

STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SHLAA/ XXX: Site 2, Allotments Field, Bridge

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
1. Economy and Employment To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic performance of Canterbury is below the England and Wales average and notably below the South East. • 73.9% of people of working age within Canterbury district were economically active (2011) • Service sector is the largest employer in Canterbury (88%) with public sector and tourism related employers contributing the greatest proportion of jobs (40.3% and 8.9% respectively). • In 2011 median gross weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury District was almost £361.00, which is lower than average county, regional and national levels (£382.10, £422.00 and £405.70 respectively) • 	<p>1.1 Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy?</p>	<p>Yes: short walking distance from local shops and amenities within the Village of Bridge. Under 100 units, so No Impact .</p>
	<p>1.2 Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term?</p>	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive.</p>
	<p>1.3 Will it increase the number of businesses in the District?</p>	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes</p>

		employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.4 Will it help diversify the economy?	No Impact
	1.5 Will it lead to an increase in the local skill base through recruitment from Canterbury's Higher education establishments?	Uncertain
	1.6 Will it help to foster growth in the knowledge based economy?	Uncertain
	1.7 Will it promote sustainable tourism?	Uncertain
	1.8 Will it help meet the employment needs of local people?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. A significant positive score assumes employment land will be delivered alongside the development, some of which will attract new business. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
	1.9 Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?	Minor Positive [Minor positive if the site is within 30mins public transport time of an employment site. Significant positive

		score for sites >400 units]
Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	Discussion and Assumptions: Development proposals are for 8-10 dwellings. Would be rated as having a Minor positive effect generally, but for the small scale of the development. Homes should be assigned as 'exception housing' for locally connected persons.	
2. Rural/Coastal Communities To sustain vibrant rural and coastal communities		
Bridge is classed as a well served rural centre.	2.1 Will it assist with the diversification of the rural/coastal economy?	No Impact
	2.2 Will it support and encourage the growth of rural/coastal businesses?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a positive minor effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units.]
	2.3 Will it help retain village/coastal services by stimulating demand?	Minor Positive [Proposed sites in Herne Bay, Whitstable and rural locations should be assumed to have a minor positive effect. Significantly positive if site > 400 units. Sites in Canterbury will be scored as uncertain]

	2.4 Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses in rural/coastal areas?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[All sites of 15 units or over or 1/2 hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]</p>
<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Rural Site located outside of the urban boundary. Minor Positive.</p>		
<p>3. Water Quality To protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Kent and Swale CAMS area is one of the most intensively licensed areas for water abstraction and it is one of the driest areas in the UK with 665mm per year • Stour CAMS area covers much of inland Canterbury district. Extreme low flow and flood events recorded in recent years. • Area vulnerable to the effects of drought or changes in rainfall patterns. • 	3.1 Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[All sites within 10m of surface water body assumed to be significantly negative. Sites between 10 and 25m of key drainage channels (such as coastal brooks) and rivers, lakes and ponds score minor negative. If it is a large site where there is obvious scope to avoid water bodies, also score a minor negative. Sites > 25m score no impact]</p>
	3.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts on coastal waters, fisheries and bathing waters?	Not applicable : No impact.
	3.3 Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality?	Uncertain. GW springs reported in adjoining areas.
<p>Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information</p>	<p>Key questions/guidance</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p>

Discussion and Assumptions: Site not within 25m of any key drainage channels or surface water bodies. Overall, No Impact.

4. Transport Reduce road traffic and its impacts, promoting more sustainable modes of transport

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway network is under acute pressure and as a result, Canterbury suffers from significant peak hour congestion with congestion hot spots particularly along the A28 and the ring-road Large net inflow of commuters into the area as well as an influx of secondary school children and students in higher education (160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine "A" and "B" roads that converge on the city) 	<p>4.1 Will it reduce travel demand?</p>	<p>Significant Positive</p> <p>[Sites located within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school to score significant positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services provided score minor positive. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative] Within 800 m walk of each.</p>
	<p>4.2 Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means?</p>	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>Will require fewer vehicle journeys to use Village School. May allow additional rush hour 'drop-off' area outwith the Village centre during peak times immediately before and after school hours.</p>
	<p>4.3 Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport?</p>	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Sites located within 800m of a bus route or train station (2 services per hour min) and within 800m walking distant of a convenience store, GP and primary school score positive. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services</p>

		score minor positive. Score negative if the site is beyond 800m of the public transport provision even if within walking distance of the other local services. Sites beyond 800m walking distance of these services score as negative. If site beyond this distance and > 100 units score as significantly negative]
	4.4 Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	Minor Positive
	4.5 Will it reduce the need to travel?	Minor Positive Take-up of school places by local residents will reduce travel into Village from elsewhere at peak travel times.
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within 800m walking distance of a bus stop; convenience store; primary school; and the GP surgery; by pedestrian routes.</p> <p>Also, possible reduction of vehicular transport into Village at peak times : families using school will walk, rather than have cars travel to Village to use Primary school.</p> <p>Transport is shown as a Minor Positive.</p>	
Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<p>5. Countryside and Historic Environment To protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets (including built and historic)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are UNESCO World 	5.1 Will it improve access to the countryside and open space?	No Impact

<p>Heritage site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011, there were 2,896 statutory listed buildings, 798 locally important buildings, 94 conservation areas, 53 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 historic parks or gardens in the Canterbury district. There are 19 heritage assets at risk in the Canterbury district on the City Council's 2010 Heritage at Risk Register. Of these, two from a total of 185, (1.08%), are grade 1, or grade II* listed buildings. There are 5 scheduled monuments at risk from a total of 53 (9.4%). In addition, there are a further 32 gardens on the Kent Gardens Trust/Kent County Council compendium. -- 	<p>5.2 Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features?</p>	<p>Significant Negative Impact</p> <p>[No impact for sites located > 1km from designated landscape. For sites <1km or where there are significant non-designated landscape features, score minor negative. For sites located in or including designated landscape features, score as significant negative]</p>
	<p>5.3 Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district?</p>	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[PDL sites will be positive and greenfield sites will be negative. Site will be significantly positive or negative if > 100 dwellings]</p>
	<p>5.4 Will it improve access to urban open space?</p>	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>[Score positive if the proposed site is within 400m of open space* (+2 hectares in size). Score significant if site > 100 units or if open space or significant links to be provided on site. Score negative if open space is removed. NB *open space includes designated urban open space and publicly accessible / managed sites adjacent to the urban edge]</p>
	<p>5.5 Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes cultural heritage features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if</p>

		evaluation requested]
	5.6 Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use?	No impact. Site is adjacent to allotments: this would need to be reallocated to other land. [No impact unless site includes historic features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated. Score uncertain if designated features on an adjacent site]
	5.7 Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	Uncertain
	Discussion and Assumptions: The site is within an AONB. Is in the Bridge Conservation Area. Archaeological finds have been recorded on surrounding land; therefore an evaluation would be required. Significant negative assessment due to land's designation.	
Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
6. Geology and Biodiversity To avoid damage to geological sites and improve biodiversity		
• Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) includes; Chislet Colliery; Long Rock at Tankerton; Brambling Quarry; Coopers Pit;	6.1 Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats?	Minor Negative [No impact unless site includes /or is

<p>and Chartham Hatch Pit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Ramsar sites (Thanet Coasts and Sandwich Bay, The Swale and Stodmarsh), all of which are also Special Protection Areas (S PA). • Two Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) (Blean Complex and Stodmarsh). • Two National Nature Reserves (Blean Woods and Stodmarsh). • 15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • 49 Local Wildlife Sites • .. 		<p>adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species has a national designation. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of nationally designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative'].</p>
	<p>6.2 Will it minimise habitat fragmentation?</p>	<p>Minor Negative</p> <p>No impact unless site includes /or is adjacent to recognised biodiversity features. Impacts will be significantly negative where habitat or species is designated. If habitat improvements or mitigation proposed, score as significant impact/minor impact. If site is within 250m of designated site score as significant impact/minor negative impact. If proposed site includes or is adjacent to local designated sites, score minor negative. If it is advised that there is 'likely' to be protected species on the site score 'minor negative']</p>
	<p>6.3 Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process?</p>	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless there are specific proposals for habitat creation</p>

		<p>or enhancement, where it is scored minor positive]</p> <p>Village Design Statement and development proposal should require site boundary mitigation which would restore habitat, so allowing for a minor positive score here.</p>
	6.4 Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats?	Not applicable
	6.5 Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites?	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless site includes recognised geological features. Impacts will be significantly negative where feature is designated]</p>
Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Site does not include and is not adjacent to any recognised biodiversity features. However, the site is surrounded by hedgerows and adjoins the countryside, there is the potential for protected species (dormice or nesting birds) to be present. However, with any development will come the potential for impact mitigation, and hence score of Neutral.</p>	
<p>7. Climate Change, Energy and Air Quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, improve air quality and promote energy efficiency</p>		
• Climate change poses a threat both in terms of		

<p>flooding and drought to Canterbury. Particular concern is the increased frequency and severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inland sections of the district which are at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury itself. Water resources in the area are also likely to be placed under stress as overall rainfall in the region decreases One Air Quality management Area (AQMA) declared - AQMA2 Canterbury City Centre in respect of exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) air quality objective (AQO). Includes the main road around Canterbury city centre and various roads feeding into it including parts of the A28, A2050 and A290. The earlier AQMA (AQMA1 Broad Street/Military Road) declared in 2006 is incorporated within AQMA 2. Average domestic consumption of 4,227 KWh compared to an average domestic consumption within the South East of 4,725 KWh. 	7.1 Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	Uncertain [Score negative if proposed site lies within a flood risk area as defined by the Environment Agency. Significant if flood zone 3]
	7.2 Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.3 Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.4 Will it minimise the need for energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.5 Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy?	<i>Uncertain</i>
	7.6 Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Uncertain [Score as uncertain unless proposed site is of a size where number of units >750 assuming dwelling density of 30 dph and could support CHP and then score as positive]
<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is not in a Flood Risk Area.</p> <p>Scored as Uncertain as all categories as such by definition.</p>		
<p>8. Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>		
Particular concern is the increased frequency and	8.1 Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing	Minor Negative.

<p>severity of coastal flood events. EA propose 'Hold the Line' for most coastline; however, between Reculver and Minnis Bay a 'managed realignment' strategy has been recommended by the EA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inland sections of the district which are at risk of flooding particularly areas around the River Stour, including the section which runs through Canterbury itself. 	<p>and new developments/infrastructure?</p>	<p>Low lying previously currently undeveloped area, GW springs reported in surrounding areas.</p> <p>[Score as uncertain unless site included in Flood Risk Area when score as negative. Significant if flood zone 3]</p>
	<p>8.2 Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?</p>	<p>Uncertain/Minor negative.</p>
	<p>8.3 Will it help to manage and reduce the risks associated with coastal erosion?</p>	<p>No Impact</p>
	<p>8.4 Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding and coastal erosion?</p>	<p>Uncertain</p>
<p>Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information</p>	<p>Key questions/guidance</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p>
	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: The site is low lying and an area surrounded by areas where GW springs are reported. Uncertain/Minor negative.</p>	
<p>9. Access to Services Share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly and improve wellbeing of everyone</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasalter, Greenhill and Eddington, Gorrell, Heron, Northgate, Barton and Wincheap have LSOAS in the 20% most deprived in England 	<p>9.1 Will it improve social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas?</p>	<p>No Impact</p> <p>[No impact unless proposed site located in identified disadvantaged]</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 primary schools, seventeen secondary schools, two pupil referral units and two special schools 		ward. Significant if site > 100 units]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,665 secondary places for years 7-11 will be required by 2012 and 5,078 places by 2017, allowing for 5% surplus capacity within secondary schools over the district as a whole. These figures suggest a need to remove 275 secondary places for years 7-11 by 2012 and 862 places by 2017 • Canterbury is a net importer of secondary students (from neighbouring districts). 	9.2 Will it increase economic activity?	No Impact [Housing and employment land sites could have a positive effect. Where site equivalent to less than 100 units score as no impact, 100 - 400 minor positive, >400 significant positive. Score loss of employment land as a negative score]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some schools such as Herne Bay high school over subscribed and others currently undersubscribed. • Approximately 700 pupils attend grammar schools in Faversham, Canterbury and Thanet. 	9.3 Will it improve access to skills and training for raising employment potential?	Uncertain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury Christ Church University main campus is based in Canterbury, in addition the University of Kent and the University of Creative Arts both have campuses in Canterbury. • 26.6% of the population have NVQ level 4 or above. This is lower than for the South East (33.9%) and Great Britain as a whole (31.3%). 	9.4 Will it help to provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities (e.g. sport, culture, health, education, open space etc.)?	Minor Positive [Score significant positive if proposed site is within 800m walking distance of primary school, convenience store and GP surgery. If site is within 800m of 2 of 3 services score minor positive. No negative scores]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage of the population with no qualifications at all is 7.2% of the working age population which is lower than as the South East (8.5%) and Great Britain as a whole (11.3%). 	<p>Discussion and Assumptions: Considered only for 30 dwellings. The site is within 800m walking distance along pedestrian routes of a bus stop, convenience store, primary school; GP surgery just a little further away. Bridge is classed as a well served village. Minor Positive.</p>	

10. Sustainable Living and Revitalisation To revitalise town and rural centres and to promote sustainable living

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The closest A&E services are in Margate and Ashford. Kent and Canterbury Hospital does not have Accident and Emergency services. Newly opened minor injury unit at Estuary View Medical Centre in Seasalter, Whitstable. 	10.1 Will it improve townscapes/rural centres and physical assets?	Minor Positive
	10.2 Will it encourage more people to live in town and rural centres?	Minor Positive [Sites located within well serviced Village of Bridge.]
	10.3 Will location encourage increased use of shops or services within town centre?	Minor Positive. Sites located within Bridge.
	10.4 Will it promote responsible tourism which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive?	Neutral
	10.5 Will it improve physical access to services, such as a GP, a hospital, schools, areas of employment and retail centres?	School, dentist, local shops all within easy walking distance. GP is slightly further than the 800m distance. Minor positive.
	Discussion and Assumptions: Site is within the well served Village of Bridge and thus should assist the Village economy: shops, pubs, etc. Possibility of assisting to revitalize a rural centre.	

11. High Quality Design and Sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice

Material assets, Landscape, Cultural heritage	11.1 Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development?	Yes, via VDS.
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	11.2 Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	Neutral.
	11.3 Will it affect light and noise pollution?	Neutral. This is best done via a VDS.
Discussion and Assumptions: Adherence to VDS required? Minor positive possible, but show as neutral. Landscaping of site to become a requirement?		

12. Housing To make suitable housing available and affordable to everyone

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury had a population of 149,100 (2009) • 64,070 units (April 2010) • Average annual housing completion figure since 06/07 is 798 units • 	12.1 Will it encourage more access to affordable housing?	<p>Minor Positive.</p> <p>[All sites of 15 units or over or 1/2 hectare or over and sites of 5 units or over in rural areas score as minor positive. All sites in rural/coastal locations less than this score as no impact. Sites above 100 units score as significant]</p>
	12.2 Will it encourage access to decent housing?	<p>Minor Positive</p> <p>[Sites between 0 – 100 units minor positive. Sites above 100 units score as significant positive]</p>

	12.3 Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities?	Uncertain
	12.4 Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	Not applicable
	12.5 Will it reduce the number of empty homes?	Not applicable
	12.6 Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?	Neutral
Discussion and Assumptions: Overall outcome : minor positive.		
Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
13. Quality of Life To improve the quality of life for those living and working in the District		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2010/11, the number of notifiable offences in Canterbury recorded by the police for violence against a person was 1,572. For robbery offences and theft of a motor vehicle, the number recorded was 92 and 165 respectively. Life expectancy for females in Canterbury district at birth was 82.4 years, less than for the South East (83.3). Life expectance at birth was 78.5 years which was also marginally lower than the South East (79.4). The 2001 census data reports that of the 135,278 people in Canterbury 67.5% described themselves as being in good health, 23.5% in fairly good health and 9% in not good health. 	13.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	New designs may reduce vulnerability of communities to crime.
	13.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	New designs may reduce vulnerability of communities to crime.
	13.3 Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?	New, well designed housing is an important factor for good health.
	13.4 Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Neutral
	13.5 Will it improve peoples' perception of their local area being a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well	Neutral

together?	
13.6 Will it promote sport and physical activity?	Neutral
Discussion and Assumptions: Neutral/marginal minor positive, marked up neutral.	

14. Use of Land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable location patterns

Soil, Material Assets, Landscape

14.1 Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
14.2 Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
14.3 Will it reduce land contamination?	Minor Negative [PDL sites to score positive. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant. Greenfield sites to score minor negative]
14.4 Will it promote the use of previously developed land?	Minor Negative

		[PDL sites to score positive. Greenfield sites to score negative. Where site exceeds 100 units, score significant]
14.5 Will it encourage urban renaissance?		No Impact [Small urban sites < 400 units score as a minor positive impact. Large urban sites (> 400 units, score as significant positive impact. All other sites score as no impact]
Discussion and Assumptions: Greenfield land. Negative impact.		

15. Natural Resources To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources

Sustainability Objectives and Baseline Information	Key questions/guidance	Sustainability Impacts
Material Assets, Soil	15.1 Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	Neutral
	15.2 Will it promote the use of local resources?	Neutral
	15.3 Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?	Neutral
	15.4 Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?	Neutral

	15.5 Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?	Neutral
	15.6 Will it protect water resources?	Neutral
	15.7 Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?	Not applicable
Discussion and Assumptions: Scored as Neutral		

16. Waste To reduce generation and disposal of waste, and achieve sustainable management of waste

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10 Canterbury produced 61,726 tonnes of municipal waste and 55,834 of household waste. In 2009/10 residents produced 479kg of household waste per household, 45.3% of which was recycled, reused or composted. Total of 63 recycling sites across Canterbury district. Of these 27 are in Canterbury, 16 in Whitstable, 8 in Herne Bay with the remaining 12 in the villages around the district. KCC operates two household waste recycling centres within Canterbury district; the Canterbury Recycling Centre and the Herne Bay Household Waste Recycling Centre. 	16.1 Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?	Neutral
	16.2 Will it encourage the recycling of waste?	Neutral
	16.3 Will it increase the demand for recycled materials?	Neutral
	16.4 Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy?	Neutral

Discussion points/considerations: Relatively small-scale development, from residents moving from elsewhere locally but with local links. Hence likely little net effect District-wide. Overall, scored

	neutral.
Overall Conclusions:	Site is low-lying: some nearby properties have had significant GW spring problems: site, previously undeveloped, thus must be considered a potential source of groundwater spring problems if developed.

Table NTS 3 Scoring System Used in the SA of Sites

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The proposed site contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed site contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed site does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed site detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The proposed site detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	-
Uncertain	The proposed site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

Table 3.1 Results of the SA of the Omission Housing Sites	Economy 1		Rural/Coastal 2 Community		Water 3		Transport 4		Historic Environment 5 Countryside and		Geology and Biodiversity 6		Climate Change 7		Flood Risk 8		Access to Services 9		Sustainable Living 10		Design 11		Housing 12		Quality of Life 13		Use of Land 14		Natural Resources 15		Waste 16	
	Site 1 - allotments	+	+	0	+	-	0	?	?/-	+	+	0	+	0	-	0	0															