



## chapter 11

# Implementing the Kent and Medway Structure Plan and monitoring its effectiveness

## The Structure Plan: Implementation Context

**11.1** This Structure Plan sets out long term strategic planning policy for Kent. To succeed it needs to be implemented effectively through a wide range of mechanisms and organisations across the public, private, and voluntary sectors.

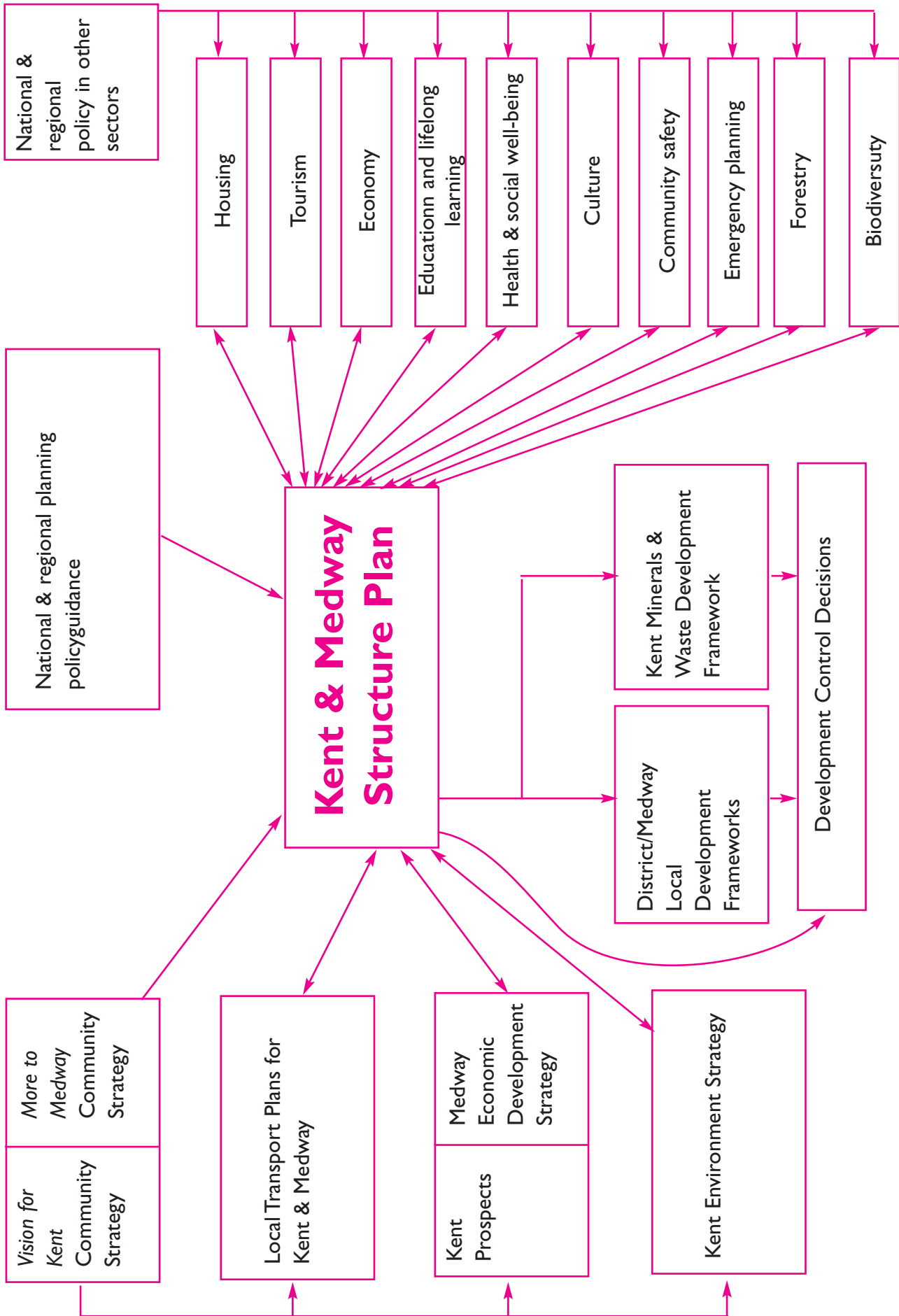
**11.2** The Plan seeks to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of Kent, principally by guiding the scale, general location and phasing of development. To be most effective, its policies and proposals need to be translated quickly and efficiently into Local Development Documents. Although local planning authorities will lead this process, it will be important for them to consult a wide cross section of stakeholders, including local communities.

**11.3** Local Plans/Local Development Documents and decisions upon individual planning applications should be consistent with policies in the Structure Plan. This ensures that the Structure Plan takes effect through the day-to-day policy and development control work of the county and district councils and the Medway unitary authority. Given the transition to new planning arrangements as a result of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, a primary indicator of the Structure Plan's effectiveness will be the extent to which its policies are followed through in subsequent Local Development Documents.

**11.4** The private sector will play a major role in implementing the Plan, both by bringing development forward and in managing Kent's land resource. Much of what is currently cherished about the county's countryside has been preserved over the years by the stewardship of the farming community and land-based industries.

**11.5** Implementing the Structure Plan will require wide partnership and support. The local authorities in Kent will work closely with partners to achieve the objectives of the Plan.

**11.6** The Structure Plan is part of a wider family of policy and implementation documents that includes community strategies, investment programmes, government plans and those of other public agencies and private sector interests. It is an important tool for delivering the spatial and development-related elements of community strategies produced by Local Strategic Partnerships across Kent. It informs and responds to other policy frameworks. Local Transport Plans for Kent and Medway will translate the transport policies and proposals of the Structure Plan into rolling five-year plans for tackling transport issues. Public sector policy-making that affects areas such as environment, health, education and community services must be consistent with the Structure Plan in view of the potential impact they have on the location and accessibility of services and the demands placed upon the transport network.



**11.7** Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG), brought forward with this Plan, will help to articulate the objectives of the Plan in more detail. Specific supplementary guidance supports policies in this Plan that relate to design and construction (the Kent Design Guide supporting Policies QLI and NRI), archaeological heritage (Policy QL7), landscape and countryside character (Policies EN3-EN5), biodiversity conservation and enhancement (Policies EN6-EN9) and parking standards (Policies TP3 and TPI9).

## Resources

**11.8** The Structure Plan is a strategic planning tool that belongs to the organisations and communities of Kent. It is a policy rather than a programming document, but under section 31(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 the Plan must have regard to the likely availability of resources. The resources needed to implement the Plan will be considerable and will come from a variety of sources. This will include funding from government agencies and investment generated by public and private sector development. Development itself should make a substantial contribution to the resources required to meet the demands it places on physical and community infrastructure. Such contributions are currently primarily secured through Section 106 Agreements.

**11.9** Kent needs to contribute fully to the economic prosperity of the nation and region. These roles and the needs of the area should be fully recognised in wider strategies and funding programmes. Managing change effectively and addressing economic disparities across the county will need sufficient resources from Government, its agencies and others. Timely investment in transport and community infrastructure is particularly important. Those parts of the county where property and investment markets are weak, such as the Priority Areas for Economic Regeneration in North and East Kent, and/or where accelerated

growth is planned (Kent Thames Gateway/Ashford) are particularly in need of additional funding if the key objectives of the Structure Plan and Government are to be delivered.

**11.10** There will need to be significant shifts in key areas of investment by both the public and private sectors in order to effect the changes and priorities set out in this strategy. These will be particularly important in respect of:

- investing in high quality development and design
- fostering sustainable access to jobs and services
- securing high quality public services
- providing for mixed-use development
- conserving and enhancing landscape character and biodiversity
- securing adequate and timely funding for, and provision of, physical and community infrastructure to support planned development

**11.11** There is a variety of programmes involving a range of agencies which will assist in delivering this Plan and its strategic infrastructure requirements. These will change over time. Current examples include the Highways Agency's Targeted Programme of Improvements, DCLG's growth area funding and DfT's Community Infrastructure Fund, water companies' Asset Management Plans and the Housing Corporation's Approved Development Programme. Regional funding allocations, introduced in 2005, bring together capital financing for major transport schemes under the Local Transport Plan system and major schemes on the Highways Agency's trunk road network other than schemes on routes of strategic national or international importance. The latter will continue to be funded through national transport budgets. New programmes or funding streams may come into play as a result of Government proposals to introduce planning 'tariffs' or, alternatively, a 'planning gain

supplement'. Arrangements are needed, especially within the regional growth areas, to 'forward fund' key elements of infrastructure serving major development, including, where appropriate, the Strategic Development Locations identified by this Plan.

**11.12** In the growth areas, new delivery arrangements are an important tool in managing the delivery of the levels of growth and/or comprehensive regeneration envisaged by the Structure Plan. They will need to be effectively supported by Government and its implementation agencies on a sustained basis. These local delivery structures are:

In Kent Thames Gateway:

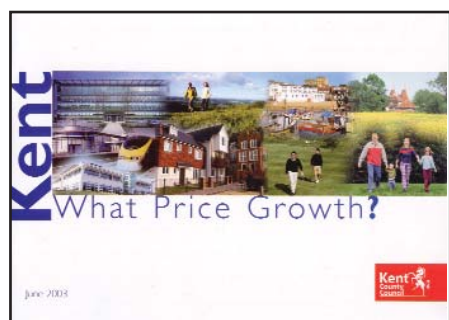
- Kent Thameside Delivery Board
- *Medway Renaissance*
- *Swale Forward*

In the Ashford growth area:

- The *Ashford's Future* Delivery Board.

## Meeting the costs of new development

**11.13** One of the keys to improving well-being in Kent will be to ensure that economic or housing development is supported with the necessary physical and social infrastructure such as schools, transport, health and recreation facilities and open space. The *Sustainable Communities Plan* recognises the key role provided by good quality community services and infrastructure and a range of housing in delivering sustainable communities.



## What makes a sustainable community?

Key requirements include:

- A safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space
- Sufficient size, scale and density and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land)
- Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres
- A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes
- Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure
- A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it
- A 'sense of place'.

Source: ODPM (2003): *Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future*, page 5.

**11.14** While the Structure Plan seeks to make the best use of available infrastructure and facilities, implementing the overall strategy will require the funding and provision of additional infrastructure. This must be addressed before development proceeds (see Policy QL12 (b)) if timely and balanced development of sustainably-based communities is to be secured. The local authorities will work with service providers and regeneration agencies to establish what new community services are required, particularly in areas undergoing major change and renewal.

**11.15** The demand for new services cannot necessarily be met from the tightly constrained budgets of local authorities and other agencies.

The costs should normally be borne by the development unless there are exceptional reasons why this should not be the case and alternative funding is available. Developers may also be asked to make a contribution to affordable housing, including social, intermediate and key worker housing, where there is a clearly identified community need for this (see Chapter 7, Housing Provision).

**11.16** Through the KPOG *Good Practice Guide on Development Contributions*, Kent local authorities have put in place detailed guidelines for negotiating development contributions to the cost of community facilities. Contributions for educational facilities, affordable housing, highways and public transport are the most common. This ‘tariff’ approach, consistent with Government guidance on planning obligations in ODPM Circular 5/05, will be developed further to aid the implementation of Policies QL12 and IM1 and the preparation of Local Development Documents.



**11.17** The size of contributions and the way they are used must have regard to local priorities and be appropriate and proportionate to the demands generated by development. They should also take into account evidence of exceptional costs incurred in developing sites, particularly where previously developed land is involved. Cost-effective solutions to meeting needs, such as the shared use of buildings, will be encouraged. Ongoing management and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure must

also be considered. The rapid pace of development envisaged for the growth areas presents particular challenges in ensuring that the supporting infrastructure is brought forward in a timely way. Masterplanning and the proactive use of Local Development Documents have an important role to play in identifying infrastructure needs and the balance of uses appropriate to a particular locality. Policy QL12 on planning for the provision of new community infrastructure defines the spectrum of community services to be considered and this will apply to the implementation of Policy IM1.

### Policy IM1: Meeting the Costs of Community and Other Infrastructure Needs Generated by New Development

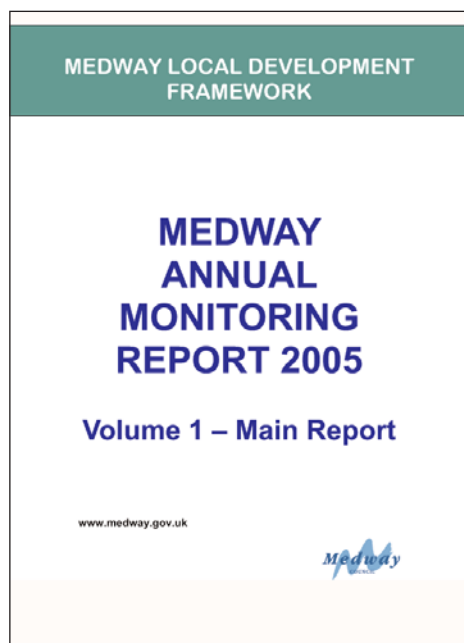
**The local planning authorities will require appropriate and proportionate contributions from developments to meet the costs of providing community, transport and other infrastructure necessary to provide for the needs arising from the development. Such contributions will be agreed before planning permission is granted and the facilities and/or services will be provided in accordance with an agreed phasing programme and, where appropriate, ongoing management and/or maintenance arrangements.**

### The Monitoring Framework

**11.18** The framework for assessing the effectiveness of the Structure Plan needs to be straightforward and focused. Local planning authorities are required to keep under review certain factors in their area. These include population dynamics (the size, composition and

distribution of population), physical and economic characteristics and the communications, transport system and traffic conditions within the area. These factors provide important context for both developing and evaluating the Structure Plan's policies.

**11.19** The Plan's policies have a number of associated quantifiable targets, notably in relation to housing supply, housing density, housing development on previously developed land, business and industrial floorspace, minerals land banks and waste management capacity. The Plan also identifies spatial priorities for development and investment, a portfolio of strategic transport schemes allied to the Plan's strategy and a number of key locations for development (Strategic Development Locations). Progress across these main elements of the Structure Plan will need to be measured.



**11.20** Monitoring will need to draw upon a range of data and information sources, including assessment of Local Plan and Local Development Document proposals, analysis of planning decisions and well-established countywide surveys monitoring the supply and take-up of housing and commercial land. A number of indicators can be supported from published

sources nationally and regionally. Implementing certain essential indicators will require closer attention and examination. These include the delivery of affordable housing, the accessibility of new development to key services and the capacity for minerals recycling.

**11.21** Monitoring indicators need to reflect the Plan's goals and core principles. The Plan's primary purpose is to protect and enhance the environment and achieve a sustainable pattern of development. While no single indicator can demonstrate such a wide-ranging concept as 'sustainability', the degree of sustainability attained will reflect the net impact of all the Plan's policies. Indicators are inherently illustrative and have been selected to provide a snapshot of how Kent is performing in relation to some of the Plan's key aims.

**11.22** Planning authorities within the Structure Plan area are required to produce Annual Monitoring Reports providing information to support the monitoring of Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks. This will also inform monitoring of *RPG9* and the emerging *South East Plan* (including its sub-regional elements). Government has identified a number of core output indicators for regional and local planning purposes in its Good Practice Guides on monitoring. Ensuring that there is, as far as possible, compatibility and synergy between monitoring indicators used for regional, sub regional and local purposes has advantages in terms of consistency and economy of data collection. The Structure Plan performance indicators have been chosen to take this into account.

**11.23** A number of indicators supporting the Structure Plan will draw upon monitoring arrangements established for other plans and strategies. For example, indicators and targets on economic, environmental and transport issues that reflect Structure Plan principles and policy objectives support:

- *Kent Prospects* (KCC's Economic Development Strategy)
- The Kent Environment Strategy
- Kent and Medway's Local Transport Plans

There will also be scope for common ground in the monitoring requirements for the Structure Plan, Kent County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Framework, and Medway Council's Local Development Framework in respect of minerals and waste matters.

**11.24** The role of the Structure Plan is to provide the strategic planning framework that will guide decisions on development, transport and environmental matters in Kent over the next 15-20 years (paragraph 1.1). A key measure of its enduring effect will be the extent to which its policies are taken forward within Local Development Frameworks emerging within the area with the transition to new strategic and local planning arrangements as a result of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*. Accordingly, an associated indicator for the Plan is that LDFs within the Plan area should incorporate or reflect, as appropriate, relevant KMSP policies in their core strategies or other Local Development Documents.

**11.25** This Plan contains the aims, objectives and vision for strategic land use planning in Kent. Policies provide the direction that development and environmental management should take to help realise that vision. An assessment of the way in which the Key Themes and Core Principles set out in Chapter One are carried into policies is set out in Table IM1: *From Vision to Policy*. It demonstrates the strong relationship between the objectives of the Plan and the policies it contains. Table IM2 sets out the measures for monitoring progress with the Plan and the effectiveness of its implementation. Regular monitoring of the Plan will ensure that local authorities in Kent, along with other stakeholders, can respond in an informed way to the performance and robustness of the Plan's policies as well as to wider changes in the

economic, social and environmental circumstances in which the Plan has been developed.

## Indicators

**11.26** Table IM2 outlines the proposals for monitoring the Plan. It draws upon the relationship between the Core Principles of the Plan and its policies (Table IM1). It identifies, where appropriate, policy-related targets and associated output/outcome indicators. Three broad types of indicator are identified, consistent with Government guidance:

*Output/Outcome Indicators* – these quantify the performance of Structure Plan policies, i.e. the direct results of their implementation. An example is the scale and location of land allocated for housing or business development in a Local Development Document.

*Contextual Indicators* – these provide an understanding of the wider social, economic and environmental background to the Plan and inform the way its implementation and effects are assessed.

*Process Indicators* – these take account of process-related objectives that are integral to the delivery of Structure Plan policies. Examples include the completion/review of urban capacity studies, local housing needs assessments and development and design briefs for major development locations.

**Table IM 1: From vision to policy**

This table relates the Key Themes and Core Principles contained within Chapter One to the specific policies contained within the succeeding chapters.

<b>THEME/PRINCIPLE</b>	<b>SUPPORTED BY PLAN POLICIES</b>
<b>Key Theme 1: Nurturing Kent's environment and resources</b>	
Protecting the countryside, minimising greenfield development and making the most of opportunities for re-using previously developed land and previously used buildings, especially within existing towns and other substantial communities.	SPI, SS2-SS4, HP2-HP5, EP3, EN1-EN8, EN14
Anticipating and reducing the impact of future climate change, including stronger protection and management of areas of potential flood risk, reducing demand for energy and moving towards renewable energy sources.	SPI, QLI, NRI-NR4, NR10-NR11
Protecting and enhancing Kent's land, air and water environments. Ensuring that development does not create unacceptable levels of pollution and that development that would be sensitive to pollution is protected from it.	SPI, NR5-NR9,
Protecting high quality agricultural land.	EP9
Conserving and enhancing Kent's natural habitats and biodiversity.	SPI, EN1-EN3, EN6-EN13
Promoting sensitive and comprehensive approaches to the assessment and protection of the countryside that reflect its character and biodiversity as well as its natural beauty.	EN1-EN5, EN8
Conserving and enhancing Kent's historic environment.	SPI, QL6-QL10
Using and managing water and other natural resources wisely, including safeguarding viable mineral reserves from sterilisation.	SPI, NRI, NR8-NR9, MNI-MN3, MN5-MN12
Reducing disposable waste to a minimum and disposing of it in a way that achieves maximum benefits from recycling and reduces harmful impacts on the environment.	WMI-WM7
Taking care in the way that the natural environment is used to provide leisure, recreational, cultural and educational opportunities for local communities.	QL15-QL18, EN10-EN12
<b>Key Theme 2: Fostering prosperity</b>	
Increasing economic opportunity and reducing economic disparities within Kent by working towards regeneration and improved economic performance in North Kent, the coastal towns of East Kent and the former East Kent Coalfield.	SSI, DGI, MEI, SWI, CAI, DOI, THI, SHI, EPI-EP2, EP4, EPI1, EPI3
Pursuing targeted economic development, including support for high value-added activities and skills development, business clusters and knowledge-based industries to boost the competitiveness of the Kent economy and support existing businesses.	EPI-EP2, EP4-EP5
Securing employment-led growth and development, especially within the areas in North and East Kent that require regeneration.	SSI, EP2, EP4-EP5
Helping existing businesses to grow and provide new jobs.	EP4-EP6
Providing for sustainable growth in the economically-successful parts of Kent while addressing the pockets of deprivation that occur within them.	SSI, WKI, SEI, TMI, TWI, MAI

THEME/PRINCIPLE	SUPPORTED BY PLAN POLICIES
Sustaining and improving the economic health and vitality of Kent's rural communities and helping the rural economy to diversify.	SS7, EP6-EP8, HP8
Making the most of the role of Thames Gateway as a national and regional priority for economic growth, regeneration and infrastructure investment and recognising, in this respect, the pivotal role of the main urban areas of North Kent and Medway.	SSI,SS4, DGI, MEI, SWI EP2, EP4-EP5, HPI
Promoting Ashford as a regional growth point whilst ensuring that the economy of East Kent, in particular, also benefits.	SSI,ASI, EP2, EP4, HPI
Promoting sustainable tourism that capitalises on Kent's assets.	EPI0-EPI3
<b>Key Theme 3: Securing quality , investment and infrastructure for regeneration and development</b>	
Providing attractive new communities that are safe, secure and convenient places in which to live and work and which encourage a sense of place and local distinctiveness.	SPI, SS6, QLI-QL3, QLI1-QLI3,QLI7, IMI
Regenerating and revitalising Kent's major/principal urban areas through neighbourhood renewal and redevelopment and by improving key inner urban locations.	SSI, SS4-SS6, EPI4-EPI6, EPI8, HP2-HP4, HP6-HP7 QLI-QL5, QLI1-QLI3, IMI
Balancing the provision of homes, jobs, infrastructure and community services and making sure they are provided at the right time. Ensuring development brings with it improvements in services and infrastructure.	SPI, SSI, HPI, QLI1-QLI2, IMI
Promoting and investing in efficient transport that will serve future needs, tackle congestion, avoid unacceptable environmental damage and make best use of the existing road and rail infrastructure.	SPI, EN13,TP1-TP26, MN4
Insisting on high quality design that uses land, water, energy and other resources more efficiently and provides for changing lifestyles and preferences.	SPI, QLI-QL2, NRI
Maintaining the character and separation of settlements by retaining the Green Belt and defining 'strategic gaps'.	SS2-SS3, QLI, QL4
<b>Key Theme 4: Enhancing choice, opportunity and accessibility</b>	
Ensuring that planning policies and practice in Kent promote social independence and take into account the needs of all sections of the community.	SPI, SSI, SS5-SS7, QLI-QL3, QLI1-QLI8, EPI-EP8, EPI4-EPI8, HPI, HP6-HP9, TP1-TP3,TP9-TP11, IMI
Providing sufficient housing of a suitable range, quality and diversity for people in Kent.	SPI, HPI, HP6-HP9
Concentrating development at the major/principal urban areas that are the main focal points for jobs, public services and transport facilities.	SSI, SS4, EP3, EPI1-EPI2, EPI4-EPI6, EPI8, HP2
Promoting more mixed-use developments of the right pattern and density that use land efficiently, increase accessibility, reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and are planned to meet social, cultural and economic needs.	SS5, QL5, QLI2.
Ensuring that decisions on development and transport make it easy for people to reach local services and jobs and provide a choice of transport for people and goods.	SPI, SSI ,SS4, SS7, EP3, EPI0, EPI5, HP2,TP2-TP3, TP9-TP11
Ensuring that access to all buildings, transport and services is improved for everyone while avoiding undue impact on buildings of important heritage value.	SPI, QLI, TPI

Table IM2: Measuring progress and monitoring effectiveness of the Structure Plan

Policy	Structure Plan Target	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators
SP1: Conserving and enhancing Kent's environment and ensuring a sustainable pattern of development		Policy SPI will be monitored using the full range of output and contextual indicators presented for the Plan			Community strategies for Kent and Medway; Kent Agreement; Local Transport Plans for Kent and Medway; Kent Environment Strategy; Kent Prospects; Medway Economic Development Strategy
<b>KEY THEME 1: Nurturing Kent's environment and resources</b>					
<b>Core Principle: Protecting the countryside, minimising greenfield development and making the most of opportunities for re-using previously developed land and previously-used buildings, especially within existing towns and other substantial communities</b>					
Policy	Structure Plan Target	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators
SS4: Priority for previously developed land and a sequential approach to the location of development	70% of housing provision in Kent (Policy HPI) to be located on previously developed land or within previously-used buildings	Proportion of housing provision (net completions post 2001 and future supply) located on previously-developed land/buildings	Output	Kent and Medway annual Housing Land Surveys	Core Output Indicator 2b RPG9 (2001) Policy Q1
HP2: Housing provision: Phasing, assessment and sequential approach to location		Amount of (a) previously developed land and	Output	Planning decisions and LDDs	
HP3: Contribution of previously					

<p><i>developed land and previously-used buildings to housing provision 2001-16</i></p> <p><i>E1: Protecting Kent's countryside</i></p>	<p>(b) greenfield land in the countryside and within existing settlements newly committed in the Structure Plan period to housing development through development plan allocations or planning permissions</p> <p>Amount of (a) previously developed land and (b) greenfield land newly committed in the Structure Plan period to business and industrial development (Use Classes B1-B8) through development plan allocations or planning permissions</p> <p>Timing and coverage of up-to-date urban capacity studies prepared in accordance with the Kent Protocol for such studies</p>	<p>Output</p> <p>Process</p>	<p>Kent and Medway Employment Land Surveys and planning decisions</p> <p>Kent local authorities</p>	<p>Core Output Indicator Ic</p>
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<p><i>HP4: Housing: Quality and density of development</i></p>	<p>Average net density of housing development to be 30+ dwellings per hectare</p> <p>An increasing proportion of housing development in the central parts of the major/ principal urban areas and/or close to major public transport nodes to reflect a net density of 50+ dwellings per ha.</p>	<p>Percentage of new dwellings by district and urban areas completed at a net density of:</p> <p>(i) Less than 30 dwellings per ha.</p> <p>(ii) 30 – 50 dwellings per ha.</p> <p>(iii ) Above 50 dwellings per ha.</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Kent and Medway Housing Land Surveys and planning decisions</p>	<p>Core Output Indicator 2c</p>
<p><i>EN4: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Heritage Coast</i></p> <p><i>EN5: Special Landscape Areas</i></p>	<p>No net loss of land within, or damage to, the natural beauty of areas of national or strategic landscape importance as a result of new commitments to development</p>	<p>Area of land of national or strategic landscape importance lost or damaged as a result of new commitments to development</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Planning decisions LDDs</p>	

<b>Core Principle: Anticipating and reducing the impact of future climate change, including stronger protection and management of areas of potential flood risk, reducing demand for energy and moving towards renewable energy sources</b>						
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>	
NR1: Development and the prudent use of natural resources		Emissions of CO <sub>2</sub>	Contextual	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator L	
NR1: Development and the prudent use of natural resources		Percentage of new build homes meeting EcoHomes 'Very Good' standard	Output	BRE		
QL1: Quality of development and design		Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standard	Output	BRE		
NR3: Renewable and sustainable energy production	Installed renewable energy capacity in Kent: 111MW by 2010 154 MW by 2016	Installed capacity of renewable energy in Kent by type	Output	Kent Energy Centre: South East Renewable Energy Statistics	Core Output Indicator 9; RPG9 (2004) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Policy INF7; Kent Environment Strategy Indicator M	
NR10 : Development and flood risk	No development allocations made, or planning permissions granted, contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	Development allocations made and planning permissions granted (with associated land/development quantities) contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	Output	Environment Agency; LDDs	Core Output Indicator 7	

<b>Core Principles:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting and enhancing Kent's land, air and water environments</li> <li>Ensuring that development does not create unacceptable levels of pollution and that development that would be sensitive to pollution is protected from it</li> </ul>						
Policy	Structure Plan Target	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators	
NR5: Pollution impacts		Number of days when air pollution (levels of NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> or CO) moderate or high.	Contextual	Kent Air Quality Partnership	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator D	
NR8 :Water quality	No development allocations made or planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of adverse impact on water quality	Development allocations made and planning permissions granted (with associated land/ development quantities) contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	Output	Environment Agency LDDs	Core Output Indicator 7	
NR9:Water supply and wastewater treatment		Extent of inland and coastal waters of 'good' or 'fair' chemical and biological water quality  Number and proportion of wastewater treatment facilities capable of meeting EU and national water quality objectives	Contextual	Environment Agency  Environment Agency	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator Y	

<b>Core Principle: Protecting high quality agricultural land</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
EP9: Protection of agricultural land		High quality agricultural land (DEFRA Grades 1 and 2) newly committed to built development in the Structure Plan period	Output	LDDs Planning decisions	
<b>Core Principle: Conserving and enhancing Kent's natural habitats and biodiversity</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
EN6: International and national wildlife designations EN7: County and local wildlife designations EN8: Protection, conservation and enhancement of bio-diversity		Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas  Change in areas covered by international, national or county wildlife designations  Extent, condition and change in priority habitats and species (by type) for which Biodiversity Action Plans have been prepared	Contextual  Outcome  Outcome	Natural England  Planning decisions; Kent Biodiversity Partnership  Kent Biodiversity Partnership	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator F  Core Output Indicator 8  Core Output Indicator 8

<b>Core Principle: Promoting sensitive and comprehensive approaches to the assessment and protection of the countryside that reflect its character and biodiversity as well as its natural beauty</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
EN3: Protection and enhancement of countryside character		Land covered by Environmental Stewardship Scheme  Number and coverage of local landscape character assessments	Contextual  Process	Defra  Kent local authorities	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator J
<b>Core Principle: Conserving and enhancing Kent's historic environment</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
QL6: Conservation Areas		Number of Conservation Area Appraisals adopted by local authorities.	Output	Kent local authorities	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator N
QL7: Archaeological sites		Number of significant archaeological excavations undertaken in advance of development Number of significant archaeological sites adversely affected by new development	Output  Output	Kent Archaeology Service  Kent Archaeology Service; Planning decisions/LDDs	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator O

<b>Core Principle: Using and managing water and other natural resources wisely, including safeguarding viable mineral reserves from sterilisation</b>						
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>	
MN1: Sources of minerals supply  MN2: Use of secondary/ recycled materials		Production of primary land-won aggregates in Kent  Production of recycled construction, demolition and minerals waste – amount and proportion of total aggregate production	Output  Output	Aggregates Monitoring Survey  Aggregates Monitoring Survey/DCLG	Core Output Indicator 5a  Core Output Indicator 5b	
MN5: Provision for construction aggregates MN7: Silica Sand MN9: Brickearth MN10: Chalk and Clay	Adequate land banks in relation to regional and Structure Plan policy requirements for strategic minerals	Number of sites identified for the handling of secondary and recycled minerals.	Output	KMWDF Medway LDF		
MN12: Safeguarding strategically important minerals	No strategic mineral reserves sterilised as a result of alternative development	Extent of land banks for strategic minerals  Extent of strategic mineral reserves safeguarded by the Development Plan  Built development proposals affecting safeguarded mineral reserves	Output  Output	KMDF: Annual Monitoring Report  Planning decisions; KMDF Medway LDF		

NR1: Development and the prudent use of natural resources NR9: Water supply and wastewater treatment		Per capita consumption of water	Contextual	Environment Agency Water Companies	Kent Environment Strategy Indicator X
<b>Core Principle: Reducing disposable waste to a minimum and disposing of it in a way that achieves maximum benefits from recycling and reduces harmful impacts on the environment</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
WM1: Integrated waste management WM3: Securing waste reduction	Secure net self-sufficiency within Kent and in Medway in waste management capacity	Volume and growth of municipal waste and other waste stream arisings in Kent and Medway	Contextual	Kent CC; Medway Council; Environment Agency	Core Output Indicator 6b Kent Environment Strategy Indicator T
WM4: Planning for waste management capacity	Provision of a network of sites and facilities for waste management sufficient to meet objectives for increased recycling, diversion from landfill and capable of supporting waste treatment and disposal capacity for 15 years ahead	Net movement of municipal and other waste streams into and out of Kent and Medway Management of municipal waste by type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Contextual  Output	Kent CC; Medway Council; Environment Agency  Kent CC; Medway Council; Environment Agency	Core Output Indicator 6b Kent Environment Strategy Indicators U and V  Core output Indicator 6a

<b>KEY THEME 2: Fostering prosperity</b>					
<b>Core Principles:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing economic opportunity and reducing economic disparities within Kent by working towards regeneration and improved economic performance in North Kent, the coastal towns of East Kent and the former East Kent coalfield</li> <li>Securing employment led growth and development especially within the areas in North and East Kent which require regeneration and</li> <li>Making the most of the role of Kent Thames Gateway as a national and regional priority for economic growth, regeneration and infrastructure investment</li> <li>Promoting Ashford as a regional growth point whilst ensuring that the economy of East Kent also benefits</li> </ul>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
SSI: Spatial priorities for development and investment in Kent and the role of the settlement hierarchy	An increased rate of employment growth in Kent Thames Gateway, East Kent and Ashford	Change in total employment	Contextual	Annual Business Inquiry	Kent Prospects Medway Economic Development Strategy
EP I: Land, workforce, education and skills	Reduction in unemployment/ long term unemployment differentials between Kent Thames Gateway/ East Kent and rest of Kent  Increased average	Change in unemployment/long term unemployment by district  Proportion of people of working age qualified to NVQ level 4 or equivalent. Percentage increase/decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses	Contextual  Contextual	NOMIS/ Claimant Count  NOMIS	Kent Prospects Medway Economic Development Strategy  Kent Prospects Medway Economic Development Strategy
			Contextual	NOMIS	Kent Prospects Medway Economic Development Strategy Kent Prospects Medway Economic Development Strategy

<p>EP2: Employment land provision</p> <p>EP4: Locations of strategic importance for business, industrial or distribution uses</p>	<p>annual gross and net gain in the development of employment land and floorspace in Kent Thames Gateway, East Kent and Ashford</p>	<p>Gross and net development of employment land and floorspace by type (Use Classes A2, B1-B8):            (a) by district            (b) by Structure Plan spatial priority areas</p> <p>Take-up of development at strategic employment sites</p> <p>Supply of employment land and floorspace by type (Use Classes A2, B1-B8) by district and Structure Plan spatial priority areas</p> <p>Amount of employment land lost to residential development by district</p>	<p>Output</p> <p>Output</p> <p>Output</p> <p>Output</p>	<p>NOMIS Kent and Medway Employment Land Surveys</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>Kent and Medway Housing Land Surveys; Planning decisions</p>	<p>Core Output Indicators 1a, 1b and 4a (part)</p> <p>“</p> <p>Core Output Indicator 1d</p> <p>Core output indicator 1f</p>
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<b>Core Principle: Pursuing targeted economic development, including support for high value added activities and skills development, business clusters and knowledge based industries to boost the competitiveness of the Kent economy and support existing businesses</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
EP1: Land, workforce, education and skills		Change in GVA per capita in Kent and other parts of the South East	Contextual	NOMIS/ONS	Kent Prospects; Medway Economic Development Strategy
EP5: Land for technology and knowledge clusters		Proportion of employees in the knowledge economy: Kent and districts	Contextual	Annual Business Inquiry	Kent Prospects Medway Economic Development Strategy
		Development committed and implemented at the technology and knowledge clusters identified by the Structure Plan	Output	LDDs/ Analysis of planning decisions	
<b>Core Principle: Sustaining and improving the economic health and vitality of Kent's rural communities and helping the rural economy to diversify</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
EP7: Development of employment uses in rural areas		Change in the number of VAT registered businesses in rural Kent	Contextual	NOMIS	
EP8: Farm diversification		Business floorspace permitted for change of use/conversion of buildings in rural Kent	Output	Planning decisions	

<p>HP8: Affordable housing on rural exception sites</p>		<p>Proportion of average farm income derived from 'diversified activities': Kent</p> <p>Affordable housing completions in rural Kent and proportion delivered on rural exception sites</p>	<p>Contextual</p> <p>Contextual</p>	<p>Defra: Farm Business Survey</p> <p>Kent local authorities</p>	
<p><b>KEY THEME 3: Securing quality, investment and infrastructure for regeneration and development</b></p>					
<p><b>Core Principles:</b></p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Balancing the provision of homes, jobs, infrastructure and community services and making sure they are provided at the right time</i></li> <li>• <i>Ensuring development brings with it improvements in services and infrastructure</i></li> </ul>					
<p><b>Policy</b></p> <p>SS1: Spatial priorities for development and investment in Kent</p> <p>QL12: Provision for new community services and infrastructure</p> <p>IM1: Meeting the costs of community and other infrastructure needs generated by new development</p>	<p><b>Structure Plan Target</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator</b></p>	<p><b>Type of Indicator</b></p>	<p><b>Data Source</b></p>	<p><b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b></p>
		<p>Private sector provision/funding secured for social, community, transport and other physical infrastructure through planning agreements.</p> <p>Public investment in physical and community infrastructure allied to development.</p> <p>Provision made in Local Development Documents for new community facilities</p>	<p>Process</p> <p>Process</p> <p>Process</p>	<p>Analysis of SI06 planning agreements</p> <p>Analysis of funding and investment programmes</p> <p>Local Development Documents</p>	

<p><b>Core Principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Providing attractive new communities which are safe, secure and convenient places for people in which to live and work and which encourage a sense of place and local distinctiveness</i></li> <li>• <i>Insisting on high quality design that uses land, water, energy and other resources more efficiently and provides for changing lifestyles and preferences</i></li> </ul>					
Policy	Structure Plan Target	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators
<p><i>NR1: Development and the prudent use of natural resources</i></p> <p><i>QL1: Quality of development and design</i></p> <p><i>QL2: Priorities for the public realm</i></p> <p><i>QL17: Green Space Networks and Rights of Way</i></p> <p><i>SS6: Enhancing existing communities</i></p>		<p>Provision of adopted development/design briefs for major development sites including the Plan's Strategic Development Locations</p> <p>Number and extent of areas within the major/principal urban areas covered by design guidance/area action plans</p> <p>Progress with development of open space strategies and definition of green space networks</p>	<p>Process</p> <p>Process</p> <p>Process</p>	<p>Kent local Authorities</p> <p>Kent local Authorities</p> <p>Kent local authorities</p>	

<b>Core Principle: Promoting and investing in efficient transport that will serve future needs, tackle congestion, avoid unacceptable damage to the environment and make best use of the existing road and rail infrastructure</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
TP2: Assessment criteria for transport proposals TP5: Support for strategic rail schemes TP6: Major transport corridors TP8: Future Strategic Transport Schemes TP9: Supporting public transport	Secure phased implementation of strategic transport schemes identified by the Structure Plan in accordance with rolling LTP programmes	Evaluation of strategic transport schemes against assessment criteria (Policy TP2) and progress with their implementation	Outcome	Kent CC; Medway Council; Department for Transport	Local Transport Plans for Kent and Medway
<b>Core Principle: Maintaining the character and separation of settlements through retention of the Green Belt and definition of Strategic Gaps</b>					
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>
SS2: Extent of the Metropolitan Green Belt in Kent SS3: Strategic Gaps		Previously undeveloped land within the Metropolitan Green Belt or designated Strategic Gaps in Mid and North Kent lost to built development	Outcome	Planning decisions; LDDs	

<b>KEY THEME 4: Enhancing choice, opportunity and accessibility</b>						
<b>Core Principles:</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that planning policies and practice in Kent promote social independence and take into account the needs of all sections of the community</li> <li>• Providing sufficient housing of a suitable range, quality and diversity for the people of Kent</li> </ul>						
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Structure Plan Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators</b>	
HP1: Housing provision and distribution 2001-2016	Cumulative average annual rate of net housing completions and planned housing provision for Kent and Districts to accord with Policy HPI	Average annual rate of net housing completions post 2001 [Kent and Districts]	Output	Kent and Medway Annual Housing Land Surveys	Core Output Indicators 2a (i) – (ii)	
		Net additional dwellings required overall and as an annual average to meet residual housing requirements derived from the Structure Plan [Kent and Districts]	Output	“	Core Output Indicators 2a (iv) – (v)	
		Future annual rate of net housing completions supported by identified housing supply and urban capacity for the remaining Structure Plan period [Kent and Districts]	Output	“	Core Output Indicator 2a (iii)	

<i>HP6: Range and mix of housing provision</i>	Coverage and time horizon of local authorities' housing need and market assessments	Process	Kent local authorities	
	Size profile of housing completions from 2001	Output	Kent local authorities; DCLG	
	Contribution to housing completions from sheltered and extra care housing	Output	Kent local Authorities	
<i>HP7: Affordable housing provision</i>	Site size thresholds and site specific targets for affordable housing adopted within Local Plans /Local Development Documents	Process	Local Plans/LDDs	
	Contribution to housing completions from social rented and intermediate forms of affordable housing	Output	Kent local authorities Housing Corporation	Core Output Indicator 2d

<p><b>Core Principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentrating development at the major/principal urban areas that are the main focal points for jobs, public services and transport facilities</li> <li>• Ensuring that that decisions on development and transport make it easy for people to reach local services and jobs and provide a choice of transport for people and goods</li> <li>• Promoting more mixed use developments of the right pattern and density that use land efficiently, increase accessibility, reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and are planned to meet social, cultural and economic needs</li> </ul>					
Policy	Structure Plan Target	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Links with other strategies/Core Output Indicators
<p>SS1: Spatial priorities for development and investment in Kent and the role of the settlement hierarchy</p> <p>HP2: Housing provision: Phasing, assessment and sequential approach to location</p> <p>EP3: Location of new or replacement employment land</p>		<p>Proportion of housing and business development completed and committed (a) within or at the major/principal urban areas (b) within or at rural service centres (c) within or at other rural settlements (d) elsewhere</p>	Output	<p>Kent and Medway Housing and Employment Land Surveys</p> <p>Planning decisions</p>	
<p>EP14: Development at the network of strategic centres</p> <p>EP15: Sequential consideration of sites for retail and leisure development</p> <p>EP18: Urban and rural service centres</p>		<p>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development by district and proportion located within centres forming the strategic network of retail and service centres in Kent</p>	Output	<p>Kent and Medway Employment land and commercial development surveys</p>	<p>Core Output Indicator 4a and 4b</p>

<p>TP3: Transport and the location of development</p> <p>HP2: Housing Provision: Phasing, assessment and sequential approach to location</p>		<p>Number of travel plans prepared and secured in conjunction with major developments</p> <p>Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, a major employment location and a major retail centre</p>	<p>Process</p> <p>Outcome</p>	<p>Kent local authorities</p> <p>Planning decisions; Accessibility isochrones</p>	<p>Kent Local Transport Plan Policy DMI</p> <p>Core Output Indicator 3b Kent and Medway Local Transport Plan Accessibility Strategies</p>
<p>TP9: Supporting public transport</p>		<p>Number of annual bus passenger journeys in Kent</p>	<p>Contextual</p>	<p>Kent CC; Medway Council</p>	<p>Kent and Medway Local Transport Plans</p>
<p>TP11: Facilities for pedestrians and cyclists</p>		<p>Number of cycling trips in Kent (annualised index)</p>	<p>Contextual</p>	<p>Kent CC Medway Council</p>	<p>Kent and Medway Local Transport Plans</p>
<p>TP19: Vehicle parking standards</p>		<p>Amount of completed non-residential development within the A, B and D Use Classes complying with Kent and Medway 's car parking standards</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Kent local authorities</p>	<p>Core Output Indicator 3a Kent and Medway Local Transport Plans</p>