



Allocations and Development Management Plan

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report

January 2013

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Introduction

Background

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been undertaken to support the emerging Sevenoaks District LDF Allocations and Development Management Plan. The SA considers the impacts of the emerging plan in terms of the key sustainability issues. The outcome of the SA should aid the preparation of the plan and avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts whilst maximising any positive impacts.

An SA of Local Planning Documents is a legal requirement and must be undertaken in-line with the procedures prescribed by the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

This SA Report must be published alongside the Allocations and Development Management Plan Draft for Submission. The aim of this SA Report is to:

- Present the appraisal of the Council's Allocations and Development Management Plan Draft for Submission
- Present reasoned justification as to why the preferred approach has been selected.

This Report should aid stakeholders in the consultation of the Allocations and Development Management Plan Draft for Submission.

Structure of Report

Annex 1 of the EU Directive prescribes the information that must be contained within this SA Report. The report has been structured to provide this information by answering a logical sequence of nine 'appraisal questions' - see Table 1.

Table 1: Appraisal Questions which and corresponding requirement of the SEA Directive

Appraisal Question	Corresponding requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must contain....)
What is the Plan seeking to achieve?	“ an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex I(a))
What’s the sustainability ‘context’?	an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes ” (Annex I(a)) “ the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex I(e))
What’s the situation now?	“ the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” (Annex I(b)) “ the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected ” (Annex I(c))
What would the situation be without the Plan?	“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan ” (Annex I(b))
What are the key issues that should be a particular focus of the appraisal?	“ any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance , such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Annex I(d))
What has the Plan-making process involved up to this point?	“ an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with , and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information” (Annex I(h)) “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation ” (Annex I(e))
How has the appraisal at this current stage been undertaken?	“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information” (Annex I(h))

<p>What are the appraisal findings and recommendations at this current stage?</p>	<p>“the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors” (Annex I(f))</p> <p>“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan” (Annex I(g))</p>
<p>What are the next steps (including monitoring)?</p>	<p>“a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring...” (Annex I(i))</p>

1. What is the Plan Seeking to Achieve?

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex I(a))

What is the Allocations and Development Management Plan?

The Allocations and Development Management Plan (ADMP) forms part of a set of documents that comprises the Local Development Framework for Sevenoaks District.

The ADMP includes:

- New Development Management Policies that will replace all of the remaining ‘saved’ policies contained in the Sevenoaks Local Plan 2000;
- Site Specific Residential, Employment and Mixed use Allocations that will contribute towards meeting Sevenoaks’ future development and community needs; and
- Open Space allocations for protection.

The detailed development management policies and site allocations that form the basis of the Plan will, in combination with Core Strategy policies, provide the framework within which future development proposals will be assessed and determined.

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

How does the plan fit into the LDF?

The Allocations and Development Management Plan is the next document after the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy sets out the strategic plan for the District and the Allocations and Development Plan is one of the key delivery mechanisms for achieving the Core Strategy policies and objectives.

The Council will also produce a Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule and the Gypsy and Traveller Plan.

A number of Supplementary Planning Documents have already been produced or will be produced which will aid in the delivery of the Allocations and Development Management Plan. These include:

- Sevenoaks Residential Character Area Assessment (adopted)
- Affordable Housing SPD (adopted)
- Countryside Character Assessment SPD (adopted)
- Residential Extensions SPD (adopted)
- Green Belt SPD (in production)
- Equine Development (Horsiculture) SPD (not yet started)
- Swanley Residential Character Area Assessment (not yet started)
- Edenbridge Residential Character Area Assessment (not yet started)

What are the main objectives of the ADMP?

The purpose and objective of the document is to act as an implementation tool and build upon the overarching policy framework set out in the Sevenoaks Core Strategy. To carry out this role effectively the ADMP will identify where and how future development requirements for the town will be delivered as well as include generic policies that govern how planning applications will be determined up to 2026.

What does the plan not do?

The Allocations and Development Plan does not allocate land for Gypsy and Traveller sites. These sites will be identified through the Gypsy and Traveller Plan.

The Plan also does not repeat any national policies or those already adopted as part of the Core Strategy.

2. What's the Sustainability 'Context'?

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex I(a))

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex I(e))

Sustainability

This part of the process involves establishing an understanding of the sustainability context in which the ADMP is being prepared, i.e. the implications of key policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives that are relevant to the ADMP, with a focus on the opportunities and challenges they present. Establishing the sustainability context helps to identify key sustainability issues.

SA involves the identification and evaluation of the Plan's compatibility with the three dimensions of sustainable development and its impacts on economic, social and environmental objectives.

The purpose of the SA, according to the SEA Directive, is to undertake an appraisal of the 'social, environmental and economic effects of plans, strategies and policies' from the outset of the LDF process, so that decisions can be made which accord with the objectives of sustainable development.

The Government's objectives for sustainable development are set out in the revised strategy document entitled 'Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy' (Defra, 2005).

The five guiding principles of the strategy are identified as:-

- Living Within Environmental Limits;
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society;
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy;
- Promoting Good Governance; and
- Using Sound Science Responsibly.

Previous Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports

Scoping Report (2005 with 2008 and 2011 Updates)

Scott Wilson (now URS) and Levett-Therival ('the Consultants') were commissioned by the Council in 2004 to undertake SA of the Sevenoaks LDF.

As part of this commission, the Consultants worked closely with the Council to prepare and consult on a Scoping Report. An initial set of 44 indicators were produced and published in the Scoping Report 2005. The Scoping Report was considered as a 'living document' and as such it was updated in 2008 to take into account new national and regional planning policy and guidance, recently published baseline information, and additional consultation since 2005. However, there were no consequential changes to the 2005 SA Objectives. Upon completion of the Core Strategy the Council undertook a further update of the Scoping Report in May 2011 in order to ensure that the ADMP was built upon credible and up to date baseline data. At the end of the process there were no consequential changes to the 2005 SA objectives, which remain a relevant set of criteria for judging sustainability impacts.

During the review undertaken in the Scoping Report Update 2011, a number of key messages were identified that should be taken into account when developing the Sevenoaks LDF (and more specifically the SA objectives). These messages, together with those identified during the initial review and SA Scoping Workshop, were discussed between officers and the consultants and a final list drawn up.

The Scoping Report identified the key sustainability issues within the District. This list of messages is not necessarily exhaustive and no priority should be inferred from the ordering.

Key messages – the LDF should seek to:

- 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 both designated sites and the provision of new habitats;
- Respect 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 sustainable approach to identifying housing sites for allocation;
- Increase the density of development, avoiding developments with less than 30 dwellings per hectare net;
- 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 and provide 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
- To 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
- 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.

The Scoping Report update May 2011 outlined and reviewed all relevant national policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives. Since then, the Government has abolished or replaced much of the national planning policies and guidance. Below is the

review of the NPPF which was published in March 2012 and which replaced the previous National Planning Policy guidance.

Table 2: Review of the National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	
Proponent body	Central Government (DCLG)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government policy
Date produced	March 2012
Why is it relevant to Sevenoaks LDF?	
The NPPF sets out the Government's national policy for planning and replaces all previous guidance contained in PPGs and PPSs. The NPPF sets out sustainable development at the heart of the planning system.	

Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
<p>Paragraph 6 of the NPPF sets out that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the document, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.</p> <p>Paragraph 7 states that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure; ●a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and 	<p>The NPPF places emphasis on meeting objectively assessed housing needs in full, unless specifically constrained. Sevenoaks currently only meets a small percentage of its housing requirements and could come under future challenge to increase the level planned for.</p>

<p>●an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy</p>	
<p>How could the LDF respond?</p>	<p>Implications for the SA</p>
<p>The Allocations and Development Management Plan, in partnership with the Core Strategy, is required to plan for sustainable development within the District. The Plan includes site allocations and policies which seek to achieve the aims and strategic priorities of the NPPF. These include the provision of land to meet the future residential, employment and commercial needs of the District, provision for infrastructure, social and community facilities and conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.</p>	<p>The key principles promoted in the NPPF should be taken into account when undertaking the appraisal of the plan / alternatives in terms of the agreed SA objectives.</p>
<p>Internet link: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf</p>	

3. What's the Situation Now?

“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” (Annex I(b))

“the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I(c))

Overview of the District

Sevenoaks District is covered by 93% green belt and as such has limited development potential. 60% of the District also lies in the Kent Downs and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and much of the landscape is covered by other natural environment designations such as Historic Parks and Gardens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Ancient Woodland.

The District, although generally affluent, has areas of deprivation particularly within the Urban Area of Swanley. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment stated that there is a need for a high level of affordable housing within the District.

The Core Strategy identified the following key issues which needed to be tackled by the LDF. These are derived from understanding the nature of the District; the direction of other strategies and plans, including the Community Strategy; future trends revealed through research and local concerns expressed through engagement with stakeholders.

1. Meeting future development requirements within an area constrained by the Green Belt

The District has to provide for new development. It has in the past been able to meet development requirements without the loss of Green Belt and the background studies show future requirements can be met while continuing to maintain the Green Belt.

2. Making the best use of previously developed land in urban areas

Locating development in existing urban areas puts the focus on making efficient use of existing urban land to ensure that it contributes fully to providing for new development.

3. Conserving and enhancing the high quality of the natural and built environment.

Sevenoaks has a legacy of high quality landscapes and historic features, which need to be protected and appropriately managed for future generations.

4. Providing for future development in Sevenoaks Urban Area

In an area lacking large towns Sevenoaks is the District's largest settlement with the greatest range of services. The strategy sets out the future role of the town and establishes the scope for future development, while protecting its environmental quality.

5. Improving Swanley

Swanley is the District's second largest town. It is well-located close to M25 but there are issues of deprivation in some areas and the town centre needs improvement. Consequently a greater emphasis is placed on regeneration

6. The future for the rural areas

Over 90% of the District is rural. The high quality of the rural environment needs to be conserved and enhanced while at the same time ensuring that the needs of rural communities are met and the rural economy can continue to develop in a sustainable way.

7. Improving the provision of affordable housing

Housing is expensive in the District and studies show a high level of need from local people who cannot afford to buy on the open market. Ways of increasing provision of housing that is affordable to local people are examined.

Baseline Information and Evidence Base

Baseline information helps to identify key sustainability issues, and can also be used at the assessment stage as a basis for predicting and evaluating effects. Reviewing baseline information is important for identifying appropriate monitoring indicators. 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 problems.

Baseline data in the Scoping report is presented in the form of indicators. For the initial 2005 Scoping Report, the Consultants proposed and assembled baseline data (where it was available) for an initial set of 44 indicators. This set of indicators was subject to discussion at an SA Scoping Workshop in 2007 and updated as a result of the 2011 Scoping Report update when further indicator investigation was undertaken. Appendix 3 lists the complete set of baseline indicators investigated (these are organised around the proposed SA Objectives).

The SEA Directive requires plan or programme proponents to identify 'the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme'. The baseline review identifies, using available data, the current state of the Sevenoaks District area (in economic, social and environmental terms) and can provide clues as to the likely evolution of the District in the absence of the new ADMP and the sites and policies it will include.

Predicting the nature of future trends is difficult as they will be influenced by a wide range of factors such as the global and national economic climate and decisions made at national and regional level. The LDF policies will provide a local or spatial focus to national and regional policies giving detailed policy guidance which address particular issues in Sevenoaks District.

The purpose of the ADMP is to deliver the sites and policies required to implement the vision and policies of the adopted Core Strategy. In this respect the baseline review indicated that the following trends would be likely to continue without the ADMP and the Core Strategy:

- Increasing shortage of affordable housing both in actual numbers and in the range of types available, linked to continuing high house prices relative to other parts of the South East
- Increase in domestic CO₂ emissions
- Increased use of energy i.e. the domestic consumption of gas and electricity
- Increased use of water per capita
- Loss of local employment opportunities
- Loss of employment land for new business development

Presented below is a summary of recent evidence-base studies that have been published since the publication of the Scoping Report which highlight the following baseline conditions.

- ELR Revised Forecasts;
- Gypsy and Traveller Needs Survey;
- GlaxoSmithKline Powder Mills site;
- Graham Chase Swanley Town Centre Report;
- ELR in relation to 4 sites.

ELR Revised Forecasts

The Council commissioned the review of long-term projections of demand for B Use Class employment space (B1 offices, B8 warehouses and B2 factories) in Sevenoaks District over the Core Strategy planning period to 2026. The long-term projections updated those presented in the 2007 Sevenoaks Employment Land Review (ELR) and form part of the Local Development Framework evidence base.

In summary, the long-term demand trends for Sevenoaks show a change since the 2008-09 recession, with a flat forecast of demand for additional office floorspace. The space required for storage and distribution purposes is expected to grow in line with the economy but space required for manufacturing activities is expected to continue to decline. The trends affecting change in the demand for employment space in the rural economy are considered to be similar to those underlying the broader economy.

The revised forecasts have been taken into consideration in formulating the ADMP Draft for Submission.

Gypsy and Traveller Needs Survey

In September 2011 Sevenoaks District Council commissioned the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford to produce a Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment for the district. The primary purpose of this report is to provide an evidence base to inform the future development of

planning policies through the Local Development Framework. This report presents the projection of requirements for the period up to 2026.

The study concludes a need of 72 Gypsy and Traveller pitches up between now and 2026, with no requirement for Travelling Showpeople accommodation.

These pitches will be planned for through a separate Plan and not included as part of the ADMP.

GlaxoSmithKline Powder Mills site

In 2011 the Council commissioned a study to provide clarity about the future use of the Powder Mills site which has become vacant since the long-term owners, GSK, left the site in 2010. The review tested the suitability of the site to provide employment space for local residents over the timeframe of the Core Strategy (which runs to 2026). The report concluded that the preferred option for the future use of the site would be for the retention of the most modern building in employment use, with the remainder of the site redeveloped for housing.

The report and preferred option has been the evidence base for the allocation proposed at the Powder Mills site.

Swanley Town Centre Report.

Sevenoaks District Council commissioned a report in 2011 to advise on the proposals put forward by Development Securities for Swanley Town Centre during the Core Strategy examination that promoted the need for Swanley Town Centre to expand onto the existing recreation ground in order to be successfully regenerated. The purpose of the report was to obtain an opinion on whether there is a viable alternative to delivering the scale and form of development without the need to include the recreation ground land.

Having considered options promoted by Development Securities for the redevelopment of Swanley Town Centre, the report found that the use of the recreation ground would be the most viable development option but that not all of the recreation ground would be required.

The report and option above has been the evidence base for the allocation proposed at the Swanley Town Centre.

ELR in relation to United House, Swanley; Manor House, New Ash Green; Trading Estate to the rear of Premier Inn, Swanley; West Kingsdown Industrial Estate, West Kingsdown.

Sevenoaks District Council commissioned this report to provide clarity about the future use of the following four sites:

- United House, Swanley;
- Trading Estate to the rear of Premier Inn, Swanley;
- Manor House, New Ash Green; and
- West Kingsdown Industrial Estate, West Kingsdown.

The sites are subject to either representations or enquiries from landowners seeking one hundred per cent residential development as part of the District Council's Allocations and Development Management Plan.

The main purpose of the document was to provide specific evidence to help assess the future use of these sites for allocation in the District Council's forthcoming Allocations and Development Management Plan.

The study examined the characteristics of the sites; the size and condition of the principal buildings and any constraints to new development. The revised balance of employment land demand and supply included in the Long Term Employment Space Projections for Sevenoaks District Final Report (September 2011) is also used as a basis for appraising the sites.

The report concluded whether employment was the most suitable use on each site:

- United House – Some retained employment with some residential
- Manor house – Some retained employment with some residential
- Trading Estate Rear of Premier Inn – No longer in employment use
- West Kingsdown Industrial Estate – Retain entire site in employment

4. What Would the Situation be Without the Plan?

“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” (Annex I(b))

The Allocations and Development Management Plan contains land allocations and development management policies which will guide development up to 2026. The plan replaces all remaining policies within the 2000 Local Plan and is in accordance with current European and National policy and current evidence. The absence of the Allocations and Development Management Plan is likely to have negative impacts on sustainability.

Social/Community Issues

Without the plan the District is likely to experience continued pressure on land availability to meet the high demand for housing. Housing that was brought forward would most likely fail to meet high design standards until required to by national legislation. Additionally, it is not clear whether the demands of demographic shift expected for the District would be met and there would most likely be an overprovision of large dwellings. Greater levels of affordable housing need would also be experienced without the plan.

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 the Allocations and Development Management Plan the need for regeneration in specific parts of the District, such as Swanley, may not be realised.

Environmental Issues

The plan seeks to ensure that the District’s natural environment is conserved and enhanced. It identifies the Green Infrastructure Network and future opportunities for enhancement. The development management policies will ensure that existing and new green infrastructure will be incorporated into the design of new development and without the plan developments are likely to include significantly less onsite green infrastructure. It is also likely that the biodiversity and geodiversity of the development sites and therefore the District as a whole will be reduced.

The Allocations and Development Management Plan also allocates open spaces outside of the Green Belt for protection, without the plan these spaces may be vulnerable to redevelopment and result in the loss of many areas of land valuable to the local community.

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 and Local Transport Plan would help encourage a modal shift towards more sustainable transport patterns. Proximity to London means that a large number of highly skilled residents will continue to commute to the capital for work. The plan seeks

to ensure that new residential development is focussed in the most sustainable locations within the District by allocating sites. Without the plan new residential development may be built in less sustainable locations and therefore lead to an increase in car use.

Economic Issues

The Allocations and Development Management Plan will ensure that the overall employment stock within the District will be maintained. The Core Strategy required the Allocations and Development Management Plan to identify the District's employment sites for protection under Policy SP8. Without this plan these employment sites may be vulnerable for redevelopment and most likely for residential development. The plan also identifies land for future employment provision, without the plan it is likely that this site will be redeveloped for a different use.

The plan also seeks to protect and control the development of the unallocated employment sites. Policy SP8 in the Core Strategy protects the District's employment sites identified within the Allocations and Development Management Plan. These sites are all 0.2ha or above and as such there is currently a policy vacuum which, over time, could result in the loss of smaller (less than 0.2ha) employment sites which play a valuable role in the District's economy. This would be a particular issue within the rural areas of the District where smaller employment units are more common and play a vital role in the sustainability of the area.

The Allocations and Development Management Plan will also ensure the viability and sustainability of the town and local centres within the District. The town and local centre policies within the Allocations and Development Management Plan will also ensure the viability and sustainability of the town and local centres within the District. Without the plan, the development of these will be uncontrolled and may lead to an unbalanced spread of use classes and therefore have a negative impact on the District's economy.

5. What are the Key Issues that should be a Particular Focus of the Appraisal?

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Annex I(d))

What key issues were identified in the Scoping Report?

The key issues identified in the Scoping Report are summarised under the three pillars of sustainability; economic, environmental and social.

Table 3: Key Sustainability Problems in Sevenoaks District

Sustainability Problem	Supporting evidence
Economic	
Pockets of deprivation in an otherwise affluent area	<p>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) (Sevenoaks District Housing Strategy).</p> <p>An overall impression of affluence masks some pockets of urban and rural deprivation. Some wards in the District suffer from higher than average unemployment rates, higher levels of poverty, poor health, low educational and skill levels and higher than average rates of crime (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan).</p>
Constraints on development - Green Belt, AONB etc	<p>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 (Sevenoaks District Housing Strategy).</p> <p>There is a tension between the need for affordable places for local people and key/essential workers to live and the high percentage of the District that is Green Belt land (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan).</p> <p>Much of West Kent including Sevenoaks is subject to longstanding restraint on development and settlement expansion as a result of Green Belt, AONB and other constraint policies (Kent and Medway Structure Plan, South East Plan).</p>
High levels of out-commuting	<p>There remains significant leakage of the skills base as a result of outward commuting, with up to two thirds of West Kent resident commuters working in high skilled occupations (Area Investment Framework for West Kent).</p>

<p>Traffic congestion</p>	<p>Increasing vehicle movements and traffic congestion on arterial routes and in town centres (Area Investment Framework for West Kent, Sevenoaks District Transport Study).</p> <p>Congestion could increase in the North of the District due to Ebbsfleet International Station (Context Review, Integrated Kent Rail Franchise).</p>
<p>Poor public transport</p>	<p>Poor public transport in rural areas (Kent Local Transport Plan).</p> <p>There are major gaps in the current bus network to the north east of the District, as well as poor access to and from the villages between Sevenoaks Town and Chiddingstone (Sevenoaks District Transport Study).</p>
<p>Lack of higher education provision and skills shortages.</p>	<p>The comparative lack of Higher Education provision in West Kent often results in young people leaving West Kent in order to pursue their higher education and subsequent careers (Area Investment Framework for West Kent).</p>
<p>Thames Gateway and Ashford Growth Areas</p>	<p>Threat of competition from Kent's Growth Areas (Kent Prospects). This could impact on retail, increase out commuting etc.</p>
<p>Employment land</p>	<p>Constraints on greenfield development coupled with strong housing markets and land values have resulted in substantial reinvestment in the fabric of the principal urban areas to meet housing demands. In some instances this has meant the loss of existing employment land (Kent and Medway Structure Plan).</p> <p>Sites and premises aimed at meeting the needs of SMEs are required (Area Investment Framework for West Kent, Sevenoaks District Employment Land Review).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>

<p>Need for new hotels to support tourism</p>	<p>There is increasing demand for hotel development due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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).
<p>Social</p>	
<p>Shortage of affordable housing</p>	<p>The total annual level of outstanding affordable need is 790 units (Sevenoaks District Housing Market and Needs Assessment).</p> <p>Average house prices in the District are higher than in all surrounding authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex (Sevenoaks District Housing Market and Needs Assessment).</p> <p>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 roads (Sevenoaks District Housing Strategy).</p>
<p>Housing Need/Demand and Constraints on Development</p>	<p>3,046 existing households requiring market housing estimated they would be moving within Sevenoaks District in the next 3 years (Sevenoaks District Housing Market and Needs Assessment).</p> <p>There is a current need for 64 new authorised Gypsy/Traveller site pitches (2006- 2011) in addition to a five pitch transit site (Sevenoaks District Gypsy and Traveller Study).</p> <p>There are limited housing development sites within the District and, under current policies, few opportunities for affordable housing development. The high cost of land in the District makes it difficult for Housing Associations to acquire sites to deliver affordable housing (Sevenoaks District Housing Strategy).</p>
<p>Crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Sevenoaks District remains one of the lowest crime areas in the County and in the country as a whole (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan).</p> <p>Reducing crime is a subject that is always high on the agenda, despite the comparatively low level of crime (Sevenoaks District Community Safety Partnership Strategy and Action Plan).</p> <p>Swanley and Sevenoaks suffer from the highest levels of crime. However, there are rises in crime in relatively rural areas</p>

	including Brasted, Westerham and Farningham (Sevenoaks District Community Safety Partnership Strategy and Action Plan).
Access to services	<p>The need for better public transport options is a significant priority, particularly given the rural nature of the District, where limited public transport makes it difficult for groups such as the young, disabled and elderly and people without cars to access services (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan).</p> <p>Some rural areas are remote and lack services or facilities (Kent and Medway Structure Plan).</p> <p>There is a lack of facilities for children and young people such as open space (Sevenoaks District Play Strategy).</p>
Lack of appropriate size housing	<p>There are a large proportion of detached and semi-detached houses/bungalows in Sevenoaks District (66.6% of the stock). Flats and maisonettes represent only 12.3% of the stock, the majority of which are in the social rented sector (Sevenoaks District Housing Market and Needs Assessment).</p> <p>Small units, flats and terraced houses are under represented in the housing stock (Sevenoaks District Housing Market and Needs Assessment).</p>
Ageing population	<p>A growing percentage of the population of the District is over 60 and increasingly reliant on the services of statutory and voluntary sector providers (Sevenoaks District Sustainable Community Action Plan).</p> <p>The significant growth in the number of people in the 65+ age group and in particular the 85+ age group may impact on demand for supported housing, support services and adaptations (Sevenoaks District Housing Market and Needs Assessment).</p> <p>There is a growing requirement for smaller accommodation for older person households (Sevenoaks District Housing Market and Needs Assessment).</p>
Environmental	
Climate Change and Resource Use	<p>Sevenoaks District is performing poorly in terms of total CO2 emissions per capita (10.4 tonnes in 2004 compared to 10.03 tonnes in Kent and 8.7 tonnes in the South East) (Baseline Review).</p> <p>Energy use (i.e. average domestic consumption of gas and electricity) is above national averages and greater than any of the District's closest geographical neighbours (Baseline Review)</p> <p>Per capita consumption of water is significantly above the</p>

	<p>national average (Baseline Review).</p> <p>On flood risk, the Environment Agency's efforts have led to more houses being protected to a better standard, though the Agency is still faced with a considerable number of planning applications every year in flood risk areas and around 60,000 properties in Kent remain at risk from flooding (Kent Environment Strategy Progress Report 2007).</p> <p>Flooding is a particular issue in Edenbridge and areas of Sevenoaks town.</p>
<p>Poor air quality</p>	<p>There are currently 10 AQMAs in Sevenoaks District, 3 of which were extended in December 2007. The next AQMA review is due in 2009.</p> <p>The principal cause of poor air quality in Sevenoaks District 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 (Sevenoaks District Air Quality Action Plan).</p> <p>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 (Sevenoaks District Air Quality Action Plan).</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Landscape deterioration</p>	<p>In some areas of Sevenoaks the condition of the landscape has deteriorated or is considered to be at risk (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment).</p> <p>Pressure for new development is the most obvious challenge to existing landscape character (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Modern agricultural buildings often detract from landscape value</p>

	<p>since most are large scale and have no local distinction (Sevenoaks District Countryside Character Assessment).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The AONB landscape is under intense commercial and development pressure (Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook).</p>
High rates of landfilling and low level of recycling	<p>For 06/07 the overall recycling/composting rate was 32.74%. 615Kg of waste was disposed of per household. This represented a 6% reduction on the previous years figures. 261 Kg was disposed of per head of population. This also represented a 6% reduction on the previous years figures (2007 Annual Progress Report for the Community Plan).</p>
Decline in biodiversity and water quality	<p>Indicator on % of SSSIs in favourable condition is declining and classified as needing action (Baseline Review, Appendix 1).</p> <p>Population of wild birds in the South East is lower than 10 years ago and below the national average (Kent Environment Strategy Progress Report 2007).</p> <p>The Environment Agency say that almost a third of Kent's rivers fail to meet their non-statutory quality objectives (Kent Environment Strategy Progress Report 2007).</p>

As part of the scoping these issues were refined into a list of 13 sustainability objectives which are used to assess the allocations and policies within the Allocations and Development Management Plan in order to identify the environmental, economic and social/community impacts and therefore appraise the overall sustainability. These objectives are a key outcome of the scoping and provided a methodological framework for the appraisal. Table 4 outlines which objective assesses which impact. A commentary on each objective can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 4: The Sevenoaks Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

	Objective	Impact
1	To help ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	Economic, Social/Community
2	To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and any resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	Environmental, Social/Community
3	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Environmental, Social/Community

4	To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest	Social/Community
5	To improve accessibility for everyone to all services, facilities, recreational opportunities and employment	Economic, Environmental, Social/Community
6	To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and ensure air quality continues to improve	Environmental
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Environmental
8	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside and the historic environment	Environmental
9	To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure	Economic, Environmental
10	To create a high quality built environment	Social/Community
11	To promote sustainable forms of development and sustainable use of natural resources	Environmental
12	To encourage high and stable levels of employment and sustain economic competitiveness	Economic
13	To improve the development and retention of skills	Economy, Social/Community

6. What has the Plan-Making Process Involved up to this Point?

“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information”
(Annex I(h))

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”
(Annex I(e))

Overview of how the plan has developed?

The plan was initially two separate documents which have now been integrated.

Consultations have taken place in various stages of the production of the ADMP including:

- Site Allocations Issues and Options: Undertaken between 11 February and 1 April 2010
- DM Policies Issues and Options: Undertaken between 26 May and 4 August 2011
- Open Space Allocations: Undertaken between 22 September and 3 November 2011
- Supplementary Site Allocations Consultation: Undertaken between 29 March and 10 May 2012

The identification of the **site allocations** within the Plan started in 2008. The Council undertook a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) in 2008 to identify areas of land which may be suitable for development. This included a public “call for sites” and an analysis of land available across the District. Submitted sites were categorised according to their sustainability using criteria including landscape or policy constraints such as the site lying within the Green Belt or within Flood Plains. The Council then updated the SHLAA in 2009 following and further analysis of land available across the District. The most sustainable housing and employment sites identified in the SHLAA update 2009 were then carried forward into the Site Allocations Options document and consulted upon and subject to SA in 2010.

These sites have since undergone further analysis and additional sites have been submitted and included if they meet the sustainability criteria set out in the SHLAA update 2009. Any sites which were added since 2010 or where the proposed allocation had significantly changed were subject to a Supplementary Site Allocation consultation in March 2012. These sites were also subject to an SA in March 2012. Site options that have been found to perform well subsequent to SA and following the responses to the consultation are now identified within the Allocations and Development Management Plan as suitable for residential, employment or mixed use during the plan period (up to 2026).

The **development management policies** were developed subsequent to careful analysis of the existing saved local plan policies and the identification of local policy gaps. The initial draft policies and SA were subject to public consultation in 2011. These policies were reviewed following the responses to the public consultation, further evidence and for conformity following the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012. Preferred development management policies are now included in the Allocation and Development Management Plan Draft for Submission.

The **open space allocations** were identified through the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2009. The sites which lie outside of the Green Belt and are 0.2ha or above (unless previously identified in the Local Plan) were included in the document and identified on accompanying maps. The sites were subject to SA and public consultation in September 2011. Following the consultation the sites were updated and reassessed for inclusion in the Allocation and Development Management Plan Draft for Submission.

Figure 1: Development of the Allocations and Development Management Plan and Sustainability Appraisal



Past appraisal that has informed development of the plan

As detailed in Figure 1, above, Interim SA Reports were published alongside the plan consultation documents at each stage. The appraisal findings and recommendations set out within these Interim SA Reports have been taken into account by the Council when preparing the draft for submission version of the plan.

Site Allocations

Site Allocation Options (2010)

The Council undertook SA of the options for the Sevenoaks Allocations in February 2010. The first stage of the assessment tested housing, employment, opportunity area and major developed sites against criteria derived from the objectives of the Core Strategy. These being:

- *To focus the majority of new housing, employment and retail development in the towns of Sevenoaks and Swanley and, to a lesser extent, in Edenbridge with smaller scale development in the larger villages which have a more limited range of local facilities.*
- *To safeguard the countryside around the District's towns and villages and promote change within them by making the best use of previously developed land.*
- *To safeguard and maintain the openness of the Green Belt and the distinctive character and biodiversity of the district's landscapes, particularly the Kent Downs and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.*

The second stage of the assessment tested the sites against criteria derived from the 13 SA Objectives (as identified through scoping). These criteria were as follows:

- *Links to Public Transport (derived from objectives 5 and 9)*
- *Impacts on Ecology and Biodiversity (derived from objective 7)*
- *Impacts on Listed Buildings (derived from objectives 8 and 10)*
- *Impacts on Conservation Area (derived from objectives 8 and 10)*
- *Impacts on Archaeology (derived from objective 8)*
- *Impacts of Flooding (derived from objective 2)*
- *Impacts on Air Quality (derived from objective 6)*
- *Impacts on Noise and Pollution (derived from objective 6)*
- *Impacts on Economic Development (derived from objectives 12 and 13)*
- *Potential to contribute to affordable housing provision (derived from objective 1)*

The Council published the result of these assessments alongside the consultation document. This Report, while not a statutory requirement, provided information to stakeholders with a view to informing their responses. Appraisal findings were also of use to the Council when determining how to progress the plan subsequent to consultation.

Interim 'Options and Alternatives' Report (2012)

Allocations

In March 2012 the Council published an interim SA report detailing issues that had arisen through previous rounds of consultation. The purpose of the report was to identify the areas where reasonable alternatives exist that have not previously been tested against sustainability objectives and assess the likely environmental, economic and social impacts, both positive and negative, of the alternative policy approaches. Some of the sites appraised within the interim SA report were also subject to the Supplementary Site Allocation Consultation.

Sites were considered to have reasonable alternatives if:

- It was promoted for a change from an existing and potential continuing use (e.g. Warren Court Farm) and it had not been allocated in the previous Local Plan or it had not had a previous planning application for the proposed use; or
- It had alternative development proposals for the same use (e.g. Swanley Town Centre); or
- circumstances had changed and the site was no longer suitable for the current use (e.g. GSK); or
- new evidence had been gathered since the initial site assessments which did not support the proposed allocation (e.g. Land Rear of Moat Cottage).

Reasonable alternatives were considered in relation to the following sites;

- *Land Rear of Déjà Vu, Swanley – employment or residential*
- *The Swanley Centre, Swanley – redevelopment within existing boundary, redevelopment including recreation ground*
- *Land at Cedar Drive, Edenbridge- residential or open space*
- *Land Rear of Moat Cottage, Otford – residential or non-allocation on heritage grounds*
- *Currant Hill Allotments, Westerham – residential and replacement allotments or retain allotments*
- *Sheft's Croft (Leigh's Builders Yard), Edenbridge – employment or residential*
- *GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Site, Powder Mills, Leigh – employment, residential or mixed use*

- *Warren Court, Halstead – employment, residential or mixed use*
- *Land Adjacent to Employment Allocation, Broom Hill, Swanley – residential or open space*
- *Land at Bligh’s Meadow, Sevenoaks – retail only development or mixed retail, business and housing development*
- *Station Approach, Edenbridge – employment or mixed use*

Other sites have since been appraised for reasonable alternatives including:

- *United House, Swanley – employment, residential or mixed use*
- *Bovis Manor House Site, New Ash Green – employment, residential, non-allocation*
- *West Kingsdown Industrial Estate, West Kingsdown – Employment or residential*

The appraisals for these sites can be found in the Technical Appendix.

Allocations which have been removed or altered

Some allocation sites have been removed or altered since previous drafts of the plan. The previous sustainability appraisals of some of the allocations has directly altered the allocation of the sites. This was primarily following the Interim Options and Alternatives stage. Table 5 outlines which sites have been altered as a result of the appraisal of reasonable alternatives. The full appraisal for all sites remaining within the Allocations and Development Management Plan including the reasonable options can be found in the Technical Appendix.

These are outlined in table 5 below:

Table 5: Site Allocations which have been removed or altered including as a result of SA

Site	Previous Allocation	Final Allocation	Reason for change
West Kent Cold Store, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks	Residential	None	Planning Application Granted and development underway
Police Station, Morewood Close, Sevenoaks	Residential	None	Planning Application Granted
Land West of Bligh’s Meadow, Sevenoaks	Mixed use	None	Planning Application Granted

Corner of Birchwood Park Avenue, Swanley	Residential	None	No longer promoted by owner
Former De ja vu site and land to rear	Residential	None	Planning Application Granted for the former de ja vu site. Land to rear in primarily retail use. No allocation.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Swanley	Residential	None	Planning Application Granted and development complete
31-37 Park Lane, Kemsing	Residential	None	No longer promoted by owner
West Kingsdown Industrial Estate	Residential	Employment	Appraisal concluded that employment was the most sustainable use of this site. Therefore reallocated for retained employment (see technical appendix for appraisal)
United House, Swanley	Mixed Use without open space then allocated for Residential	Mixed – Employment, Residential and open space	Appraisal concluded that mixed use including open space was most sustainable use of this site. Therefore reallocated..
Warren Court Farm, Halstead	Employment	Residential	Appraisal concluded that residential use was most sustainable use of this site. Therefore reallocated for residential.
Land adjacent to Broom Hill employment allocation, Swanley	Residential	Open Space	Appraisal concluded that open space was the most sustainable use of this site. Therefore reallocated for protected open space.

Land at Cedar Drive, Edenbridge	Residential	Open Space	Appraisal concluded that open space was the most sustainable use of this site. Therefore reallocated for protected open space
Land Rear of Moat Cottage, Otford	Residential	None	Appraisal concluded that this site was not suitable for residential development. Therefore unallocated
Land Rear of Garden Cottages, Leigh	Residential	None	Planning Application Granted
Shefts Croft (Leigh builders yard) Edenbridge	Employment	None	Planning Application Granted
Bovis Manor House Site, New Ash Green	Residential	None	On the recommendation of the LDF Advisory Group, the site is left as non-allocated land which will allow consideration through a Neighbourhood Plan or through planning applications for the site which would be considered on their merits.

Other sites which were identified by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment were not included in the proposed allocations as they did not meet the required sustainability and planning requirements.

Open Space Allocations

Open Space Options (2011)

The Council undertook SA of the options for open spaces to be protected in September 2011. The Council considered and appraised the merit of protecting the following types of open space against the 13 Sustainability Objectives.

- *Allotments and Community Gardens*
- *Amenity green spaces*
- *Cemeteries and churchyards*

- *Green corridors*
- *Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces*
- *Outdoor sports facilities*
- *Parks and Gardens*
- *Young People and Children's playspace*

The Council published the result of these assessments alongside the consultation document. This Report, while not a statutory requirement, provided information to stakeholders with a view to informing their responses. Appraisal findings were also of use to the Council when determining how to progress the plan subsequent to consultation.

Findings of Open Space Allocation appraisal which have altered the Plan

The appraisal found that the current allocations were the most sustainable options for the open space allocations and therefore no changes were required to be made.

Development Management Policies

Development Management Policy Options (2011)

The Council undertook SA of the options for the development management policies in May 2011. In developing policy options the Council identified options under the following chapter areas:

- *Sustainable Communities and Development Principles*
- *Environment and Climate Change*
- *Heritage Assets*
- *The Green Belt*
- *Housing and Residential Development*
- *Travel and Transport*
- *Green Infrastructure and Open Spaces*
- *The Economy and Employment*
- *Town Centres and Shopping*
- *Leisure and Tourism*

The Council carried out a qualitative appraisal of policy options against the 13 Sustainability Objectives derived from the scoping process. The Council published the result of these assessments alongside the consultation document. This Report, while not a statutory requirement, provided information to stakeholders with a view to informing

their responses. Appraisal findings were also of use to the Council when determining how to progress the plan subsequent to consultation.

Interim 'Options and Alternatives' Report (2012)

Reasonable alternatives for some of the development management policies were appraised.

Policies were considered to have reasonable alternatives if:

- they were promoted through public consultations by Statutory Consultees and the Council agreed that there was a potential policy gap that was worth testing (e.g. Crime and Disorder), or
- addressed a potential policy gap which is not covered by national or local policy (e.g. Non-allocated Employment Sites), or
- were potentially particularly restrictive (e.g. Re-use of Redundant School Buildings).

Alternatives were appraised in relation to the following policy areas:

- *Re-use of Redundant School Buildings*
- *Re-use of Redundant School Playing Fields*
- *Non Allocated Employment Sites*
- *Town Centre Strategy*
- *Crime and Disorder*
- *Residential Institutions*

The results of these appraisals can be found in the Technical Appendix.

The outcomes of this process have helped inform the final version of the ADMP, which has been submitted for public examination. However, it should be noted that where external material considerations are overriding the options receiving the most favourable SA scores have not always been included within the final plan.

Development Management Policies which have been removed or combined

Some policies have been combined or removed since the public consultation.

Table 6: Development Management policies which have been removed or combined

Policy	Reason for change
Crime and disorder	Appraisal concluded policy should be included and now incorporated into policy EN1 – Design Principles
New residential institutions	Not compliant with NPPF
Re-use of redundant school playing fields	Appraisal concluded policy should be included and now incorporated into policy GI2 – Loss of Open Space
Village Centres	Incorporated into policy LC4 – Neighbourhood and Village Centres

There are also a number of policy areas within the Saved Local Plan policies which have not been carried into the plan. It was concluded that the policy area was adequately covered by the Core Strategy or National Policy.

Findings of Development Management appraisals which have altered the Plan

Some policies have been altered due to the appraisal findings. The Interim Options and Alternatives Report identified policies which had reasonable alternatives and appraised the options. The findings of these appraisals led to the retention of policies such as the Town and Neighbourhood Centres and the Non-allocated employment sites and the combination of policies which seek the same aim such as GI2 Loss of Open Space and the Re-use of redundant school playing fields.

7. How has the Appraisal at this Current Stage been Undertaken?

“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a **description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered** in compiling the required information”
(Annex I(h))

Appraisal Methodology for the Allocations and Development Management Plan Draft for Submission

The appraisal of the ADMP involved:

- Appraising the sites to be allocated for development or protection;
- Appraising the proposals for open spaces;
- Appraising the Development Management policies.

The appraisal was carried out using the SA Framework that was developed and documented in the Scoping Report. The SA Framework consists of 13 objectives against which the ADM Plan allocations, open space allocations and policies were appraised. The appraisal was a qualitative exercise based on the professional judgement of the Council.

The performance of the appraised features against each SA objective was given a score according to the criteria set out in Table 7. When determining the likely significance of effects, consideration was given to the characteristics of the effects and the sensitivity of the receptors involved. For example, the following can all determine whether effects may be significant:

- Probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of effects;
- Cumulative nature of effects;
- Magnitude and spatial extent of the effects; and
- Value and vulnerability of area likely to be effected.

Table 7: Scoring Criteria

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA Objective
++	The option is likely to have a very positive impact
+	The option is likely to have a positive impact
o	No significant effect/Neutral effect/Mixed positive and neutral balancing each out
-	The option is likely to have a negative impact
--	The option is likely to have a very negative impact

The appraisals were documented using proformas. The proformas included space for commentary on significance and uncertainty of predicted effects, as well as suggestions for mitigation of negative effects and enhancement of positive effects. Table 8 shows an example of the proforma used for the assessment. The completed proformas are provided in the Technical Appendix to this report.

Table 8: Example Appraisal Proforma

Policy	Summary and Cumulative Impacts	Mitigation Recommendations

Difficulties Encountered

There were minor difficulties in undertaking the SA of the Allocations and Development Management Plan. However, these were minimised as the evidence base which has informed the document is robust and has been strengthened through additional site specific studies where this was deemed necessary.

During the development of the Plan circumstances beyond the control of the Council necessitated changes in the potential allocations and emerging policies. This slowed the development of the plan and resulted in additional evidence base evidence and sustainability appraisals.

Also some allocations and policies were more challenging to appraise than others. This was due to the level of uncertainty over the exact way in which they will be delivered. An example of this is the policy on Fort Halstead which makes provision for possible future redevelopment. However, it is not yet clear exactly what form this development will take and as such it was difficult to appraise the final impact.

8. What are the Appraisal Findings and Recommendations at this Current Stage?

“the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors” (Annex I(f))

“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan” (Annex I(g))

This section sets out the summary findings from the appraisal the ADMP Draft for Submission. This consists of separate appraisals of the:

- Site Allocations;
- Open Space Allocations;
- Development Management policies.

The full appraisal can be found in the Technical Appendix to this report.

The findings within the Technical Appendix also include mitigation measures identified during the appraisal.

Many of the measures proposed are in the form of general recommendations or points for consideration, rather than measures designed to counter specific impacts.

Site Allocations

All proposed site allocations have been appraised against the Council’s 13 sustainability objectives. The Technical Appendix presents the detailed policy appraisals and mitigation measures. This section provides a summary of the appraisals findings by allocation type.

Table 9: Policy H1 – Residential Allocations

Site	Summary
Car Park, Hitchin Hatch Lane Sevenoaks	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The site is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment surrounding the Sevenoaks Station area.</p>
Cramptons Road Water Works, Cramptons Road, Otford	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The site is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of the proximity to the gasholder station site (H1(c)) would not have a materially greater impact on the sustainability objectives.</p>
Sevenoaks Gasholder Station, Cramptons Road, Otford	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The site is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of the proximity to the waterworks site (H1(b)) would not have a materially greater impact on the sustainability objectives.</p>
School House (Sevenoaks School) Oak Lane and Hopgarden Lane, Sevenoaks	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainably constructed housing.</p> <p>There are negative impacts in that the site is currently open and undeveloped and as such a residential development would result in the loss of informal private playing fields and the development of a partially greenfield site.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of the development along with that of the Johnsons site (H1(e)) would not have a materially greater impact on the sustainability objectives.</p>
Johnsons (Sevenoaks School) Oak Lane and Hopgarden Lane, Sevenoaks	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainably constructed housing.</p> <p>There are negative impacts in that the site is currently open and undeveloped and as such a residential development would result in the loss of informal private playing fields and the development of a partially greenfield site.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of the development along with that of the Sevenoaks School site (H1(d)) would not have a materially greater impact on the sustainability objectives.</p>

<p>Greatness Mills, Mill Lane, Sevenoaks</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The site is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>There are negative aspects in that the site development will result in a loss of employment provision and opportunities to develop or retain skills in Swanley.</p>
<p>Bevan Place, Swanley</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities. It is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts upon the Council's sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of the site along with other developments in Swanley would not have a materially greater impact on the sustainability objectives.</p>
<p>Bus Garage/Kingdom Hall, London Road</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities. It is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts upon the Council's sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of the site along with other developments in Swanley would not have a materially greater impact on the sustainability objectives.</p>
<p>Land West of Cherry Avenue (including the provision of public open space)</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities. It is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>The negative impacts upon the Council's sustainability objectives relate to the loss of open space and the knock on negative impact upon air quality through greenhouse gas emissions and an increased risk of flooding.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of the site along with other developments in Swanley would not have a materially greater impact on the sustainability objectives.</p>

<p>57 Top Dartford Road, Hextable</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities. It is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>The negative impacts upon the Council's sustainability objectives relate to the limited services and facilities, the subsequent requirement for occupants of the new development to have to travel and the knock on negative impact upon air quality through greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p>Foxs Garage, London Road, Badgers Mount</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing.</p> <p>The site is previously developed land and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>The negative impacts upon the Council's sustainability objectives relate to the limited services and facilities and the subsequent requirement for occupants of the new development to have to travel to access services and facilities.</p> <p>This in addition to the intensification of the site would have a very negative impact in relation to greenhouse gas emissions and air quality.</p> <p>The allocation would also result in a small scale loss of employment land.</p>
<p>Land adjacent to London Road, Westerham</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities. It is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>There is excellent access to the historic environment and surrounding countryside.</p> <p>The only negative impacts upon the Council's sustainability objectives are in relation to the loss of a currently overgrown site that may have some biodiversity potential.</p>
<p>Currant Hill Allotments, Westerham</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities. It is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>There is excellent access to the historic environment and surrounding countryside.</p>

	<p>The negative impacts relate to the replacement of the allotments and the fact that this may have adverse impacts in relation to flood prevention, biodiversity potential and the degrading of the existing environment.</p>
<p>Land at Croft Road, Westerham</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities.</p> <p>There is excellent access to the historic environment and surrounding countryside.</p> <p>The negative impacts relate to the loss of open space as this may have adverse impacts in relation to flood prevention and biodiversity potential.</p>
<p>Warren Court Farm, Halstead</p>	<p>The development of the site for residential would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing.</p> <p>Halstead is considered to be an unsustainably located and does not have a good range of shops, facilities or employment opportunities in close proximity, resulting in the need to travel to access these opportunities.</p> <p>The very negative impacts relate to the loss of employment land and the knock on impact for skills development.</p>

Table 10: H2 - Mixed Use Allocations

Site	Summary
<p>BT Exchange, South Park, Sevenoaks (Retail and Residential)</p>	<p>The allocation of the BT Exchange for residential led mixed use development would have a positive impact in relation to the creating of new sustainable homes and new employment and skill generating opportunities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located so there would be positive impacts in relation to the reduced need to travel and providing access to the shops, services and facilities.</p> <p>There would also be a positive impact in relation to improving the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>United House, Goldsel Road, Swanley (residential, employment and open space)</p>	<p>The development of the site for mixed use would have very positive impacts in relation to sustainability objectives that seek to provide high quality and sustainable housing and that promotes development in sustainable locations that reduces the need for vehicle use.</p> <p>The allocation would result in a very large affordable housing contribution due to the number of units proposed.</p> <p>The development would provide housing with good links to shops, services and employment opportunities. It is also previously developed and would increase the quality of the built environment, improve the existing</p>

	<p>biodiversity and the provision of new open space would help to address an existing deficiency in Swanley.</p> <p>There are negative aspects in that the site development will result in a loss of employment provision and opportunities to develop or retain skills in Swanley.</p>
<p>Swanley Centre, Nightingale Way, Swanley (retail and small scale residential element - only as part of regeneration proposals)</p>	<p>The allocation of the Swanley Centre for retail led mixed use development would have a positive impact in relation to the regeneration of the town that would have very positive impacts in relation to the towns economy, opportunities for skills development, the creation of an environment that promotes social inclusion and for creating new sustainable homes.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located so there would be positive impacts in relation to the reduced need to travel and providing access to the shops, services and facilities.</p> <p>There would also be a positive impact in relation to improving the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Station Approach, Edenbridge (residential and employment generating uses)</p>	<p>The allocation of Station Road Edenbridge for residential and employment development would have a positive impact in relation to the towns economy, opportunities for skills development and for creating new sustainable homes.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located so there would be positive impacts in relation to the reduced need to travel and providing access to the shops, services and facilities.</p> <p>There would also be a positive impact in relation to improving the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>New Ash Green Village Centre, New Ash Green (retail, employment, community facilities and residential- only as part of regeneration proposals)</p>	<p>The allocation of the New Ash Green Village Centre for retail led mixed use development would have a positive impact in relation to the regeneration of the town that would have very positive impacts in relation to the towns economy, opportunities for skills development, the creation of an environment that promotes social inclusion and for creating new sustainable homes.</p> <p>The development would have positive impacts in relation to the reduced need to travel to obtain basic services and facilities.</p> <p>There would also be a very positive impact in relation to improving the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Powder Mills (Former GSK Site), Leigh (residential and small scale employment retention)</p>	<p>The allocation of Powder Mills for residential led mixed use development would have a positive impact in relation to the creation of new sustainably constructed homes.</p> <p>The development would have positive impacts in relation to the improved accessibility to the historic and archaeologically important aspects of the surrounding area that have previously been inaccessible to the public. There would also be an improvement to the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>There would be very negative impacts in relation to the fact that the site is remotely located with poor access to local facilities and services that would result in the need to travel. This has a subsequent negative impact upon air quality.</p>

	<p>There would be further negative impacts in relation to the loss of employment floorspace and reduced opportunity for skills retention. Albeit an independent study has shown there is no realistic prospect of the re-use of the entire site in employment generating uses.</p>
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Table 11: EMP1 - Employment Land Allocations

Site	Summary
Vestry Road, Sevenoaks	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
Bat & Ball Enterprise Centre, Sevenoaks	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
British Telecom, Sevenoaks	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
Erskine House, Sevenoaks	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>

<p>Hardy's Yard, Riverhead</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>High Street, Sevenoaks</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>London Road, Sevenoaks</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Morewood Close (Sevenoaks (outside the housing allocation area).</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>South Park, Sevenoaks</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>

<p>Tubs Hill House, Tubs Hill Road, Sevenoaks</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Lime Tree Walk, Sevenoaks</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Sevenoaks, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Wested Lane Industrial Estate, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Swanley Town Council Offices, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Swan Mill, Goldsel Road, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>

<p>Horizon House, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Media House, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Moreton Industrial Estate, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Park Road Industrial Estate, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Southern Cross Ind. Estate, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>

<p>Teardrop Industrial Estate, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>The Technology Centre, Swanley</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Swanley, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Station Road, Edenbridge</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Edenbridge, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Edenbridge / Warsop Trading Centre</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Edenbridge, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Westerham Trading Centre, Westerham</p>	<p>The site is in a sustainable location within the main urban area of Westerham, with good links to services and facilities.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located and seeks to protect or intensify development on a previously developed site.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>

<p>Blue Chalet Industrial Park, West Kingsdown</p>	<p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>West Kingsdown Industrial Estate, West Kingsdown</p>	<p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Horton Kirby Trading Estate, South Darenth</p>	<p>The site has reasonable public transport links making it fairly accessible.</p> <p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>There are no identified negative impacts.</p>
<p>Fort Halstead, Halstead</p>	<p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>The site has poor public transport links making it inaccessible and users reliant on private vehicle, however, any redevelopment of the site must be in accordance with sustainability criteria including inclusion of a Travel Plan, sustainable design and construction and enhancement of the local green infrastructure and biodiversity.</p>
<p>North Downs Business Park, Dunton Green</p>	<p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>The site has poor public transport links making it inaccessible and users reliant on private vehicle.</p>
<p>Chaucer Business Park, Kemsing</p>	<p>The retention of the site in employment use will result in the maintenance of the local economy and provide continued or improved opportunities for skills retention.</p> <p>The site has poor public transport links making it inaccessible and users reliant on private vehicle.</p>
<p>Broom Hill, Swanley (EMP4)</p>	<p>The allocation of Broom Hill Swanley for employment development would have very positive impacts in relation to the towns economy and opportunities for skills development.</p> <p>The site is sustainably located so there would be positive impacts in relation to the reduced need to travel and providing access to the open countryside, shops, services and facilities.</p> <p>There would be negative aspects in relation to the loss of greenfield land, which has a subsequent negative impact in relation to flood mitigation and biodiversity potential. The site is currently open land and as such there may be a negative impact in relation to the overall quality of the built environment.</p>

Table 12: Policy GI2 Open Spaces for Protection

Site	Summary
Amenity Green Space	The protection of this open space will have only positive impacts with no negative impacts on any of the Council's key sustainability objectives.
Cemeteries and Churchyards	The protection of this open space will have only positive impacts with no negative impacts on any of the Council's key sustainability objectives.
Green Corridors	The protection of this open space will have only positive impacts with no negative impacts on any of the Council's key sustainability objectives.
Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space	The protection of this open space will have only positive impacts with no negative impacts on any of the Council's key sustainability objectives.
Outdoor Sports Facilities	The protection of this open space will have only positive impacts with no negative impacts on any of the Council's key sustainability objectives.
Parks and Gardens	The protection of this open space will have only positive impacts with no negative impacts on any of the Council's key sustainability objectives.
Provision For Children And Young People	The protection of this open space will have only positive impacts with no negative impacts on any of the Council's key sustainability objectives.

Table 13: Development Management Policies

Site	Summary
Chapter 1 – Sustainable Communities and Development Principles	
Policy SC 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	The policy is a high level sustainable development policy that reflects the objectives of sustainable Development as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Ultimately the majority of the criteria contained within the policy are expanded upon in more detail within either the Core Strategy or alternative policies within the ADMP.
Chapter 2 – Environment	
Policy EN1 – Design Principles	The purpose of the policy is to provide key design guidance to drive high quality development. The policy scores very well against the objective of creating high quality housing and built environment.
Policy EN2 – Amenity Protection	The policy seeks to protect the living conditions of future occupiers of developments and those that surround them. This policy will therefore have positive impacts upon people’s health and well being, as well as being paramount in ensuring high quality environments within the District.
Policy EN3 – Demolitions in Conservation Areas	The policy is very specific to demolition proposals in Conservation areas and as such will have positive impacts in relation to maintaining the historic character and quality of the built environment. There will be no negative impacts in relation to any of the sustainability appraisal objectives.
Policy EN4 – Heritage Assets	The policy seeks to protect all forms of heritage asset to the benefit of the District’s natural and historic environment. The classification of ancient trees and woodland as a heritage asset also would see this policy have a positive impact in relation to the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
Policy EN5 – Outdoor Lighting	The policy seeks to appropriately control outdoor lighting and is fairly limited in its scope. The control of outdoor lighting will have positive impacts in relation to improving the built environment, preventing pollution and protecting biodiversity.
Policy EN6 – Noise Pollution	The policy is specific in nature and affords residents and neighbours of new development protection against unacceptable noise conditions. This subsequently has a positive impact in relation to improving the quality of the built environment and maintaining healthy living conditions through development.
Chapter 3 – Housing and Mixed Use Development	
Policy H3 – Residential Subdivision	The policy would have a number of positive impacts, predominantly as a result of the role that the policy will play in creating new small residential units. There are also other positive impacts in respect of the promotion of smaller units and their role in promoting sustainable development and the prudent use of natural resources.

<p>Policy H4 – Re-use and Protection of Existing Housing Stock</p>	<p>Policy H4 relates specifically to the protection of existing housing stock and therefore does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to protecting housing and ensuring people have high quality places to live, promoting sustainable development by protection existing stock for future occupation and protecting the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Chapter 4 - Employment</p>	
<p>Policy EMP5- Non allocated employment sites</p>	<p>The protection of non allocated employment sites in employment use will have a positive impact in relation to maintaining accessibility to local employment opportunities and skills retention. The policy is also consistent with the objectives of sustainable development and reducing the need to travel to find such employment opportunities.</p> <p>The most significant positive in relation to the policy is the impact upon the District's economy and economic competitiveness by protecting small scale and start up units.</p>
<p>Chapter 5 - Town and Local Centres</p>	
<p>Policy LC1 –Sevenoaks Town Centre</p>	<p>This policy is specific to Sevenoaks Town Centre and takes into consideration the unique characteristics and planning issues of the town. The policy will have positive objectives in relation to delivering high quality housing as it promotes the use of upper floors above retail premises.</p> <p>There are also positive impacts in relation to improving health and well being by provide essential services and facilities within town centres, which also have a role in reducing poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>The most positive elements of the policy relate to sustainable development and improving the district's economy.</p>
<p>Policy LC2 – Swanley Town Centre</p>	<p>This policy is specific to Swanley Town Centre and takes into consideration the unique characteristics and planning issues of the town. The policy will have positive objectives in relation to delivering high quality housing as it promotes the use of upper floors above retail premises.</p> <p>There are also positive impacts in relation to improving health and well being by provide essential services and facilities within town centres, which also have a role in reducing poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>The most positive elements of the policy relate to sustainable development and improving the district's economy.</p>
<p>Policy LC3 - Edenbridge Town Centre</p>	<p>This policy is specific to Edenbridge Town Centre and takes into consideration the unique characteristics and planning issues of the town. The policy will have positive objectives in relation to delivering high quality housing as it promotes the use of upper floors above retail premises.</p> <p>There are also positive impacts in relation to improving health and well being by provide essential services and facilities within town centres, which also have a role in reducing poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>The most positive elements of the policy relate to sustainable development and improving the district's economy.</p>

<p>Policy LC4 – Neighbourhood and Village Centres</p>	<p>This policy is specific to designated neighbourhood and village centres and takes into consideration the unique characteristics and planning issues of these types of settlement. The policy will have positive objectives in relation to delivering high quality housing as it promotes the use of upper floors above retail premises.</p> <p>There are also positive impacts in relation to improving health and well being by provide essential services and facilities within town centres, which also have a role in reducing poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>The most positive elements of the policy relate to sustainable development and improving the district's economy.</p>
<p>Chapter 6 – Green Infrastructure and Open Spaces</p>	
<p>Policy GI1 – Green Infrastructure and New Development</p>	<p>The provision of a Green Infrastructure Network across the District will have a number of positive impacts in relation to the objectives that seek to reduce flood risk, improve health and well being, provide recreation opportunities, improve access to the countryside, conserve biodiversity and to create a high quality built environment by setting them within a wider Green landscape.</p> <p>The policy will therefore have significant positive impacts.</p>
<p>Policy GI2 – Loss of Open Space</p>	<p>The protection of open space across the District will have a number of positive impacts in relation to the objectives that seek to reduce flood risk, improve health and well being, provide recreation opportunities, conserve biodiversity and to create a high quality built environment.</p> <p>The policy will therefore have significant positive impacts.</p>
<p>Chapter 7 – The Green Belt</p>	
<p>Policy GB1 – Limited Extensions to dwellings in the Green Belt</p>	<p>Policy GB1 relates specifically to the extension of dwellings in the Green Belt and therefore does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to the ability for residents to improve their living conditions and improve the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Policy GB2 – Basements within Residential Developments in the Green Belt</p>	<p>Policy GB2 relates specifically to the extension of dwellings in the Green Belt through the provision of a basement and therefore does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to the ability for residents to improve their living conditions and improve the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Policy GB3 – Residential Outbuildings in the Green Belt</p>	<p>Policy GB3 relates specifically to residential outbuildings within in the Green Belt therefore does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to the ability for residents to improve their living conditions and improve the quality of the built environment.</p>

<p>Policy GB4 – Replacement Dwellings in the Green Belt</p>	<p>Policy GB4 relates specifically to the replacement of dwellings in the Green Belt and therefore does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to the ability for residents to improve their living conditions and improve the quality of the built environment through replacement of an existing dwelling.</p>
<p>Policy GB5 – Dwellings Permitted Under Very Special Circumstances or as Rural Exceptions</p>	<p>Policy GB5 relates specifically to restricting the expansion of dwellings permitted under very special circumstances or as rural exceptions and therefore does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to protecting the quality of the built environment and the openness of the countryside.</p>
<p>Policy GB6 – Siting of Caravans and Mobile Homes</p>	<p>Policy GB6 relates specifically to how the Council will consider proposals for the stationing of caravans and mobile homes and therefore does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to protecting the quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Policy GB7 – Re-use of Buildings within the Green Belt</p>	<p>The policy permits the re-use of structurally sound rural buildings, which will have benefits in terms of providing residential and employment generating opportunities. There are also positive impacts in relation to providing opportunities for improved access to the countryside and for rural recreation.</p> <p>However, the negative impact of the policy is in relation to the sustainability impacts of allowing the reuse of rural buildings as these are often remotely located and require the use of private vehicle to gain access to services and facilities.</p>
<p>Policy GB8 – Limited Extensions to Non Residential Buildings in the Green Belt</p>	<p>The policy would have positive impacts in relation to providing accessibility to the open countryside. There would also be positives as the policy allows flexibility to extend rural businesses that wish to expand, which would have appositive impact upon the rural economy and ability to develop skills.</p> <p>There are also positives in relation to being able to maximise previously developed sites in rural areas.</p> <p>There are no significant negatives that have been identified.</p>
<p>Policy GB9 – Replacement of non residential building in the Green Belt</p>	<p>The policy would have positive impacts in relation to providing accessibility to the open countryside. There would also be positives as the policy allows flexibility to replace rural business premises should companies wish to expand, which would have appositive impact upon the rural economy and ability to develop skills.</p> <p>There are also positives in relation to being able to maximise previously developed sites in rural areas.</p> <p>There are no significant negatives that have been identified.</p>

Policy GB10 – The Green Belt Boundary	The policy would have positive impacts in relation to making sustainable use of resources and a negative impact in protecting the countryside.
Chapter 8 – Leisure and Tourism	
Policy LT1 – Tourist and Accommodation and Visitor Attractions	<p>The policy seeks to encourage hotel and tourism development within the District. This policy approach would have a positive impact in relation to improving accessibility for visitors to local services, facilities, recreational opportunities and access to the historic environment.</p> <p>There would also be positive impacts in relation to promoting sustainable development and enhancing the District's economy.</p>
Policy LT2 – Equestrian Development	<p>The policy seeks to control equestrian development within the District.</p> <p>This policy approach would have a positive impact in relation to improving health and well being, improving access to recreational opportunities and conserving biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>There would also be positive impacts in relation to improving the quality of the built environment and providing opportunities to access the countryside.</p>
Policy LT3 – Brands Hatch	<p>The policy seeks to control future developments at Brands Hatch race circuit, which is an internationally renowned motorsport facility. The policy will have benefits in relation to the impact upon the District's economy and providing opportunities for access to recreational activities.</p> <p>However by the nature of the location of the circuit and the motor sport activities there will be some negative impacts in relation to air pollution caused by both visitors and participants. The circuit is also fairly remotely located and not well served by public transport therefore there is a need to travel to access the venue.</p>
Chapter 9 - Community Facilities	
Policy CF1 – Re-use of Redundant School Buildings	The policy will have very positive impacts on the grounds that it seeks to promote the re-use of suitable redundant school buildings into community based facilities. These facilities can create excellent opportunities for promoting health, well being, social inclusion, employment and opportunities to develop skills.
Policy CF2 – Loss of Neighbourhood Services and Facilities	The maintenance of local shops and services will have positive impact on retaining important employment and community facilities as well as reducing the need to travel and promoting sustainable development.
Chapter 10 – Travel and Transport	
Policy T1 – Mitigating Travel Impact	<p>Policy T1 is a specific Transport related policy that seeks to mitigate travel impacts of development to the benefit of air pollution and health and well being.</p> <p>The policy also includes measures to promote a reduction in vehicle movements, which has a positive impact upon objective 9.</p>

<p>Policy T2 – Vehicle Parking</p>	<p>Policy T2 is a specific Transport related policy and relates specifically to how the Council will consider parking in development proposals. Therefore it does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to protecting the quality of the built environment and promoting sustainable development.</p>
<p>Policy T3 – Provision of Electrical Vehicle Charging Points</p>	<p>Policy T3 is a specific Transport related policy and relates specifically to the provision of electric vehicle charging points in suitable development proposals. Therefore it does not have a significant impact on many of the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The positive assessments are in relation to improving health and well being by measures to reduce air pollution and improve air quality.</p>

Summary and Recommendations

The appraisals of the allocations and policies within the Allocations and Development Management Plan have identified that the plan will have an overall positive impact of sustainability.

The development built as a result of the allocations and policies within the plan will directly have positive long term effects on the sustainability of the District. These include the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, retention of economic competitiveness on employment sites and within Town and Local centres and meeting the housing requirement, including affordable housing.

There are very few significant effects or areas of concern with respect to the performance of the ADMP against the SA Framework. The few areas of concern are shown in Table 14.

The Council should take on board the recommendations set out to mitigate and monitor these significant effects. In the case of monitoring recommendations it is important to note that these are initial and in some cases aspirational ideas. It will be up to the Council to consider the practicalities of monitoring and what might be achievable.

Table 14: Key Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Significant Effect	Mitigation	Monitoring	Council's Comments
<p>Small scale development of open green sites that will result in the loss of permeable land and therefore has the potential to reduce flood mitigation.</p>	<p>Development should include mitigation measures such as SUDs, if appropriate and required at the detailed design stage.</p>	<p>Monitor the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding.</p>	<p>Whilst built development would have a lesser impact in respect of drainage and flood mitigation the allocation of sites is predominantly focussed on previously developed land and as such it is unlikely that any of the proposed allocations would have a demonstrable impact upon flood risk within the District.</p>

<p>The DPD is focussed on new development allocations. Development will have a knock on impact in relation to increased CO2 emissions and associated pollution from vehicle movements.</p>	<p>Core Strategy Policy SP2 requires Code for Sustainable Home construction requirements, which seek to mitigate and reduce the level of greenhouse gas emission.</p> <p>Measures could be introduced with regard to the residential development restricted to minimum levels or no car parking for the site in order to promote the use of public transport and local services.</p> <p>Consideration to be given as to the suitability of the site for electric vehicle charging provision in an attempt to reduce traffic pollution.</p>	<p>Monitor Code for Sustainable Homes achievements.</p> <p>Monitor delivery of provision for electrical vehicle charging points.</p>	<p>The level of development being allocated for development is consistent with the Council's Core Strategy, which was subject to comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal. Therefore the significant effects of the proposed level of development have already been considered and approved.</p>
<p>There is little within the ADMP that will lead to positive impacts on skills development within the District</p>	<p>To strengthen the effects of the ADMP against the relevant SA Objectives opportunities may be provided for businesses that provide opportunities for the promotion of apprenticeships or skills development.</p> <p>These could be explored and developed through the Local Strategic Partnership.</p>	<p>Participation of 16-18 year-olds in education or training</p>	<p>Policy SP8 of the Core Strategy already commits the Council to work with partners to develop initiatives to improve skills in the workforce.</p> <p>The policy also supports the development of start up units for small businesses in suitable locations.</p>

The appraisal found that the ADMP may have a detrimental impact on localised flooding due to small scale development of greenfield sites. This impact would be relatively minor due to the small percentage of allocated greenfield sites and can be further mitigated by Policy GI1 which ensures that all new development incorporates green infrastructure which will help to mitigate surface water run off and reduce localised flooding. Further text on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) will be added to the supporting text of the Green Infrastructure and Design Principles policies.

9. What are the Next Steps (including monitoring)?

“a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring...” (Annex I(i))

Monitoring measures

The Allocations and Development Management Plan will be monitored through a set of performance indicators which will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. These indicators will monitor the success of the policies and the overall economic, environmental and social sustainability of the plan and have been produced following the outcome of the appraisals for the sites and policies and through consideration of the feasibility of the monitoring. Any policies where the council is significantly and consistently underachieving will be reviewed and the sustainability appraisal for that policy reassessed.

Proportion of completed housing in main settlements of Sevenoaks, Swanley and Edenbridge; (*CS indicator*)

- Change in Employment floor space in the Main Settlements; (*CS indicator*)
- Proportion of additional employment floor space in Urban Confines; (*CS indicator*)
- Proportion of completed housing in Urban Confines; (*CS indicator*)
- Changes in Settlement Hierarchy services and facilities score for individual settlements; (*CS indicator*)
- Performance of new housing against Building for Life criteria; (*CS Indicator*)
- Percentage of new dwellings completed meeting the Lifetime Homes Standard; (*CS Indicator*)
- Changes in Settlement Hierarchy services and facilities score for individual settlements; (*CS indicator*)
- Change in number of Heritage Assets; (*CS Indicator*)
- The Proportion of Conservation Areas with up to date Appraisals; (*CS Indicator*)
- Change in Conservation Area extents; (*CS Indicator*)
- Number of applications for demolitions in Conservation Areas;
- Progress on Housing Allocations;
- Progress on Mixed Use Allocations;
- Additional completed units from residential subdivision;
- Number of completed housing sites with a net loss of units;
- Maintenance of Employment Allocations and Major Developed Employment Sites in the Green Belt;

- Progress on Broom Hill development;
- Change in Employment floor space in non allocated sites;
- Change in Retail floorspace in Main Settlements; (CS Indicator)
- Town Centre Health Check; (CS Indicator)
- Proportion of A1 units within Primary Frontages of Sevenoaks Town Centre;
- Swanley regeneration scheme; (CS Indicator)
- Proportion of A1 units within Primary Retail Frontage of Edenbridge Town Centre;
- Change in the Green Infrastructure Network; (CS Indicator)
- Protection of Open Space Allocations; (CS Indicator)
- Development of school playing fields;
- Proportion of additional employment floor space in Urban Confines;
- Number of new dwellings granted contrary to Green Belt Policy; (CS Indicator)
- Proportion of residential Green Belt applications overturned at appeal for:
 - Extensions
 - Basements
 - Outbuildings
 - Replacement dwellings;
- Net additional caravan/mobile home units in the Green Belt;
- Additional Hotel and Tourist Accommodation Units in Urban Confines and Green Belt;
- Additional Tourist attractions and facilities;
- Number of equestrian related applications overturned at appeal;
- Development at Brands Hatch;
- Development of redundant school buildings;
- Number of developments which include publicly assessable electric vehicle charging points.
- Number of developments with adopted Travel Plans; (CS Indicator)
- Number of developments which depart from Vehicle Parking Guidance Note;

Next steps

The Allocations and Development Management Plan will be published for comments prior to submission to the Secretary of State. Any significant changes to the plan prior to submission and adoption will require an update to this report.

A Sustainability Statement will be published at the time of the adoption of the Allocations and Development Management Plan. This statement will outline how environmental, and in this case broader sustainability considerations and consultation responses were reflected in the plan or programme and how its implementation will be monitored in the future.

Appendix 1: Summary of LDF SA History

A summary of all of the previous SA work undertaken since the commencement of the Sevenoaks LDF and including the various Core Strategy stages is included in the table below.

Table A1: SA History

Year	Plan Making Stage	SA/HRA Document	Details
2004		Scott Wilson and Levett-Therival Consultants appointed to undertake SA of Sevenoaks LDF	
Sept 2004	Evidence Gathering	SA Scoping Workshop 1	Workshop with key stakeholders to discuss the scope of the SA focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of plans and programmes relevant to the Sevenoaks LDF; • The sustainable development objectives which will form the basis for the SEA/SA; and • The baseline economic, social and environmental information that will inform the SEA/SA.
Oct 2004	Evidence Gathering	SA Scoping Workshop 2	Additional workshop with District and Parish Councillors and various community partnerships to discuss the scope of the SA focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of plans and programmes relevant to the Sevenoaks LDF; • The sustainable development objectives which will form the basis for the SA; and • The baseline economic, social and environmental information that will inform the SA.
June 2005	Evidence Gathering	Publication of Scoping Report Document	The report documented the findings and key messages for Sevenoaks from the context review and initial evidence gathering stage, including the formation of the 13 key objectives for the LDF. This included consultation with statutory bodies and other key stakeholders in the LDF process, including the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature (now Natural England) and the Environment Agency.
Aug 2006	Evidence Gathering	SA of Sevenoaks Core Strategy Options DPD and publication of Options Report.	In developing options the Council identified nine key issues for the Core Strategy DPD to address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local facilities, services and infrastructure • Landscape, heritage, biodiversity and environmental quality • Design • Housing • Affordable housing • Local economy • Retailing • Getting around Taking into account comments received and the findings of the Options SA – Council selected its Preferred Options for further consultation.

2007	Evidence Gathering	Second SA Scoping Workshop	Another SA Scoping Workshop with stakeholders in Sevenoaks was held in 2007. However, there were no consequential changes to the 2005 SA Objectives. The four Consultation Bodies were informed of this update and it was made available on the Council's website.
Jan 2008	Evidence Gathering	Publication of Context review and Scoping Report Update Document	Following publication of new national and regional guidance and more up-to-date evidence base. Scott Wilson prepared revised Context Review and Scoping Report documents.
Dec 2008	Core Strategy Preferred Options	Consultants undertook SA of revised Sevenoaks Core Strategy Preferred Options DPD	As a result of responses received to the 2006 preferred options document and new Government guidance, further work was required and a revised Preferred Options document prepared. Sevenoaks Core Strategy revised Preferred Options consultation took place in December 2008.
Dec 2008	Core Strategy Preferred Options	Consultants Draft Report on Sevenoaks Core Strategy Preferred Options DPD	Consultants presented a draft SA Report prior to publication for public consultation alongside the Preferred Options DPD, which included a set of Core Strategy Policy Recommendations. The Council was then able to respond to each recommendation, including, where appropriate, how the recommendation would be considered in the Core Strategy Pre Submission Version policies. This helped demonstrate how the SA has been taken into account within the plan making process.
April 2009	Core Strategy Preferred Options	Consultants produced HRA Appropriate Assessment Screening Report	Consultants produced an Appropriate Assessment Screening report to ascertain what policies could be screened out at the initial stage and those policies that should be taken through and considered through an Appropriate Assessment.
June 2009	Core Strategy Preferred Options	Consultants produce HRA Appropriate Assessment Report	Consultants produced a final Appropriate Assessment report incorporating the previous screening stage and the assessment of policies taken through to the Appropriate Assessment. The Conclusion drawn was that the Core Strategy would not impact upon any Natura 2000 European site in a way that could not be adequately mitigated to avoid any adverse impact.
Nov 2009	Core Strategy Preferred Options	Consultants produced the Fort Halstead SA (non-statutory)	<p>The Fort Halstead site was considered as an option for a major residential development at the Core Strategy Preferred Options stage (2008), however it was rejected on the following grounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It had not been demonstrated that the project was sustainable • It had not been demonstrated that the proposal was deliverable within the CS period • It had not been demonstrated that development could take place without harm to the AONB • The Council can meet its housing requirement without developing the site. <p>In response, a submission was made on behalf of Armstrong (Kent) LLP seeking the inclusion of the Fort Halstead site in the Core Strategy submission version, further detail of which is included within chapter 4 of this statement.</p> <p>Consequently, the Council commissioned Scott Wilson to produce a non-statutory SA on the proposal to assist the Council determine whether or not to include</p>

			<p>the proposal for a mixed-use development at Fort Halstead within their Core Strategy Submission Version.</p> <p>It was concluded as a result of this exercise that the disbenefits of a redevelopment of Fort Halstead outweighed the benefits. The Inspector further considered the matter through the examination process and repeated the same conclusion within the examination report..</p>
Nov 2009	Pre Submission of the Core Strategy	Consultants undertook SA on the Core Strategy Pre Submission Version prior to publication.	Based on the Pre Submission Sustainability Appraisal the consultants made a series of recommended changes to address sustainability concerns which influenced the final policy approach in the submission draft (see chapter 5 for detail).
Jan 2010	Publication of the Core Strategy	SA of the Submission Core Strategy and HRA	The appraisal of the Core Strategy Pre Submission involved carrying out an SA of the document as the Council wished to be submitted for public examination. This proposal included appraising the Vision (which set out the Council's aspirations for the future of the District); the Spatial Objectives (which were based on the Vision and guide the whole plan and distribution of development) and the Locational and General policies.
Feb 2010	Allocations and Development Management Plan Evidence Gathering	SA of Sevenoaks Allocations and Development Management Plan (Site Allocations) Options Report.	<p>Council presented a draft SA Report prior to public consultation alongside the Options DPD, which included a set of Draft Allocation proposals.</p> <p>The Council was then able to respond to each recommendation, including, where appropriate, how the recommendation would be considered in the A&DM Pre Submission Version policies. This helped demonstrate how the SA has been taken into account within the plan making process</p>
June 2010	Submission of the Core Strategy	Submission of the Core Strategy and associated SA Report	The Core Strategy Submission Draft, representations received and key evidence (Including SA) was submitted to the secretary of state for independent examination
Oct 2010	Core Strategy Examination		<p>Inspector's Report received in January 2011, which confirms that the Core Strategy is sound.</p> <p>Further to this the Inspector states in her report that most of the changes recommended in this report are based on proposals put forward by the Council in response to points raised and suggestions discussed during the public examination and that the changes do not alter the thrust of the overall strategy.</p> <p>As such it is concluded that none of the proposed changes will materially alter the substance or undermine the Sustainability Appraisal and the participatory process.</p>
Feb 2011	Core Strategy Adoption	SA and HRA Adoption Statement	Completion of Final SA Statement.
May 2011	Allocations and Development Management Plan Evidence Gathering	LDF Scoping Report Update	<p>The report reviewed the findings and key messages for Sevenoaks from the original context review and evidence gathering stage and updated the baseline data to ensure that the 13 key objectives for the LDF remain valid and appropriate.</p> <p>This included consultation with statutory bodies and other key stakeholders in the LDF process, including English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency.</p>

May 2011	Allocations and Development Management Plan Evidence Gathering	SA of Sevenoaks Allocations and Development Management Plan (Draft Policies Consultation) Options Report.	Council presented a draft SA Report prior to public consultation alongside the Options DPD, which included a set of Draft Development Management Policy proposals. The Council was then able to respond to each recommendation, including, where appropriate, how the recommendation would be considered in the A&DM Pre Submission Version policies. This helped demonstrate how the SA has been taken into account within the plan making process
Feb 2012	Allocations and Development Management Plan Evidence Gathering	Interim 'Options' and 'Alternatives' SA of Sevenoaks Allocations and Development Management Plan	The Council produced an interim report appraising the various reasonable 'options' and 'alternatives' that arose as a result of the previous rounds of public consultations and responses received.
March 2012	Allocations and Development Management Plan Evidence Gathering	Supplementary Sites (Options) Consultation	
Aug 2012	Pre Submission of the A & DM	The Council undertook SA on the A & DM Submission Version prior to publication.	Based on the Pre Submission Sustainability Appraisal the Council made a series of recommended changes to address sustainability concerns which influenced the final policy approach in the submission draft.
	Publication of the A & DM	Submission of the A&DM & SA	Submission of the appraisal of the A & DM Pre Submission version.

Appendix 2: SA Objectives Commentary

SA is fundamentally based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of objectives for sustainable development. In other words, the objectives provide a methodological yardstick against which to assess the effects of the plan. As part of Stage A of the SA process, a series of 13 sustainable development objectives were established for appraising the Sevenoaks DPDs. These SA Objectives and some explanatory text are shown below.

SA Objectives

To help ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home

This objective focuses on the need to provide a greater level of affordable housing in the District, ensure that new homes are designed and constructed as sustainably as possible to minimise resource use and reduce the number of homes considered unfit. This could be promoted through, for example, ensuring that a reasonable proportion of houses in new development are provided as affordable housing and that new homes incorporate energy and water saving measures. (Note that Government guidance defines affordable housing to include social rented and intermediate housing and not low cost market housing).

To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and any resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment

This objective focuses on reducing the risk of homes and other buildings from flooding and ensuring that the impacts of flooding are minimised. This could be promoted through, for example, siting new housing away from flood risk areas and ensuring that new developments incorporate sustainable drainage systems.

To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health

This objective focuses on improving general public health and reducing health inequalities. This could be promoted through, for example, encouraging walking and cycling in the District and regenerating more deprived parts of the District (e.g. Swanley).

To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest

This objective focuses on increasing social inclusion and narrowing the gap between the affluent and less affluent parts of the District. This could be promoted through, for example, regenerating more deprived parts of the District and ensuring equal access across the District to community facilities.

To improve accessibility for everyone to all services, facilities, recreational opportunities and employment

This objective focuses on improving the ease with which the District's residents can access jobs as well as, for example, shops, schools, leisure facilities etc. This could be promoted through, for example, ensuring that new development is accompanied by the infrastructure necessary to support an increased population and does not place an additional burden on existing services.

To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and ensure air quality continues to improve

This objective focuses on reducing, firstly, local air pollution and, secondly, greenhouse gas emissions (principally carbon dioxide). This could be promoted through, for example, ensuring that new homes are located close to places of employment and services so minimising the need to travel by car and therefore pollutant emissions.

To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity

This objective focuses on ensuring that existing wildlife and geological features are protected and where possible enhanced. This could be promoted through, for example, ensuring that new developments include new habitat and wildlife friendly measures where possible.

To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside and the historic environment

This objective focuses on ensuring that the District's rural areas and historic environment is protected, where possible enhanced and also made more accessible. This could be promoted through, for example, measures to protect the District's valuable landscapes and cultural heritage.

To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure

This objective focuses on promoting travel by more sustainable modes of transport which generate less pollution than car travel (walking, cycling and public transport) and also maximising the use of existing infrastructure (e.g. using existing road space efficiently rather than building new roads).

To create a high quality built environment

This objective focuses primarily on improving the character of the District's urban areas. This could be promoted through, for example, measures to improve the design of new development.

To promote sustainable forms of development and sustainable use of natural resources

This objective focuses on, firstly, ensuring that development is carefully planned to minimise adverse economic, social and environmental effects and that the District's use of natural resources is reduced. This could be promoted through, for example, ensuring that new development is situated away from flood risk areas and that new homes incorporate energy and water saving measures.

To encourage high and stable levels of employment and sustain economic competitiveness

This objective focuses on ensuring that employment levels in the District remain high and that the District maintains its economic competitiveness. This could be promoted through, for example, providing adequate land and premises suitable for different sizes and types of businesses.

To improve the development and retention of skills

This objective focuses on ensuring that residents' skills base is improved and that people with key skills are able to remain in the District. This objective has the ultimate aim of promoting both economic competitiveness and social inclusion. This objective could be promoted through, for example, enhancing the further education offering in the District and providing affordable housing for people with key skills unable to afford market prices.

Appendix 3 – Baseline Indicators (May 2011 Scoping Report)

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 need 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, 490 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?#table
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/livetable/
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) 2.5 (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 IFF	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										

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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 Environment 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 55% 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_with_out_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_with_out_appendices.pdf and http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife/countryside/ewd/bostrat/html14.htm http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/pubatt/download/csv/pa01t18.csv

<p>Health inequalities and deprivation</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>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/</p>
<p>Public concern over noise</p>	<p>Number of noise complaints investigated - 2007 - 589; 2008 - 560</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No target identified</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>		<p>The number of noise complaints in the District is decreasing</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/eh_annual_report_2009.pdf</p>
<p>Objective 4 - To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest</p>										
<p>Index of deprivation</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No target identified</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>All People of Working Age Claiming a Key Benefit (Persons)</p>	<p>9% of working age population claiming a key benefit (2009)</p>	<p>11% (2009)</p>	<p>11% (2009)</p>	<p>15% (2009)</p>	<p>No target identified</p>	<p>The number of working age claimants has slightly increased from 2004-2008 when the claimant level as 8%.</p>		<p>The number of working age claimants has increased slightly recently, but remains lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the national average.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/</p>
<p>Households in poverty</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No target identified</p>	<p>No data available</p>		<p>The estimates of households in poverty are based on data from the Family Resources Survey (FRS).</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Households in Poverty: https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Deprivation/dep1-11-households.in.poverty.pdf</p>
<p>Persons claiming Jobseekers Allowance</p>	<p>Jobseekers Allowance (total persons): 630 (August, 2008) 1390 (August, 2009) 1160 (August, 2010)</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Jobseekers Allowance (total persons): 75,860 (August, 2008) 149,450 (August, 2009) 127,310 (August, 2010)</p>	<p>Jobseekers Allowance (total persons): 744, 980 (August, 2008) 1, 280, 550 (August, 2009) 1,152, 620 (August, 2010)</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>The number of people claiming job-seekers allowance is increasing in a similar fashion to county, regional and national trends</p>		<p>Sevenoaks is within the lower quartile of local authorities nationally in terms of this indicator.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/</p>

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	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/200708bvpidataquartiles190309.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)	96% 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/ssi/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] 2,845,000 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/fcs004.pdf/\$FILE/fcs004.pdf http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/nisoutheast.pdf/\$FILE/nisoutheast.pdf http://www.kent.gov.uk/sp/country/ack/kentcount.pdf A summary of statistics for woodland and forestry (Published by the Forestry Commission - 2010) http://www.kentbap.org.uk/habitats-and-species/broad-habitats/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&3FWC%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 overall 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?_lang=en&_geo=sevenoaks&_t=13&_s=459214&_m=1001x1003x1004&_m=0&_l=1&_s=1305731943104&enc=1&dsFamilyId=904

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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 65% 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/keyacts_step1.asp http://www.statistics.gov.uk/download/theme_compedia/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/webste/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) 20,843 kWh (2004) 20,496 kWh (2005) 19,020 Kwh (2006) 18,241 Kwh (2006) 17,541 Kwh (2007) 15,905 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) 4,904 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/

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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/wastewrfg23-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% (2008)	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/keyacts_step1.asp

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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 521.4 (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)	521.3 (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/pdffdir/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 5.8m 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)	46% [2001] (Kent and Medway LSC) Not Available (2009/10)	44.5% [2001] 75.2% (2009/10)	50.2% (2003/04) 51.2% (2004/05) 64.2% (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) 13.9% (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/