

appendix 1

Road hierarchy – criteria for classification

The following Structure Plan policies make reference to the primary or the primary and secondary road network:

EN13: Environmental enhancement of primary routes

TPI2: Development and access to the primary/secondary road network

TPI5: Development traffic and heavy goods vehicles

TPI8: Roadside services

A: INTER-URBAN HIERARCHY

Designation	Description	Classification
(i) Primary Routes	Inter-urban routes which Kent and Medway Councils have selected, in agreement with the Department for Transport, to provide access to within five miles of the larger urban centres in Kent and Medway (those with populations of 25,000 or more) and other strategic centres of traffic generation such as the county's ports and the Channel Tunnel terminal. These roads support the national road network in carrying substantial international and inter-regional traffic.	Motorways Trunk Roads Primary 'A' Roads
(ii) Secondary Routes	The preferred routes linking urban centres with populations of 25,000 or more to the Motorway and Primary Route Networks and providing access to within five miles of smaller urban centres with population exceeding 10,000. Routes which do not meet these criteria but which provide a parallel alternative to a Motorway or Primary Route may also be selected as Secondary Routes.	Other 'A' Roads
(iii) Local Routes	The preferred routes linking urban centres with populations larger than 3,000, or connecting them to a higher category of road, where an alternative access does not exist, are classified as B roads. Those routes linking together, or providing access to, smaller settlements are classified as C roads.	'B' roads or 'C' roads
(iv) Access Roads	The remainder of the inter-urban network which provides access to, and from, the higher classes of road.	Unclassified roads

B: URBAN HIERARCHY (Based on the distributor road system of Local Plans)

Designation	Description	Classification
(i) Primary Distributors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through routes to the urban area 	Continue classification of inter urban road
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking separately identifiable communities with populations greater than 10,000 	A' Road
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking separately identifiable communities with populations of between 3,000 and 10,000 	'B' Road
(ii) District/ Secondary Distributors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking separately identifiable communities with populations of between 3,000 and 10,000 with each other or to the Primary or Secondary Route Network 	'B' Roads
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking separately identifiable communities with populations of less than 3,000 with each other or to the Primary or Secondary Route Network 	'C' Roads
(iii) Local Distributors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As shown on Local Plans 	Unclassified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specifically mentioned in Local Plans 	Unclassified
(iv) Access Roads		Unclassified

A “minor road” referred to in the text is a ‘C’ class or unclassified road.

appendix 2

Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations in alphabetical order

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – nationally designated landscape identified by the Countryside Agency and confirmed by the Secretary of State	EU	European Union
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	GOSE	Government Office for the South East – regional office integrating several Government Departments
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan	IPS	International Passenger Station (Ashford and Ebbsfleet)
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	KWT	Kent Wildlife Trust
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option.	LDD	Local Development Document
BRE	Building Research Establishment	LDF	Local Development Framework
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	LNR	Local Nature Reserve – declared and managed by the local authority
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan	LTP	Local Transport Plan
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	MGB	Metropolitan Green Belt – The Green Belt surrounding Greater London
CTRL	Channel Tunnel Rail Link – high-speed rail route linking the Channel Tunnel with Ashford, Ebbsfleet and London	MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government	mppa	million passengers per annum
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	mtpa	million tonnes per annum
DfT	Department for Transport	NOMIS	a web based database of labour market statistics administered on behalf of ONS by the University of Durham
DTI	Department for Trade and Industry	NNR	National Nature Reserve established by English Nature
		ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (replaced by DCLG on 5th May 2006)

ONS	Office for National Statistics		
PAER	Priority Areas for Economic Regeneration identified by Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9 March 2001)		threatened habitat types designated under the European Habitats Directive 1992 (92/43). SPAs and SACs collectively make up the European Union's 'Natura 2000' network of habitats of European wide nature conservation importance.
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance Notes published by the Department for Communities and Local Government	SEEDA	South East England Development Agency; the regional development agency for the South East region
PPS	Planning Policy Statements – statements of national planning policy which are progressively replacing PPG Notes; published by the Department for Communities and Local Government	SEERA	South East England Regional Assembly
PROW	Public Rights of Way	SLA	Special Landscape Area – an area in Kent designated through the Structure Plan where landscape value is of strategic, county-wide significance; SLAs previously overlapped AONBs but are now separate from them
RES	Regional Economic Strategy prepared by the South East of England Regional Development Agency [SEEDA]	SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
ROWIP	Rights of Way Improvement Plan	SPA	Special Protection Area – area designated under EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds requiring the UK government to take special measures to conserve the habitats of rare or vulnerable species and of all regularly occurring migratory species
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9 relates to the South East); prepared by the South East Regional Assembly but approved and issued by the Secretary of State. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 RPGs are replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies which have statutory status. With commencement of the 2004 Act in September 2004 RPG9 became the RSS for the South East.	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - a national designation of areas identified by English Nature under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 gives English Nature further powers to ensure better protection and management of SSSIs and safeguard their future.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy - introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System. These provide for more environmentally-sustainable urban drainage through systems designed to reduce run off, slow its rate or
RTS	Regional Transport Strategy – prepared as part of Regional Planning Guidance/the Regional Spatial Strategy		
SAC	Special Area of Conservation – a site containing the rarest and most		

provide for filtering, sedimentation and biological degradation of the water.

UKBAP UK Biodiversity Action Plan - describes the UK's biological resources and makes a commitment to detailed plans for their protection

Glossary of Terms

Affordable housing

Housing provided with a subsidy to enable the price or rent to be substantially lower than market prices or rents in the area concerned.

After-use

The final use to which a former mineral or waste disposal site is returned.

Air Quality Management Area

A local authority designation (under the Environment Act 1995) for an area having potential for one or more of the national air quality objectives to be exceeded. The National Air Quality Strategy requires the local authority to prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) for such areas.

Ancient semi-natural woodland

Woodland likely to have existed prior to 1600 and containing trees and shrubs that are predominantly native.

Best Practicable Environmental Option

An efficient and environmentally-sound solution which is the outcome of a systematic and consultative decision-making procedure. This establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost in both the short and long terms.

Biodiversity

The variety of life on Earth. The term refers to all species of plants and animals, their genetic variation and the complex ecosystems of which they are part.

Biodiversity Action Plan

Three types of BAP have been developed in the UK to set priorities for nationally important and locally important habitats and wildlife – Species Action Plans, Habitat Action Plans and Local Biodiversity Action Plans (see UKBAP).

Brownfield land

see Previously developed land.

Bulky goods

Retail goods such as home improvement and DIY products, major electrical items, motor accessories, furniture, carpets and garden products.

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies

Prepared by the Environment Agency to make information on water resources and licensing practice available and to provide a consistent approach to managing local water resources including public involvement in the process.

Catchment Flood Management Plans

Prepared by the Environment Agency to assess and address flood risk issues within river catchments in a sustainable manner taking social, economic and environmental considerations into account.

Climate change levy

A tax on energy use in industry, commerce and the public sector to encourage energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Cluster

A geographical concentration of inter connected companies, specialist suppliers, service providers, firms in related industries and associated institutions.

Combined heat and power

Technology for energy recovery systems which provides both electricity and heat which can be linked to community heating schemes or to individual premises.

Commitment

A development proposal which is allocated in a development plan or for which planning permission has been granted.

Community Infrastructure Fund

Bespoke Government programme supplementing transport spending to support development and change in the Sustainable Communities Plan's Growth Areas.

Community Strategy

Under the Local Government Act 2000 a plan, developed by a local authority in partnership with other public, private and community sector organisations, to promote economic, social and environmental well-being of the area and to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. A 'Vision for Kent' and 'More to Medway' provide these for the KCC area and Medway areas respectively.

Comparison shopping

Higher value non-food goods (consumer durables such as clothing, footwear, jewellery, books, etc); purchases tend to be less frequent than for everyday items and often involve comparison between different items and brands. Traditionally associated with High Street shopping.

Conservation Area

An area designated under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 on account of its special architectural or historic interest with the intention to preserve and enhance its character and appearance.

Convenience shopping

Food, drink and other frequently purchased lower value items e.g. household cleaning materials, newspapers, confectionery.

County Wildlife Sites

Non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest identified by KWT and subject to public consultation through the local planning process.

Damaged land

Derelict and/or despoiled land, or other land in a degraded condition.

Derelict land

Land so damaged by industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment.

Despoiled land

Land which is temporarily damaged (e.g. an active mineral working or waste disposal site) but which will see some restoration (e.g. through enforceable planning conditions) to achieve a beneficial use.

Development

The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land.

Eco-enterprise

A company or organisation which supplies technologies, products or services which help to preserve the natural environment.

Edge of centre

A location that is well connected to, and within easy walking distance (up to 300 metres) of the primary shopping area of a centre.

Empty Housing Strategy

A local authority led scheme that assists owners of empty properties to bring them back into residential use.

Energy from waste

The burning of waste to create heat that can be used directly or to generate electricity.

Extra care sheltered housing

Offers those who may otherwise need to go into care independent living in an environment with professional on-site staff, an alarm and shared community facilities.

Farm diversification

A broadening of the economic base of agricultural enterprises to include new crops, added-value processing of crops, farm shops, tourism or non-agricultural commercial enterprises which improve the viability of existing holdings.

Freight Quality Partnership

Partnership between local authorities, police, the freight industry and other interested parties to co-operate in promoting efficient and sustainable means of distribution of goods to support a strong economy and healthy environment.

Fresh land

Land outside the confines of built-up areas, neither with planning permission nor already allocated for new built development in a development plan.

Geothermal energy

A method of heat production that uses the heat energy of the Earth.

Green Belt

Predominantly open land around urban areas and other settlements with the strategic role of preventing the outward expansion of built-up areas, safeguarding the surrounding countryside from encroachment, assisting urban regeneration and providing areas for outdoor recreation.

Green corridors/green grid

A network of open spaces, often linear in nature, where possible linked and providing connections between town and country.

Green tourism

Tourism projects and facilities based on environmental good practice.

Greenfield land

Previously undeveloped land within or beyond the confines of built up areas. National definition of this (PPG3) includes former mineral workings which have been the subject of an agreed restoration programme.

Greenhouse gas

A gas in the Earth's atmosphere (such as carbon dioxide) that absorbs infra-red radiation emitted by the Earth's surface as a result of exposure to solar ultra-violet radiation, thus increasing the mean temperature of the planet.

Health Check

A health check for a small town or Parish Plan is a tool to help identify the strengths and weaknesses of the town and surrounding countryside, obtain information and ideas for managing change and providing a basis for creating an Action Plan.

Household

One person living alone or a family or group of people living at the same address and sharing domestic facilities and housekeeping arrangements.

Informal recreation

Recreation which does not require formal facilities or organisation (e.g. walking in the countryside).

Innovation hub

A location designated as a focus for growth based on the co-location of research and business activities.

Kent Agreement

The Kent Agreement comprises the Local Area Agreement and the Local Public Service Agreement and includes key targets agreed jointly between Kent County Council, its partners and government. It sets out the outcomes and targets that will need to be achieved to deliver better services to the public and how the agencies will work together in the drive to join up services across the county. Medway Council is developing its own Local Area Agreement which will cover the Medway Council unitary area.

Knowledge economy

The share of income and employment produced by innovating organisations combining ICT and highly skilled labour to exploit scientific, technological and creative knowledge networks.

Landbank

A supply of land intended for a particular purpose. For minerals it relates to the mineral reserves associated with land that has planning permission.

Large food stores

Superstores or large supermarkets concentrating on the retailing of food and convenience goods and occupying at least 1000 sq. m gross floorspace.

Listed Building

Building of special historic or architectural interest listed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Development Documents

Comprise both statutory Development Plan Documents and non-statutory Supplementary Planning Documents within a Local Development Framework. LDDs include core strategy policies, area action plans, a proposals map, site specific policies and a Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Framework

A non-statutory term describing the portfolio of Local Development Documents produced pursuant to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. LDFs will in time replace the framework of District Local Plans, Minerals and Waste Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Local Plans

The lower tier of the statutory development plan prepared under the 1999 Development Plan Regulations prior to the new system of Local Development Frameworks introduced under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Local Plans set out detailed policies and proposals for

a local authority's area or for a particular subject (e.g. the Kent Waste and Minerals Local Plans prepared for the whole of Kent). Local Plans are required to be in general conformity with the adopted Structure Plan for the area.

Local Strategic Partnership

A mechanism for community involvement, engaging a wide range of interests including local business, residents, tenants and voluntary groups.

Low-cost market housing

Housing provided at a purchase price significantly below prevailing open market prices in the locality. It does not mean either smaller housing or housing built to a lower standard.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework

A 'folder' of Local Development Documents that provides policies relating to minerals and waste development.

Mixed-use development

Areas where a mixture of commercial, retail and residential uses predominate, thereby meeting a range of social, economic and cultural needs in one area and contributing to a community with good access to a full range of services and reduced need to travel.

Natural green space

Natural areas promoted by English Nature as part of a balanced policy to ensure that local communities have access to an appropriate mix of green spaces providing for a range of recreational needs.

Net density

A measure of density which includes only those areas to be developed. Land for major distributor roads, primary schools, open space

serving a wider area and significant landscaping areas are not taken into account.

Non-conforming use

A land use that does not conform to a development plan designation and may have an adverse impact on an area's principal use.

Operation Stack

Operation Stack provides for the emergency closure of the M20 motorway at Folkestone to accommodate stationary cross-channel traffic when Kent's cross-channel services are disrupted. It also involves the diversion of all non-heavy goods traffic onto Kent's local road network and is administered by Kent Police and the Highways Agency.

Passive solar design

A method of designing buildings which aims to maximise the energy they are able to collect from the sun.

Previously developed land

Land in urban or rural areas which is, or was, occupied by a permanent (non-agricultural) structure and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of the development. It includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal where provision for restoration has not been made.

Out of centre

Locations which are not in or on the edge of a centre within the strategic hierarchy of centres or within district and local centres defined in Local Development Documents.

Quality Bus Partnership

A co-operative arrangement between local authorities and operators to improve bus services.

Ramsar sites

Sites designated by the Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance ratified by the UK government in 1976. English Nature have the responsibility for identifying both Ramsar sites and SPAs. Both are required to be SSSIs.

Recovery

Obtaining value from waste through recycling, composting, other forms of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion) and energy recovery involving direct or indirect use of the energy produced.

Regional Growth Areas

Areas identified by Government in its Sustainable Communities Plan (2003) as locations for major growth. These areas include Thames Gateway (partly within Kent) and Ashford.

Retail floorspace headroom

The amount of new retail floorspace that can be supported by the anticipated growth in retail expenditure within a given catchment area.

Retail warehousing

Larger stores specialising in an aspect of comparison goods retailing; normally occupying a single-storey warehouse-type building of 500 sq. m gross floorspace or more with adjacent ground level car parking and frequently trading in bulky goods such as home improvement products, major electrical items, motor accessories, furniture, carpets and garden products.

Rural Service Centre

Settlements within rural areas which provide an important service role (e.g. employment, shops, community facilities) to their local population and their immediate rural hinterland.

Scheduled Ancient Monument

An archaeological site of national importance included within a schedule compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983).

Sequential approach to the location of development/Sequential test

A process that assesses categories of site in turn in order to give priority to certain types of land e.g. previously developed land and/or to certain locations e.g. town centres/areas well served by public transport.

Shoreline Management Plans

Prepared by a grouping of agencies including local maritime authorities and the Environment Agency. SMPs provide a large scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and present a framework to reduce these risks to people, property and the environment.

Strategic Gap

An area of predominantly open land between existing urban areas which serves to maintain their separate identity and prevent their coalescence with each other or with smaller nearby settlements.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

Elaboration and interpretation of the policies of a Development Plan prepared under the 1999 Development Plan Regulations to assist their implementation. SPG is non-statutory but may be taken into account as a material consideration in deciding planning applications. Under the new Development Plan system the equivalent is known as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Sustainability

The maintenance of social, economic and environmental systems in a way that avoids long-term damage to the environment and depletion of natural resources.

Sustainable development

Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Thames Gateway

The regional growth area on both sides of the Thames Estuary within North Kent, South Essex and East London which is of national and regional importance for economic regeneration, redevelopment of brownfield sites and the promotion of sustainable development.

Traffic calming

Measures to reduce vehicle speeds to improve safety and enhance an area's quality of life.

Transport hubs

Accessible settlements where the provision of a range of multi-modal transport services supports the concentration of land uses and a focus for employment, community, retail, leisure and cultural services.

Travel Plans

A package of practical measures to encourage staff and/or users of a development to choose alternatives to single occupancy car use and to reduce the need to travel.

Urban capacity

The assessment of the potential for additional housing that can be accommodated within an urban area.

Urban fringe

Land on the periphery of urban areas often subject to development pressures or activities which threaten the appearance/management of the countryside.

Urban renaissance

The encouragement of renewal and redevelopment of the urban environment to raise environmental quality and reduce the pressure for the decentralisation of people and economic activity from urban areas.

Use classes

A classification of land uses for development control purposes defined by the Town & Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and subsequent amendment orders. Changes of use of buildings or land between uses within a single 'use class' are excluded from the definition of development in the Town & Country Planning Act 1990, thus making planning permission unnecessary.

The uses referred to in the Employment and Prosperity chapter are defined as follows:

A1 – shops

A2 – Financial/professional services

B1 – Business Use for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) As an office other than a use within Class A2 (financial and professional services)
- (b) For research and development of products or processes; or
- (c) For any industrial process, being a use which can be carried out in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit

B2 – General industrial processes

B8 – Storage or distribution

Waste

Refers to all types of waste including trade, commercial, industrial, construction and demolition, agricultural, mineral and quarrying and household waste.

Windfall sites

Sites which become available for development which were not previously identified as allocations or identified as commitments through previous planning permissions.

World Heritage Site

A site approved by the World Heritage Committee for inclusion on Unesco's World Heritage List

appendix 3

Kent and Medway Structure Plan: Supplementary Planning Guidance*

- SPG1 Landscape Character (KMSP Policies E3-E5) [adopted July 2006]
 SPG2 Biodiversity Conservation (KMSP Policies E6-E9) [adopted July 2006]
 SPG3 Archaeology in Historic Towns (KMSP Policy QL7) [adopted July 2006]
 Archaeology Annexes:
 Ashford
 Canterbury
 Dartford
 Dover
 Gravesham
 Maidstone
 Sevenoaks
 Shepway
 Swale
 Thanet
 Tonbridge & Malling
 Tunbridge Wells
- SPG4 Kent Vehicle Parking Standards (KMSP Policies TP3 and TPI9) [adopted July 2006]
 SPG5 The Kent Design Guide, Kent Design Initiative April 2006 (KMSP Policies QLI and NRI) [adopted July 2006]

* SPGs are adopted for the Kent County Council area only

appendix 4

Kent and Medway Structure Plan: Working Papers

WPI	Trend and Strategy Based Population, Household and Dwellings Projections 2001-2021 (September 2003)
WPI (Revised)	Revised July 2004
WP2	Economy, Workforce and Employment Land 2001-2021 (September 2003)
WP2 (Revised)	Revised July 2004
WP3	Retail Potential and Town Centres (September 2003)
WP3 (Revised)	Revised July 2004
WP4	Strategic Transport Schemes: Evaluation Criteria (September 2003)
WP5	Kent Ports (September 2003)
WP6	Housing Provision : Kent Urban Capacity : Urban Character Overview Report [Land Use Consultants for Kent CC] (September 2003) ** <i>Urban Capacity: Urban Character Reports (Principal urban areas) **</i>
WP6a	Ashford
WP6b	Canterbury
WP6c	Dartford
WP6d	Deal
WP6e	Dover
WP6f	Faversham
WP6g	Folkestone and Hythe
WP6h	Gravesend & Northfleet
WP6i	Herne Bay & Whitstable
WP6j	Maidstone
WP6k	Medway Gap urban area
WP6l	Sevenoaks & Swanley
WP6m	Sheerness, Queenborough & Minster
WP6n	Sittingbourne
WP6o	Tonbridge
WP6p	Thanet Towns
WP6q	Tunbridge Wells and Southborough
WP7	Housing Development Information (including Housing Land Supply at 2003) (July 2004)
WP8	Housing Provision: Affordable and Market Housing Need in Kent and Medway [Cambridge University for Kent and Medway Councils] (September 2003)
WP9	Special Landscape Areas: Designations Review (September 2003)
WPI0	<i>Number not used</i>
WPI1	Mineral Resources (September 2003)
WPI2	<i>Number not used</i>
WPI3	Water Supply and Waste Water Treatment (September 2003)

WPI4	Flooding and Flood Risk (September 2003)
WPI5	Sustainability Appraisal Overview (September 2003)

*** Relates to Kent County Council area only*

Other Documents

Statement of Pre-Deposit Publicity and Consultation: September 2003

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appendix 5

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Regional Spatial Strategy Monitoring:A Good Practice Guide. ODPM 2005

Local Development Framework Monitoring:A Good Practice Guide ODPM 2005

Local Development Frameworks: Core Output Indicators Update. ODPM 2005

appendix 6

References to national and regional planning policy guidance

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs)

PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
PPS6	Planning for Town Centres (2005)
PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
PPS9	Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
PPS10	Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)
PPS11	Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)
PPS12	Local Development Frameworks (2004)
PPS22	Renewable Energy (2004)
PPS23	Planning and Pollution Control (2004)

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)

PPG2	Green Belts (1995 amended 2001)
PPG3	Housing (2000). Two updates published January 2005
PPG4	Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992)
PPG5	Simplified Planning Zones (1992)
PPG8	Telecommunications (2001)
PPG12	Development Plans (1999). Replaced by PPS12 except for development plans prepared under the 1999 Development Plan Regulations
PPG13	Transport (2001)
PPG14	Development on Unstable Land (1990)
PPG15	Planning for the Historic Environment (1994)
PPG16	Archaeology and planning (1990)
PPG17	Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)
PPG18	Enforcing Planning Control (1991)
PPG19	Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)
PPG20	Coastal Planning (1992)
PPG24	Planning and noise
PPG25	Development and Flood Risk (2001)

Minerals Policy Statements (MPS)

MPS2	Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England (2005)
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Mineral Planning Policy Guidance Notes (MPGs)

In particular:

MPG1	General Considerations and the Development Plan System (1996)
MPG6	Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (1994)
MPG6 (Amendment)	National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001-2016 (2003)
MPG10	Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry (1991)
MPG15	Provision of Silica Sand in England (1996)

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)/ Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):

RPG9	Regional Planning Guidance for the South East. Government Office for the South East (2001)
RPG9	Chapter 12: Ashford Growth Area. Government Office for the South East (July 2004)
RPG9	Chapter 9: Regional Transport Strategy. Government Office for the South East (July 2004)
RPG9	Chapter 10: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Government Office for the South East (November 2004)
RPG9	Chapter 14: Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation. Government Office for the South East (November 2004)
RPG9	Chapter 10: Waste and Chapter 11: Minerals. Government Office for the South East (June 2006)
RPG9a	Thames Gateway Planning Framework. Department for the Environment (1995)

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