

Task A1 Plans, Programmes and Policies Review (Update)

TASK A1: Plans, Programmes and Policies Review - Update		
Identification of other relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives		
PPP	Date	Issues / Objectives
<p>Planning Policy Statement</p> <p>1 : Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	2005	<p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable development and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; • Contributing to sustainable economic development • Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities • Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources, and • Ensuing that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, • liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.
<p>Planning Policy Statement</p> <p>3 - Housing</p>	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard • A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. • A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing developments in suitable location, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. • A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously developed land, where appropriate.
<p>Planning Policy Statement 7 : Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</p>	2004	<p>The Governments objectives for rural areas are :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas • To promote more sustainable patterns of development • Improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their potential • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages • preventing urban sprawl • discouraging the development of ‘greenfield’ land and where such land must be used, ensuring it is not used wastefully • promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas • providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside
<p>Planning Policy Statement 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p>	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserving these resources in the wider environment • Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the principles of the waste hierarchy of reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, energy recovery and disposal.

<p>Planning Policy Guidance 15 - Historic Environment and Circular 01/07: Revisions to Principles of selection for Listed Buildings (2007)</p>	<p>1994</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning</p>	<p>1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on archaeological remains on land and handling through the development plan and development control system.
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22 – Renewable Energy</p>	<p>2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes the increased development of renewable energy resources to facilitate the Government’s target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, with the aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020. Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England provided that technological and environmental issues can be addressed. Promotes the ‘Merton style’ policy, for LPAs to set a percentage of energy generation to come from on-site renewables.
<p>Planning Policy Statement 23 - Planning and Pollution Control</p>	<p>2004</p>	<p>The governments objectives for contaminated land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and environment To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use and To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.
<p>Planning Policy 25 - Development and flood risk</p>	<p>2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim is to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes</p>	<p>2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out a voluntary code for establishing environmental standards for new homes. The Code is based upon the previous EcoHomes standards as devised by the BRE. This document compliments the approach taken by Building Regulations, Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 and the Governments vision to achieve Zero Carbon Homes by 2016.
<p>Regional Housing Strategy</p>	<p>2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the framework for how housing will be provided and funded across the South East from 2006 onwards.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy sets out the housing priorities for the region from 2006 and calls for significant investment to tackle the shortage of high quality, affordable homes. It identifies the need to improve the condition of the region's existing housing stock as a key priority
Rural Strategy	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlights the need for affordable housing that helps sustain mixed and viable rural communities. Planning policy supports this aim through special provisions to provide affordable housing in small rural settlements.
Kent and Medway Structure Plan	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurturing Kent's environment and resources Fostering prosperity Securing quality, investment and infrastructure for regeneration and development Enhancing choice, opportunity and accessibility
Building A Greener Future : Towards Zero Carbon Development	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the Government's ambition to deliver Zero carbon Homes by 2016 through Building Regulation, Planning System and the Code for Sustainable Homes
Planning Policy Statement : Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1	2006	<p>Key planning Objectives are :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs , services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; Deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effect of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and ● Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.
Ashford Borough Housing Needs Survey	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sets out the outstanding level of affordable housing need in Ashford ● Recommends a mix of house types in both market and social sectors
The Countryside In and Around Towns : A Vision for Connecting Town and Country in the Pursuit of Sustainable Development (Groundwork and Countryside Agency)	2005	<p>Sets out the vision for 10 functions of the countryside in and around towns :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A bridge to the country ● A gateway to the town ● A health centre ● A classroom ● A recycling and renewable energy centre ● A productive landscape ● A cultural legacy ● A place for sustainable living ● An engine for regeneration ● A nature reserve
The Kent Design Guide (Kent Design Initiatives)	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Updates the previous Kent Design Guide to cover a wide spectrum of design issues (including and appendix on water efficient homes, sustainable construction and biodiversity).
Regional Sustainability Framework (RSF)	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The RSF sets a common vision: 'A socially and economically strong, healthy and just South East that respects the limits of the global environment' and established 25 objectives that will help guide the actions required to achieve this vision.
SEEDA Sustainability Checklist	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sets out a checklist to incorporate sustainability into the design of new developments. The checklist covers Climate Change and Energy, Community, Place Making, Transport & Movement, , Ecology, Resources, Business, and Buildings
Regional Economic Strategy	2006	<p>Objectives Include :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global Competitiveness

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart growth Sustainable Prosperity
The Future of Transport – a network for 2030 (DFT)	July 2004	<p>The strategy has three central themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained investment Improvements in transport management Planning ahead
Stour Catchments Flood Management Plan – Draft	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out how flood risk will be managed in the future Policy for Ashford includes (4) take further action to reduce flood frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere.
Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAMS are strategies for managing water resources at a local level, and focuses predominantly on the amount of water available with the catchment area, including water quality.
Ashford Cultural Strategy 2007 to 2011	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out over 20 key projects for culture in the borough under (a) Cultural Planning & Partnerships, (b) People and participation, (c) Place shaping, and (d) Prosperity. The strategy recognised why culture matters to the growth of the town , these included Health, Learning Community engagement, Design , Green Infrastructure, Public art , A thriving economy, and Tourism and heritage
OMAI Study for Ashford	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMAI Ltd. Was commissioned by ABC's Cultural Services, and provides a comprehensive analysis of community infrastructure needs throughout the Ashford Borough. The Study identifies several actions in terms of the Councils investment priorities, community development, and contributions to "Better use of Resources" agenda.
European Biodiversity Strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and sustainable biological diversity Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information Education, training and awareness
The Sixth Environmental Action programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ) Soil Protection Sustainable use of pesticides Protect and conserve the marine environment

<p>Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste prevention and recycling ● Sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment <p>The strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions ● five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits ● four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and ● a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing.
<p>Urban Capacity Study</p>	<p>2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total estimated potential yield in the Urban Area is 9,399, including additional capacity from TUE infill estimates and Empty Homes estimate, the total potential yield is 10,251. ● Balancing planning objectives ● Use of development and planning briefs, design guides and competitions. ● Phasing approach
<p>Ashford Rural Settlement Housing Capacity</p>	<p>2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total Sites Identified – 450 ● Sites Retained – 221 ● Sites Removed – 229 ● Total Capacity – 2684 (High Density), 2420 (Low Density)
<p>Ashford Landscape Character Study</p>	<p>2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This study provided a landscape character assessment of the hinterlands of Ashford Town. An outline review of the surrounding countryside was made together with an assessment of the environmental constraints and these ● guided the LDF and GADF zoning of potential expansion areas.
<p>Kent Downs AONB Management Plan 2004-2009</p>	<p>2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As required by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. ● The Kent Downs AONB Management Plan sets in place clear policies and actions for the conservation ● management and enhancement of the AONB for five-years to 2009 and sets a vision for the long term. The ● Management Plan has been designed “to ensure that the natural beauty and special character of the landscape and vitality of the

		communities are recognised, maintained and strengthened” (Kent Downs AONB Management Plan 2004-2009).
High Weald AONB Management Plan	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. The primary purpose of the High Weald AONB Management Plan is to protect AONB landscape, the conservation and enhancement of special features that represent its natural beauty. The important role of agriculture and forestry in maintaining the countryside, economic, social needs of the local communities is taken into account by the Plan. The High Weald AONB Management Plan is a 20-year Strategy.
Ashford Rural Impacts Study (Draft for Internal use)	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rural Impacts Study examines the relationship between the town and the countryside resulting from the proposed growth in the Ashford Growth Area identified as part of the GADF. It assesses the effects that an increased population will have on the way the countryside is used. An action plan will accompany the Impacts Study to help communities build on benefits or overcome problems associated with Ashford’s growth on the Countryside identified by the study.
Ashford Rural Settlements Housing Capacity Study	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a housing capacity study for the broad existing confines of the settlements of Tenterden, Aldington, Biddenden, Brabourne Lees, Charing, Chilham, Hamstreet, Pluckley and Wye. The study provides a definitive estimate of housing capacity for the period 2006-2021 within these villages.
Core Strategy Sustainability Report	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report summarises the outcomes of the Sustainability Environmental Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisal’s of the Core Strategy, and provides an independent qualitative appraisal of the Core Strategy Issues and Options and Preferred Options.
Core Strategy SA Scoping Report	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scoping report provides a systematic process for evaluating and anticipating the environmental consequences of proposed policies before they are adopted.
The Tenterden Healthcheck	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tenterden Healthcheck was undertaken by the Tenterden Town and Rural Partnership and provides an appraisal on key aspects of Tenterden and how well it serves the community, the healthcheck particularly focused on the built and natural

		<p>environment, the local economy, transport and accessibility, and social and community aspects</p>
Gypsies and Travellers Needs Assessment	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gypsies and Travellers Needs Assessment identifies specific needs for gypsies and travellers and sets out how these needs may be met, as part of the wider housing strategy.
Housing Needs Assessment	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This up-dates information on housing needs across the whole borough and makes direct reference to the requirement for affordable housing and what that scale of provision should be and has directly led to the Core Strategy policy. It details the role of an Affordable Housing SPD to supplement this policy
Draft South East Plan	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures needed to mitigate and adapt to the forecast effects of climate change Resources use – introduces ecological foot printing Sustainable Construction for new and refurbishment buildings to adopt and incorporate sustainable construction standards and techniques. This includes high standards of energy and water efficiency. Sustainable Water resources and flood risk – promotes water efficiency and BREEAM ‘very good’ for water, encourages SUDS solutions. Encouragement for 10% on site renewable energy target and support for EcoHomes/BREEAM Encourages CHP and district heating
Kent & Medway Structure Plan	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments that respond to the implications for long term climate change Design statements should highlight sustainable construction techniques Prudent use of natural resources in construction and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
The Kent Design Guide : Water Efficiency Annex	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illustrates how water efficiency standards can be met through the use of more water efficient appliances.
The Kent Design Guide : Sustainable Construction Annex	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out guidance that covers carbon emissions, energy, water , waste and sourcing of materials

Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI)	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets a target of generating 10% of UK energy by renewable technologies by 2010 and 15% by 2020. Other policies include creating an energy system that ensures security of supply and affordable warmth, as well as an aspirational target of 60% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.
Water efficiency in new developments (Consultation Document) (DCLG)	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes proportionate regulation to encourage efficient water use in buildings – to underpin the Code for Sustainable Homes • Promoting water efficiency • Proposes 3 options, one of which includes a whole building performance standard approach for water consumption of between 120 and 135 litres maximum consumption.
Government's Strategy for Combined Heat and Power to 2010		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the framework to support the growth of CHP in the UK. Reinforces the 2000 target of at least 10,000MW of Good Quality CHP by 2010.
Ashford Employment Land Review	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The review provides forecasts for future employment land needs in the Borough by sector up to 2021.
Ashford's Footprint: Now and in the Future	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out an analysis of the ecological footprint for Ashford
SEEDA Taking Stock Report	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out an analysis of the ecological footprint for the southeast.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action plan presents national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources in the UK.
Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This document sets out the first steps taken in partnership to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity in Kent.
Local Transport Plan for Kent 2006-2011	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a vision and objectives for the long term transport vision for Kent.
Vision for Kent - Kent's Community Strategy	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy set out how to improve the economic, environmental, and social well-being of the county over the next 20 years.
Kent Environmental Strategy	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed to present the environmental issues affecting Kent, balancing the long-term protection and enhancement of the environment alongside aspirations for Kent.

Kent Prospects 2006 to 2021 (Consultation Draft)	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sets the course of action to secure Kent's future economic success, including growth and regeneration opportunities.
South East Regional Minerals Strategy	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sets out the regional framework up to 2016 for the development of minerals, including guidance how minerals can be used more efficiently in the construction industry.
Security of supply, leakage and the efficient use of water 2004/05 report – Ofwat.	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outlines the domestic per capita consumption (pcc) of water for Mid Kent Water area in 2004/05.