried about house burglary and car theft in Sevenoaks than the Kent average.	2	Sevenoaks District Community Safety Partnership - Strategy and Action Plan (2008-2011)
Objective 11 - To promote sustainable forms of development and sustainable use of natural resources										
New homes built on previously developed land	85% (2004 / 05) 76% (2005/06) 83% (2006/07) 87% (2007/08) 99% (2008/09) 98% (2009/10)	63% [2000] 61% [2001] 64%[2002] 65.5% [2002/03] Data gap for Kent post 02/03	81.6% [2003 / 04] Data gap for South East post 03/04	51% [1996-99] [England] 63% [2003] [England] Data gap for UK post 03	AMR sets requirement for at least 85% of new residential development to be on PDL	Increasing		Target for level of residential development on PDL in Sevenoaks has been consistently met over the previous three years.	1	Sevenoaks Annual Monitoring Report http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyfacts_step1.asp http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/region_in_figures_winter03/South_East.pdf http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_032255.pdf
Proportion of total area that is derelict land and buildings	0% (2003) 0% (2004) 0% (2007)	0.20 [Kent and Medway] [2002] No comparable stats for 2007	0.06 [2002] No comparable stats for 2007	1.68% (2003) 1.62% (2004) No comparable stats for 2007	[No target identified]	Steady		Like the majority of its closest neighbours, Sevenoaks has no derelict land. This trend continued into 2007.	1	Previously Developed Land That May Be Available For Development (Published by CLG in 2007)
Area under Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship schemes	Data not readily available - likely data gap	9,437.49 (ha) CSS, 8,824.30 (ha) ESA [2004] 12,714 (ha) ESA (2011)	No data available	No data available	No data available	Increase in the total area of land classed as ESA in Kent.	Kent		3	http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic/
Energy use (average domestic consumption of gas)	24246 kWh (2003) 24671 kWh (2004) 21,699 Kwh (2005) 21,054 Kwh (2006) 20,479 Kwh (2007) 19,757 Kwh (2008) 18,253 Kwh (2009)	20,055 kWh (2003) 20,410 kWh (2004) 18,514 Kwh (2005) 17,776 Kwh (2006) 17,178 Kwh (2007) 16,439 Kwh (2008) 15,114 Kwh (2009)	20,542 kWh (2003) 20,843 kWh (2004) 18,994 Kwh (2005) 18,322 Kwh (2006) 17,799 Kwh (2007) 17,022 Kwh (2008) 15,536 Kwh (2009)	**Great Britain Stats** 20,111 kWh (2003) 20,496 kWh (2004) 19,020 Kwh (2005) 18,241 Kwh (2006) 17,641 Kwh (2007) 16,906 Kwh (2008) 15,384 Kwh (2009)	No data available	15.88% reduction between 2005 and 2009.		Although levels are reducing, they continue to be highest amongst Kent authorities and higher than the south east and GB averages.	1	Kent Domestic Gas and Electricity Energy Consumption 2008/09
Energy use (average domestic consumption of electricity)	5680 kWh (2003) 5664 kWh (2004) 5,585 Kwh (2005) 5,551 Kwh (2006) 5,541 Kwh (2007) 5,372 Kwh (2008) 5,300 Kwh (2009)	4,775 kWh (2003) 4,755 kWh (2004) 4,688 Kwh (2005) 4,666 Kwh (2006) 4,604 Kwh (2007) 4,444 Kwh (2008) 4,365 Kwh (2009)	4953 kWh (2003) 4,930 kWh (2004) 4,887 Kwh (2005) 4,780 Kwh (2006) 4,721 Kwh (2007) 4,543 Kwh (2008) 4,477 Kwh (2009)	**Great Britain Stats** 4,600 kWh (2003) 4,628 kWh (2004) 4,602 Kwh (2005) 4,457 Kwh (2006) 4,392 Kwh (2007) 4,198 Kwh (2008) 4,152 Kwh (2009)	No data available	5.1% reduction between 2005 and 2009.		Although levels are reducing, they continue to be highest amongst Kent authorities and higher than the south east and GB averages.	1	Kent Domestic Gas and Electricity Energy Consumption 2008/09
Household waste arisings (kg of waste collected per household)	655.16kg (2008/09) 628.31kg (2009/10)	No data available	684.0kg (2008/09) 644.0kg (2009/10)	669.0kg (2008/09) 625.0kg (2009/10)	2010/11 – 704kg residual waste per household	Reducing		Sevenoaks performs well in terms of national and county averages.	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/
Percentage of population served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre	100% [2003 / 04] 100% (2007/08)	86.1 [2003 / 04] Not available (2007/08)	91.8% [2003 / 04] Not available (2007/08)	96.9% (2007/08) - England	No target identified	No change between two time periods		Percentage better than England average.	2	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyfacts_step1.asp
Household waste - percentage recycled	Overall rate, including composting: 29.94% (2005/06) 32.74% (2006/07) 32.04% (2008/09) 31.28% (2009/10)	15.7% [2003 / 04]	16.1% [2003 / 04] 38.4% (2008/09) 40.0% (2009/10)	13.17% (2003/04) 15.19% (2004/05) 17.61% (2005/06) **England Stats** 37.6% (2008/09) 39.7% (2009/10)	20010/11 – 42 per cent	Increasing		Sevenoaks recycles a lower proportion of waste than the South East and England averages.	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/

Household waste - percentage landfilled	76.59% (2003/04) 74.30% (2004/05) 71.91% (2005/06) N/A (2008/09) N/A (2009/10)	76.6% [2003 / 04]	77.7% [2003 / 04] 45.6% (2008/09) 37.9% (2009/10)	71.78% (2003/04) 67.19% (2004/05) 62.26% (2005/06) **England Stats** 50.3% (2008/09) 46.9% (2009/10)	To increase recovery of all waste in the region by 71% by 2010 - South East IRF To increase recycling and composting of waste in the region by 50% by 2010 - South East IRF	Decreasing	South East	Up to date statistics are not available for Sevenoaks and Kent. However, nationally and in the South East the rate of waste sent to landfill has decreased over the last 5 years. In recent years the majority of household waste in Sevenoaks District has been sent to the Allington waste to energy plant	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/
Rivers of good chemical water quality	13.69% (2002) 62.29% (2003) 14.39% (2004) 59.67% (2005) 66.6% (2006) (Total 63 km) Rivers chemical status in the Borough: Good (2011)(River Dever)	No data available	No data available	No data available	High Chemical Status by 2015 (Water Framework Directive Objective)	Maintained		The data covers river catchments and wider basins and so may not be 100% accurate for the stretch of waterway in the Borough.	1	Water for Life and Livelihoods River Basin Management Plan South East River Basin District http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124978.aspx
Rivers of good ecological water quality	92% (2002) 92.62% (2003) 92.62% (2004) 98.23% (2005) 91% (2006) Rivers ecological status in the Borough: Good (2011) (River Dever)	No data available	In the South East River Basin District 19 per cent of surface waters met good ecological status or better and 19 per cent met good overall status in 2009. 81 per cent did not meet good ecological status (334 water bodies) or good overall status.	73 per cent of the English rivers surveyed were of good biological quality in 2009. This is a slight increase on 72 per cent in 2008, although there has been little change in recent years.	Good Ecological Status by 2015 (Water Framework Directive Objective)	Maintained		The data covers river catchments and wider basins and so may not be 100% accurate for the stretch of waterway in the Borough.	1	Water for Life and Livelihoods River Basin Management Plan South East River Basin District http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124978.aspx
Per capita consumption (PCC) of water	184 L per day (2004) Sevenoaks is served by four different water companies (Southern Water, Thames Water, South East Water and East Surrey Water). The average water consumption per capita for the four companies in 2006/07 is 153 l per day.	169 L per day [2002/03] Updated stats unavailable for 2011 Scoping Report	150 - 165 litres per day [2001/02] Updated stats unavailable for 2011 Scoping Report	154.14 L per day Updated stats UK average for 2006/07 is 148.5	To stabilise PCC of water at current levels	PCC has reduced since 2004.		PCC has reduced but continues to be higher than the average for the UK	1	Statistics taken from Council's Climate Change Topic Paper (published May 2010), which provides data on all the water companies in Sevenoaks District
Objective 12 - To encourage high and stable levels of employment and sustain economic competitiveness										
Model-based' unemployment rate	3.0% (Jan 04-Dec 04) 3.2% (Jan 05-Dec 05) 3.7% (Jan 06-Dec 06) 5.2% (2009-10)	No comparable data	3.7% (Jan 04-Dec 04) 3.7% (Jan 05-Dec 05) 4.5% (Jan 06-Dec 06) 6.0% (2009-10)	4.7% (Jan 04-Dec 04) 4.9% (Jan 05-Dec 05) 5.3% (Jan 06-Dec 06) GB 7.7% (2009-10)	The model-based unemployment rate has increased over the past 5 years.	Increasing		Lower than regional or national averages but increasing.	1	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
Job Seekers Allowance claimants (as a proportion of resident working-age people)	1.1% (2004) 1% (2005) 1.1% (2006) 0.9 (2007) 0.9% (2008) 2.0% (2009) 1.9% (2010)	1.9% [May 2005] 1.7% (2007) 1.7% (2008) 3.1% (2009) 3.0% (2010)	1.4 [May 2007] 1.4% (2007) 1.4% (2008) 2.8% (2009) 2.6% (2010)	2.03% (2004) 1.93% (2005) 2.21% (2006) **GB** 2.2% (2007) 2.3% (2008) 3.8% (2009) 3.7% (2010)	No target identified	The claimants rate reduced from 06-08, but has risen since then.		The number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants is lower than the South East, Kent and GB average.	1	District Profile for Sevenoaks - Kent County Council Research and Intelligence unit
Proportion of people of working age in employment	77.1% (2004) 71.5% (2005) 71.5% (2006) 76.1% (2009)	74.1% [2003 / 04] 73.2% (2009)	78.9% [2003 / 04] 75% (2009)	76.4% (2004) 76.2% (2005) 76% (2006) GB 70.7% (2009)	No target identified	Increase in recent years		For 2009, the proportion of working age people in employment in Sevenoaks is above national, regional and Kent averages.	1	District Profile for Sevenoaks - Kent County Council Research and Intelligence unit
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year	9.9% (2004) 11.6% (2005) 11.7% (2006) **April 2011** 4.3% (18-24 year olds) 1.8% (24-49 year olds) 1.2% (50-64 year olds)	8.7% [May 2005]	12.6% [May 2005] **April 2011** 5.0% (18-24 year olds) 2.6% (24-49 year olds) 1.5% (50-64 year olds)	12.2% (2004) 11.15% (2005) 11.7% (2006) **April 2011** 7.2% (18-24 year olds) 3.9% (24-49 year olds) 2.0% (50-64 year olds)	No target identified	Decrease since 2006.		Sevenoaks performs better than the South East and GB average.	1	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
Percentage of top 5% earners from ethnic minorities	9.1% [2003 / 04] 15% (2007/08)	1.4% [2003 / 04] 2.52% (2007/08)	2.2% [2003 / 04] Not available (2007/08)	England 3.4% (2007/08)	No target identified	The level has increased between 03/04 and 07/08.		Sevenoaks has a much higher proportion of ethnic minorities in the top 5% of earners than both Kent and the England average	2	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyfacts_step1.asp

Average earnings work place based £s per week)	443.6 (2004) 402.5 (2005) 454.6 (2006) 486.6 (2007) 523.4 (2010)	488.7 (2010)	447.2 (2004) 450.4(2005) 469.0(2006) 480.7 (2007) 523.7 (2010)	420.3 (2004) 431.7 (2005) 444.8 (2006) 458.6 (2007) **GB** 500.4 (2010)	No target identified	Increase		Similar to Regional workplace based earnings. Higher than both Kent and GB average.	1	District Profile for Sevenoaks - Kent County Council Research and Intelligence unit
Average earnings (residence based £s per week)	506.0 (2004) 564.0 (2005) 550.9 (2006) 557.6 (2007) 613.3 (2010)	530.4 (2010)	461.8 (2004) 468.9 (2005) 486.5 (2006) 499.6 (2007) 547.8 (2010)	421.3 (2004) 432.8 (2005) 445.9 (2006) 459.0 (2007) **GB** 501.8 (2010)	No target identified	Increase		Higher than South East, Kent and GB averages.	1	District Profile for Sevenoaks - Kent County Council Research and Intelligence unit
GVA per capita	12,283 (2005) 13,162 (2006) 13,931 (2007) 14,284 (2008) 14,164 (2009) 14,846 (2009)	11,168 [1999] 11,554 [2000] 12074[2001] 13,211 (2005) 14,042 (2006) 14,829 (2007) 15,318 (2008) 15,938 (2009) 16,573 (2009)	14,623 [1999] 15,178 [2000] 15,880 [2001] 17,113 (2002) 18,075 (2003) 18,995 (2004) 19,509 (2005) 20,427 (2006) 21,327 (2007) 21,681 (2008) 20,923 (2009)	13,616 [1999] 14,291 [2000] 14,798 [2001] 17,113 (2002) 18,075 (2003) 18,995 (2004) 19,509 (2005) 20,427 (2006) 21,327 (2007) 21,681 (2008) 20,923 (2009)	To narrow the gap in GVA per capita between the best and worst performing parts of the region - South East IRF	GVA for Sevenoaks is lower than the Kent, South East and UK.			3	Kent Economic Indicators Update 2010 & http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/gva1210.pdf
Percentage of jobs that are in the tourism sector	10.9 (2004) 9.1 (2005) 9.0% (2009)	No comparable data	8.2 (2004) 8 (2005) 8.2% (2009)	8.2 (2004) 8.1 (2005) 8.2% (2009)	No target identified	No significant trend identified		Sevenoaks has a greater percentage of people working in the tourism sector than the regional average	1	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend	Data not readily available - likely data gap	11.1m domestic tourists spending ave. £108 5.6m overseas tourists spending ave. £293 [2002-2003] There were 4.3 million domestic overnight trips to Kent and Medway in 2009 and they spent a total of £567 million. This equated to an average spend of £46.77 per night. 810,000 overnight trips by overseas visitors were recorded (3% increase on 2006) with a total spend of £263.3 million (9% more than 2006).	31.5m domestic tourists spending ave. £131 14.6m overseas tourists spending ave. £322 [2002-2003] No updated stats available	415m domestic tourists spending ave. £154 75.3m overseas tourists spending ave. £502 [2002-2003] No updated stats available	No target identified	Figures show a decrease in the number of overnight trips between 2002/3 and 2009.	Kent		3	http://www.kent.gov.uk/news_and_events/news_archive/tourism_is_booming_in_kent.aspx
Objective 13 - To improve the development and retention of skills										
% of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	55.6% (2003/04) 55.9% (2004/05) 59.6% (2005/06) 82% (2009/10)	48% [2001] (Kent and Medway LSC) Not Available (2009/10)	44.5% [2001] 75.2% (2009/10)	50.2% (2003/04) 51.2% (2004/05) 54.2% (2005/06) 75.6% (2009/10)	Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs at grades A*-G (or equivalent) including English and Maths (Target 93.6%)	Levels have significantly increased between 05/06 and 09/10		Performance is significantly better in Sevenoaks than national and regional average.	1	District Profile for Sevenoaks - Kent County Council Research and Intelligence unit
Percentage of population with no qualifications	7.6% (2004) 13.6% (2005) 14.9% (2006) 16.0% (2007) 14.0% (2008) 11.1% (2009)	Not available	10.9% (2004) 10.3% (2005) 9.9% (2006) 9.9% (2007) 9.7% (2008) 9.2% (2009)	15.1% (2004) 14.4% (2005) 13.9% (2006) 13.3% (2007) 13.5% (2008) 12.3% (2009)	No target identified	The number of people with no qualifications has increased from 2004-2009, but started to decrease between 2007 and 2009.		The n.o. of people with no qualifications in Sevenoaks in 2009 is higher than the South East average, but lower than the UK average.	1	District Profile for Sevenoaks - Kent County Council Research and Intelligence unit
Qualifications of working age population	No qualifications – 14.1% NVQ Level 1 – 78.4% NVQ Level 2 – 63.2% NVQ Level 3 – 45.1% NVQ Level 4 – 29.4% [2006] No qualifications – 11.1% NVQ Level 1 – 80.7% NVQ Level 2 – 71.7% NVQ Level 3 – 60.9% NVQ Level 4 – 44.6% [2009]	No comparable data	No qualifications – 9.6% NVQ Level 1 – 82.7% NVQ Level 2 – 68.0% NVQ Level 3 – 49.4% NVQ Level 4 – 30.5% [2006] No qualifications – 9.2% NVQ Level 1 – 83% NVQ Level 2 – 69% NVQ Level 3 – 52.5% NVQ Level 4 – 32.6% [2009]	No qualifications – 13.8% NVQ Level 1 – 77.7% NVQ Level 2 – 63.8% NVQ Level 3 – 45.3% NVQ Level 4 – 27.4% [2006] No qualifications – 12.3% NVQ Level 1 – 78.9% NVQ Level 2 – 65.4% NVQ Level 3 – 49.3% NVQ Level 4 – 29.9% [2009]	No target identified	Qualification levels have improved between 2006 and 2009		Educational achievement in Sevenoaks has increased over the last few years and is generally higher than regional and national levels.	1	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/