

DRAFT

Medway Council Guide to Developer Contributions

Supplementary Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal

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Summary and Outcomes

1.1 Non-technical summary

This report documents the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Medway Council's proposed Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Developer Contributions, which forms part of the Local Development Framework (LDF).

SA of plans produced by Local Planning Authorities is a requirement of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. Such plans are also required to undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under European Directive 2001/42/EC. However the Council considers that this SPD will not have significant environmental impacts and therefore an SEA is not required. Comments were requested from statutory environmental consultees (English Nature, English Heritage, the Environment Agency and the Countryside Agency) regarding potential significant environmental impacts. These consultees agreed that these impacts were unlikely to occur as a result of this SPD, and have confirmed that this approach is acceptable.

In February 2005, a SA Scoping Report was produced which identified plans and programmes, and their associated sustainability objectives affecting Medway, a baseline dataset against which changes could be identified and a sustainability appraisal framework. This framework consists of 17 objectives, which the plan should aim to deliver, and against which policies will be assessed. This framework was set up for the Local Development Framework process and was supported through the Core Strategy and HMU DPD process, although these have now been withdrawn. It has been used for the Pentagon/Strood Riverside and Strood Waterfront SPDs which have been adopted.

The SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in 2005, requires reasonable options to be considered during policy development. However, as this SPD on developer contributions aims to expand upon an existing policy of the Medway Local Plan, policy S6, it is only considered necessary to assess the 'business as usual' scenario i.e. policy S6 and the SPD option.

The assessment concluded that the very general nature of policy S6 means that the SPD provided a more transparent policy which gives developers a clearer indication to the contributions which the Council may seek. It is intended that infrastructure provision will be a key issue for the Council's future Core Strategy.

The assessment of the SPD was positive, as expected from a document designed to secure funding for infrastructure and community projects. However, it was not possible to identify clearly significant impacts of the SPD as the policies have no spatial expression. The 'what is covered' sections suggest the nature of potential schemes to be funded, however the intensity of the impacts cannot be judged without knowing where and what type of development will occur, what type of contribution(s) the Council intends to seek, and how willing the developer will be to meet these terms.

This generally positive SA has implications for future monitoring of the SPD once it has been adopted. Larger schemes may have to undergo Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to ensure that any adverse impacts are mitigated. However the majority of schemes are likely to be localised, and although this implies that their impacts are likely to be on a small scale, this will not obviate the potential need for mitigation where necessary. The assessment therefore recommends that the SPD should make it clear that generic development control policies such as those protecting conservation areas and biodiversity assets, should also apply to projects funded by developer contributions.

The assessment also recommends that monitoring the effects of the SPD will largely be carried out through the monitoring of the development plan through the annual monitoring plan, since the two are closely linked. Although the Core Strategy has been withdrawn, the framework has statutory agencies' support and would therefore be the best mechanism to evaluate the SA impacts. (The statutory agencies are the Environment Agency, Countryside Agency and English Nature now known as Natural England and English Heritage).

It is advisable for the Council to monitor the volume and geographic spread of contributions received to ensure there is a balanced distribution between social, environmental and economic improvements which help to address those local problems identified in the Scoping Report.

1.2 A statement of the likely effects of the SPD

The Developer Contributions Guide could have both negative and positive impacts on the Medway community.

Adverse impacts

- Developers may feel constrained by the use of exact formulae
- Developers may feel that there is not enough flexibility regarding S106 agreements
- Developers may feel that there is more pressure to make more contributions to developments
- Developers may feel that Medway Council has too many expectations which could hinder interest in the area.

Beneficial impacts

- Developers are aware of the Local Planning Authority's expectations even before pre application discussions take place
- Developers are able to take the S106 obligations into account when negotiating the purchase of land
- S106 agreements can be signed sooner rather than later which in turn improves Development Control performance
- The community is more likely to enjoy an improved and sustainable environment
- Council services are better equipped to plan their services

- Different areas in the community can benefit from new development
- Members of the public can understand how communities can be developed and can have the opportunity to input into the process
- Leads to a more transparent approach.

1.3 What difference has the process made?

The SA has made a series of recommendations that aim to ensure the SPD is as sustainable as possible and minimise any adverse impacts as a result of its implementation. A summary of these can be found in table 5.

An additional benefit is that the lessons learned during the preparation of the SA for this SPD can benefit the SA of the emerging LDF.

The ultimate effectiveness of the SPD from the point of view of sustainable development will depend on an effective partnership between Medway Council, prospective developers and the community at large.

1.4 How to comment on this report

The final Sustainability Appraisal Report will be subject to public consultation alongside the draft SPD. All comments received will be used to ensure the views and wishes of a full range of stakeholders are taken into account. Any significant changes made to the SPD as a result of public consultation and consultation with the statutory bodies will be subject to a further Sustainability Appraisal.

The consultation period will be from 26 November 2007 to 11 January 2008.

The SA Report and draft SPD can be viewed at libraries at Chatham, Rochester, Grain, Rainham, Strood and Gillingham, council offices, viewed and downloaded from the Medway Council website at www.medway.gov.uk/S106.

Comments can be :
emailed to S106@medway.gov.uk, or
faxed to 01634 331125 or
sent to S106 Officer
Medway Council
Development Control
Compass Centre
Chatham Maritime
Kent ME4 YH

2. Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Approach adopted to the SA

This sustainability appraisal (SA) incorporates the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 12 for a Sustainability Appraisal of Supplementary Planning Documents. The sustainability appraisal incorporates economic, social and environmental issues. Guidance on the methodology, issued by the Office of Deputy Prime Minister in November 2005, has been followed. The Draft SA refers to the following documents:

- The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities (ODPM October 2003);
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (ODPM November 2005);
- Medway Council Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (February 2005);
- Medway Council Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (March 2005);
- Medway Council Final Sustainability Appraisal Report (October 2005);
- Medway Local Plan adopted May 2003;
- Medway Local Plan Environmental Appraisal; and
- The emerging Local Development Framework.

The aim of the SA is to improve the environmental impact / sustainability of proposals put forward in the draft SPD through appraising and modifying proposals. It should be a useful point of reference for all internal and external stakeholders.

2.2 When and who carried out the SA

The SA has been carried out by Medway Council personnel in parallel with the preparation of the draft SPD. Work began early in 2006. In February 2007 a dedicated Section 106 Officer was appointed who completed the SA. Sustainability issues will be regularly reviewed.

2.3 Who was consulted, when and how

The SA framework used in the assessment is taken from the Scoping Report (2005), which has been the subject of consultation with the statutory environmental consultees, key stakeholders and council officers.

The SPD has already been subject to a six week period of non-statutory consultation. Consultation was carried out having regard to Medway Council's Statement of Community Involvement. Results were analysed and the SA Report and SPD revised to take them into account.

2.4 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

An overarching Scoping Report was produced for the Core Strategy DPD in February 2005 and this set out the appraisal methodology and generic baseline data for the appraisal of future DPDs and SPDs.

The S106 Officer was appointed in February 2007 to improve the coordination and collection of baseline data specific to developer contributions. When work on this report started some information was not easily accessible.

3. Background

3.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report

In Summer 2004, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) introduced changes to the structure and process of land use planning in the UK, requiring local authorities to progressively replace their adopted Local Plan with a new set of planning documents, the Local Development Framework (LDF). Although the main components of the LDF are Development Plan Documents (DPDs), Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) can be prepared to expand policy or provide further detail to policies for a range of issues, both thematic and site-specific. SPDs are then included in the LDF, forming part of the planning framework for the area.

The purpose of the SA is to ensure that key environmental and sustainability issues have been considered during the production of the SPD. The government has set four aims for sustainable development:

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- effective protection of the environment;
- the prudent use of natural resources; and
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The main purpose of the SA process is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of proposals contained within plans, policies and programmes so that decisions will be made in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development.

Proposals in the SPD have been assessed to identify to what extent they will contribute or detract from reaching these objectives, measured by indicators. The SA is used to refine the draft SPD and mitigate against any negative effects of development.

3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents

This SPD aims to set out Medway Council's policy relating to developer contributions, provide guidance to a range of stakeholders and assist in developing sustainable communities. It is intended to support developers, council officers and others involved in the planning process to:

- follow best practice in the field
- provide the most efficient service possible
- ensure consistency, transparency and accountability
- achieve greater speed in determining applications
- minimise uncertainty and time spent on negotiating individual planning applications
- enable developers to be aware at the start of the development process as to what services and infrastructure are likely to be required and how this affects their proposals

- ensure that there is clear, concise information regarding the Council's policy on developer contributions.

The document is separated into a background section on the legal context and the implications for Medway, a section on the procedural and administrative considerations and general approach, and a technical guide for individual service areas. These include:

- Affordable Housing
- Open space : off site provision of outdoor playing space
- Sports and Leisure Facilities
- Environmental Mitigation
- Children's services
- Community Development
- Transport and Travel
- Community Safety
- Training and workforce development
- Public realm

The guide sets out calculations in relation to expected contribution levels.

3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required for many development plan documents under European Legislation (European Directive 2001/42/EC). Whilst the SA examines all sustainability related effects the SEA is focused primarily on its environmental impacts.

Although the requirements for SA and SEA are separate, there is substantial overlap. They can therefore be combined into a single process, in accordance with government guidance and ensuring the requirements of the SEA Directive are met.

Medway Council resolved to seek a **screening opinion** from the four statutory environmental organisations specified in the regulations (English Nature, The Countryside Agency, The Environment Agency and English Heritage) as to whether the proposed SPD needed to involve the SEA process. Appendix 1 sets out the screening appraisal and Appendix 2 contains a copy of English Nature's response. English Nature was the only one of the statutory consultees to make a response to the Screening opinion.

The screening process assessed the likely significance of effects on the environment arising from the proposed SPD in terms of the nature of the information contained within the SPD and the way it fits with and supplements policies already set out in other statutory documents.

On the basis of the screening process, Medway Council has determined that the proposed SPD does not need to undergo SEA because there will be no significant environmental impacts arising from it. However, the proposed SPD is still subject to a Sustainability Appraisal as required by The Act.

In accordance with Regulation 11 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, the results of the determination were made available to the public by placing a notice in the local press and posting the determination on the Council website. A copy of the determination and associated justification were also sent to the statutory environmental consultees.

4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context

4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account

The Scoping Report issued for the Core Strategy DPD incorporates a context review of all relevant plans, policies and programmes relating to Medway as a whole ranging from international to local levels. The list shown as Table 1 on the next page highlights those documents and policies that specifically set the context for developer contributions.

Table 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Key aims and objectives	Implications for SPD
The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 section 106	Sets the legal framework for planning obligations under S.106.	
Circular 05/2005 'Planning Obligations'	States that obligations must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant to planning; • Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; • Directly related to the proposed development; • Fairly and reasonable related to scale and kind to the proposed development and; • Reasonable in all other respects. 	Circular sets out statutory framework and guidance for planning obligations. SPD must take account of this document.
The South East Plan	Policy C5.5 aims to ensure that infrastructure is provided to meet the needs of new developments.	SPD must conform to this policy.
Kent & Medway Structure Plan 2006	Policy IMP1 states that 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	SPD must conform to this policy.
Medway Local Plan 2003 (Policy S6)	Policy S.6 of the Medway Local Plan 2003 advises that, where appropriate, the Council will seek legal agreements from developers to provide for new infrastructure, social, recreational, community facilities and environmental mitigation or compensation measures.	SPD must conform to this policy.

Plan or Programme	Key aims and objectives	Implications for SPD
Medway Community Plan 2004-2007	<p>This sets out the priorities for improving quality of life in Medway. These priorities include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development & regeneration in Medway • Learning for life in Medway • Economically prosperous Medway • Medway a city of culture and tourism • Safer Medway • Healthy people in Medway • A sustainable environment for Medway • Transport for Medway • A community involved in Medway • Medway: a place for young people. 	Developer contributions are seen as a tool in implementing the aims of the Community Plan.

4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline.

A comprehensive baseline study was undertaken for the Medway area as part of the Core Strategy and Housing and Mixed-use Scoping Report 2006 and can be used to provide general reference data (see Appendix 3). However additional information, specific to the nature of this SPD has also been added in the form of new indicators, which will help to monitor the effects of this SPD.

4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified

The SA process results in any economic, environmental and social sustainability problems/issues being identified, which need to be addressed by the SPD on Developer Contributions. These include the provision of strategic and local schemes to meet the needs of residents and users of new developments, and also supports the aims of the LDF and Community Plan.

The following issues, which need to be addressed to mitigate, compensate, or provide for the increased demands and/or impacts arising from new development, have been identified through both the baseline data collection and appraisal process.

Table 2: Key Issues

	Key issues
Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets the shortfall of affordable housing across Medway. • Meets the target of providing 25% affordable units as a percentage of the total number of dwellings provided.
Open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets the shortfall of both outdoor sports facilities and play areas in Medway.
Sport and Leisure facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of facilities for expanding population.
Environmental Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct and indirect development pressures of sites with biodiversity value.
Children's services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement to expand primary and secondary education provision to accommodate additional children from new developments and help implement the School Organisation Plan. • In the case of very large developments it may be necessary to provide a new school. • With the development of new campuses for the Universities of Kent and Greenwich, there is additional pressure to provide appropriate student accommodation.

	Key issues
Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets demand for youth facilities within new and existing facilities. • Provision of community buildings to meet a range of needs. • Provision of library and archive facilities • Adult social care
Transport and Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport and highway improvements (See Medway Local Transport Plan 2006 for full details) • Improve accessibility
Community Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of CCTV and street lighting.
Training and workforce development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve employment opportunities • To provide skilled workforce to meet demand
Public realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve design, construction and specification of materials for economic sustainability.

4.4 Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc

Due to the overarching thematic nature of this SPD, the identification and qualification of potential spatial impacts of options proved difficult. Assumptions and generalisations had to be made during the assessment process as precise impacts will vary depending on the nature and location of individual schemes.

4.5 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators

Medway Council carried out an SA of its Core Strategy and Housing and Mixed Use Development Plan Documents and produced a Scoping Report in March 2005. ODPM guidance indicates that in the case of preparing an SA for SPDs these will draw extensively on the appraisals undertaken at the higher level for DPDs.

In May 2006 a Screening Opinion was undertaken with the statutory environmental consultees regarding the potential impacts of this SPD on developer contributions. These consultees indicated that no significant environmental impacts were envisaged, and therefore a full SEA and a corresponding Scoping Report were not required.

This SA Report for the Developer Contributions SPD makes use of the objectives and indicators set out in the SA Scoping Report for the Core Strategy and Housing and Mixed Use DPDs. Some additional indicators are included to take account of sustainability issues specific to developer contributions and these have been highlighted within the SA framework in Table 3. Details of targets and trends can be found in the baseline data table in Appendix 3.

Table 3: SA framework

	Incompatible/no links with SPD		Possible compatibility to SPD		Definite compatibility to SPD
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	Objective	Indicator
1.	To conserve and enhance diversity and abundance of natural habitats and species in Medway	Loss of area of regionally and strategically designated sites (SSSIs, SNClS & LNRs) as a result of development with planning permission.
		Area designated as SSSI, SNCl and LNR
		Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets
		Achievement of Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards
		Population of wild birds/bumblebees/water voles
		Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
		Extent of habitats in Medway (UK BAP Priority and Habitats Directive Annex 1 habitats and the UK BAP Broad Habitat Type)
2.	To improve health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities	Age standardised death rates (Heart Disease, Strokes, Cancer, Suicide)
		Number of people killed or seriously injured from road accidents in Medway (all ages)
		Conceptions among girls under 18.
		Life expectancy
		Access to a GP
		Hospital and consultant waiting times
3.	To reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Results of fear of crime surveys
		Recorded crime rates
		Number of incidents of criminal damage.
4.	To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters.	Rivers of Good and Fair chemical and biological water quality.
		Quality of ground water
		New development with sustainable urban drainage installed.
		Soil Quality and Quantity.
5.	To reduce road traffic and congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice.	Proportion of travel by mode.
		Number of companies and schools with travel plans.
		Average daily motor vehicle flows.
		Number of bus passenger journeys.
		Population living in Air Quality Management Area (NO ² annual mean only)
		Days when air pollution is moderate or high (PM10)

	Objective	Indicator
6.	To minimise pollution levels	Emissions of greenhouse gases Energy efficiency – the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings. Fuel poverty Renewable energy capacity installed by type.
7.	To reduce the vulnerability of homes to flooding	Number of properties at risk of flooding
8.	To improve the accessibility of key services and facilities to local communities	Proportion of population who live in rural area and whose homes is within 15 minutes, or in an urban area and within 10 minutes, of a public access point. Proportion of businesses and households using broadband facilities.
9.	To maximise land use efficiency	Average housing density Number of vacant/derelict buildings in Medway Percentage of new build dwellings on previously developed land.
10.	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources	Per capita water consumption Land won sharp sand and gravel tonnage. Percentage of household waste that has been recycled; composted; used to recover heat; power and other energy solutions; and land filled.
11.	To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and landscape, and to protect and enhance the quality of the landscape.	Percentage of residents satisfied with the local authority's parks and open space. Urban and Rural Character Assessment Rural Character Areas
12.	To preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features.	Number of Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. % of conservation areas which have been subject to a character appraisal within the last 5 years. Number of sites on the sites and monuments record. Number of listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens.

	Objective	Indicator
13.	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	Housing completions compared with regional guidance. Number of permissions for affordable housing. Number of unfit homes
14.	To reduce poverty and social exclusion and redress inequalities	Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Households on the Housing Register
15.	To improve access to skills and knowledge	Percentage of young people going on to higher education Percentage of population of working age with NVQ level 3+.
16.	To regenerate and increase the vitality of town centres	Vitality of town centres (PPS6 indicators) (Chatham, Gillingham, Rochester, Rainham, Strood, Hempstead Valley)
17.	To support employment and economic competitiveness	Gross value added per capita Proportion of people of working age in employment Supply of employment land by type.
	<i>Objectives specific to SPD on Developer Contributions</i>	
18.	To meet the need for affordable housing	25% of total number of housing units are affordable housing (except THI)
19.	To provide adequate park facilities	At least 7.5% of open space contributions supports the Great Lines City Park
20.	To avoid delay in the planning process	60% of S106 agreements are signed within 6 months of the planning application being determined.

5. Plan issues and options

5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified

SPDs implement policies in the Core Strategy. Current guidance states that it is unnecessary for the SA of the SPD to re-assess the policies which it helps to implement, but that it is necessary to evaluate a 'do nothing' policy which assesses the possible impact should the SPD not be implemented.

This assessment has been expanded to include existing Policy S6 of the Medway Local Plan 2003 which provides the 'do nothing' comparison for the SPD.

Option 1: Adoption of Draft SPD

Option 1 considers the effects of implementing the draft SPD on Developer Contributions.

Option 2: 'Do nothing' Scenario (existing Policy S6 of the Medway Local Plan 2003)

Option 2 considers the effects of not adopting the draft SPD while continuing to implement Policy S6 on Planning Obligations.

5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options

These options were tested against the SA framework, and for each SA objective, the predicted effects of the 'do nothing' and SPD options have been assessed in terms of the nature, scale and duration and any uncertainties highlighted. See Tables 5 and 6.

The following symbols were used to indicate the nature and scale of the predicted impacts.

Table 4: SA Key

++	Very positive impact
+	Positive impact
0	No quantifiable impact
-	Negative impacts
--	Very negative impact
?	Uncertain impact

To ensure that the draft SPD contributes to sustainable development objectives and represents an improvement on the situation that would exist in the absence of the SPD (i.e. the 'do nothing' scenario), it is essential to highlight the contrasting sustainability implications of each option so that meaningful comparisons can be made.

Table 5 :Option 1 – Adoption of draft SPD

SA Objective	Effects			Comments
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
1. To conserve and enhance diversity and abundance of natural habitats in Medway	-	0	+	Contributions for environmental projects are generally sought where development is likely to have a negative impact on existing habitats. Recreation may have a positive impact of habitats and biodiversity in new areas, however the precise impacts are dependent on location. New habitats may take time to establish.
2. To reduce crime and the fear of crime.	+	++	++	Use of contributions for CCTV, street lighting and pedestrian improvements will help to combat fear of crime and installing these in new developments should help reduce opportunities for criminal activity.
3. To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters.	0	0	0	Water quality issues are not covered by the SPD.
4. To reduce road traffic congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice.	0	+	+	New developments are likely to increase the number of vehicles on the road, and therefore increase congestion. However, new schemes should include plans for promoting alternatives modes of transport and contributions could be used to implement a range of schemes to reduce the need to travel. Impacts are location dependent.
5.. To minimise pollution levels.	0	+	+	Air quality issues covered in the guide.
6. To reduce the vulnerability of homes to flooding.	0	0	0	Flooding issues are not covered by the SPD.
7. To improve accessibility of key services and facilities to local communities.	-	+	++	Improving travel choice can help to promote accessibility, although dependent on location. SPD also outlines use of contributions for provision of community facilities, although new population will place additional pressure on facilities in the short term until new facilities are provided.
8. To maximise land use efficiency.	0	0	0	Land use efficiency is not covered by the SPD.
9. To promote the sustainable use of natural resources.	0	0	0	Natural resources are not covered by the SPD.

SA Objective	Effects			Comments
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
10. To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and landscape; and to protect and enhance the quality of the landscape.	0	+	++	SPD acknowledges loss of habitat and seeks re-provision on or off site. This may have positive and negative impacts of landscape, although these are dependent on location.
11. To preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features.	0	0	0	Archaeology/cultural/historic buildings are not covered by the SPD.
12. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	++	++	SPD used to ensure provision of affordable housing of a range of types and tenures in all sites above 15 dwellings/0.5ha in rural areas and 25 dwellings or 1ha in urban areas to meet housing need.
13. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and redress inequalities.	+	+	+	Providing transport choice, community facilities and affordable housing for a range of needs and incomes, will support a reduction in exclusion and inequality.
14. To improve access to skills and knowledge.	0	0	0	Contributions for schools ensure the provision of education places for new residents. This is only likely to maintain current provision rather than improve access. Some existing residents may find improved access to new schools facilities in their area if new premises are required to meet new demand. However this is location dependent. <i>(However what about sports provision as skills? And access – transport – to schools?)</i>
15. To regenerate and increase the vitality of town centres.	0	0	0	Town centres are not covered by the SPD.
16. To support employment and economic competitiveness.	+	+	+	Contributions to Jobsmatch aims to match skills to vacancies. May have to attract and retain staff, therefore encouraging economic competitiveness. However no direct contribution to employment opportunities. Some small scale positive benefits may be possible.
17. To meet the need for affordable housing				To be monitored but effect monitored under 12

SA Objective	Effects			Comments
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
19. To provide adequate park facilities	0	+	+	Provision of these facilities helps to address the public's major concern of living in fear of crime
Total	4	10	13	
Summary	This option sets out the requirements and expectations for contributions, in a variety of fields, and how these will be used to support and provide more sustainable communities.			

Table 6: Option 2: Existing Policy S6 of the Medway Local Plan ('do nothing' scenario)

SA Objective	Effects			Comments
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
1. To conserve and enhance diversity and abundance of natural habitats in Medway.	-	-	-	Accepts potential loss or damage to habitats but does not discuss mitigation measures.
2. To improve health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities.	0	0	0	Health issues are not covered by this policy.
3. To reduce crime and the fear of crime.	0	0	0	Crime issues are not covered by this policy.
4. To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters.	0	0	0	Water quality issues are not covered by this policy.
5. To reduce road traffic congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice.	-	-	-	New development is likely to result in increases in the number of vehicles and subsequently traffic congestion. Policy seeks provision of infrastructure in relation to new development, but no mention of reducing the need the need to travel
6. To minimise pollution levels.	0	0	0	Pollution issues are not covered by this policy.
7. To reduce the vulnerability of homes to flooding.	0	0	0	Flooding issues are not covered by this policy.
8. To improve accessibility of key services and facilities to local communities.	-	0	0	Policy mentions the provision of community facilities in a location to serve developments, but makes no reference to existing

SA Objective	Effects			Comments
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
				communities making use of these facilities. New populations are likely to put pressure on existing facilities in the short term. Policy is likely to maintain access levels, rather than improve them.
9. To maximise land use efficiency.	0	0	0	Land use efficiency is not covered by this policy.
10. To promote the sustainable use of natural resources.	0	0	0	Natural resources are not covered by this policy.
11. To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and landscape; and to protect and enhance the quality of the landscape.	0	0	0	Townscape and landscape are not covered by this policy.
12. To preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features.	0	0	0	Archaeological/cultural/historic buildings are not covered by this policy.
13. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	0	0	0	Housing needs are not covered by this policy.
14. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and redress inequalities.	0	0	0	Inequalities and exclusion are not covered by this policy.
15. To improve access to skills and knowledge.	0	0	0	Skills and knowledge are not covered by this policy.
16. To regenerate and increase the vitality of town centres.	0	0	0	Town centres are not covered by this policy.
17. To support employment and economic competitiveness.	0	0	0	Employment and the economy are not covered by this policy.
Total	-3	-2	-2	
Summary	Policy is not explicit in the precise uses of development contributions and therefore scores poorly.			

5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred option

The options assessment indicated which option provided the most sustainable solution with the most acceptable effects on all social, economic and environmental indicators. Option 1 was considered the most sustainable and therefore the preferred option.

5.4 Other options considered, and why these were rejected

As a major, city scale, urban conurbation within the Thames Gateway, Medway has to accommodate high levels of development. However for many services the provision of facilities are barely adequate for the existing population. To ensure new developments are truly sustainable, developers need to meet the costs of providing facilities for the new and existing community.

Although Option 2 is in conformity with the new Circular and the draft South East Plan, it is not explicit in the precise contributions likely to be required and as a result does not score positively in the sustainability appraisal. Therefore the 'do nothing' scenario of Option 2 will not be taken forward. Option 1 scored more positively and helps to provide greater transparency in relation to contributions and calculations.

5.5 Any proposed mitigation measures

Mitigation measures are detailed in section 6.3.

6. Plan policies

6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred options.

The appraisal of Option1 in Table 5 clearly shows the positive implications of the preferred option, which seek improvements to infrastructure, community services and amenities. In most cases the policy clearly addresses and supports a single sustainability objective, but has potential secondary impacts in a number of others that will vary depending on the type of project undertaken.

The lack of spatial extent of policies has made it difficult to assess the level of significance of its impact. Developer contributions are generated from housing and employment sites and are therefore a consequence of economic growth. Consequently the lack of policies with an economic focus is consistent with the nature and purpose of the SPD.

Policies that have no spatial context cannot have a genuine cumulative impact. Nevertheless over arching policies have a repetitive impact as more and more planning proposals generate more contributions. In the broadest sense the effects of some policies will be complementary e.g. the provision of library and community facilities will both contribute to the objective to improve accessibility to key services and facilities to local communities'. However, whether this constitutes a cumulative impact as envisaged by the guidance remains open to question.

6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals.

The Sustainability Appraisal took into account the baseline data and key issues in the assessment and development of the preferred option. The recommendations of the appraisal process will be taken into account in the refinement of the draft SPD along with any responses from the consultation process.

6.3 Proposed mitigation measures

Although Option 1 has been assessed as the preferred option, some mitigation measures are suggested. However, with little detail about the likely timing and location of the effects of the SPD, the appropriate mitigation proposals are restricted to recommend changes to the text of the SPD. These suggestions are detailed below.

Table 7: Mitigation

Policy area	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Affordable housing	N/A
Open space	N/A
Sport and leisure	N/A

Policy area	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Environmental mitigation	Need to identify what 'On-site management' refers to.
Children's services : schools	N/A
Community Development	N/A
Transport and Travel	Include reference to possible contributions to public transport serving the site.
Community Safety	Mention use in new developments to act as a deterrent. Also include reference to applicability to any sized development on a case-by-case basis.
Training and workforce development	Replace the wording 'construction projects' with 'major projects'.
Public realm	N/A

6.4 Uncertainties and risks

The SPD aims to provide greater transparency on where contributions may be sought and the impact these may have. The fact that some sustainability objectives are not addressed by the SPD is to be expected. The appraisal framework is an evaluation tool for the LDF as a whole, whereas contributions can only be sought to address specific policy areas. In particular it is difficult to identify ways in which this Guide to Developer Contributions can be used to influence economic growth.

The Developer Contributions SPD can only provide general guidance regarding the Council's expectations. Obligations should be considered for each individual development, even though obligations may not be realised. Some developments may, by their very nature of size, impact and/or complexity require obligations above those set out in the guidance.

The significance and specific details of potential impacts cannot be quantified without further information relating to the individual development proposals.

The Council needs to ensure that the benefits of this policy are spread proportionally across the district. Developer contributions will be sought for schemes that are primarily in urban areas and this means that many of the resulting benefits will be confined to urban locations. This could result in the risk that rural areas, where there is little development, will create few opportunities to generate contributions that can be invested in local improvements. The Council needs to ensure that the needs of the rural communities are also taken into account.

7. Implementation

7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level

The draft SPD on developer contributions is being prepared in parallel with the Core Strategy and Housing and Mixed Use DPDs. In order to ensure that there is a clear link between the SPD and the Core Strategy DPD, the inclusions of an overarching policy on developer contributions is necessary. This will supersede policy S6 of the Medway Local Plan 2003 once adopted.

The draft SPD may relate to some developments which have the potential to provide a significant amount of new infrastructure, and therefore may require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which will ensure that any adverse impacts are minimised. Although the smaller scale schemes are not likely to have such a significant impact, some form of control will still be necessary to mitigate against potential excessive cumulative impacts.

It is therefore essential that there are procedures in place to allow for the identification and mitigation of potential impacts once the location and nature of the project is identified. Where the EIA does not provide this function, it is expected that the policies within the Core Strategy and Housing and Mixed Use DPDs will provide the necessary controls. The SPD needs to identify that development supported by contributions would be subject to these controls.

7.2 Proposals for monitoring

The Core Strategy and Housing and Mixed Use DPDs have a monitoring framework to provide regular data to assess the plans performance. As the SPD is in conformity with the overarching DPDs, it should benefit from the same monitoring programme, although it will be necessary to undertake further monitoring of this policy to assess the effectiveness of its implementation.

From April 2008 the government is introducing standard planning application forms (OneApp) for all Local Planning Authorities which request all applicants to provide more detailed information on proposed developments than has previously been given.

Development Control is purchasing a new planning software application. It is hoped that this will be live by mid 2008 but functionality on S106 legal agreements may not be available until later in the year. These two initiatives should provide the ability to monitor developments in a number of ways.

The following data will be collected from 1 April 2007 :

- the volume of contributions
- a breakdown of which services are benefiting from contributions
- which areas are benefiting from contributions

Data collection will be reviewed annually; amendments may also made when the full functionality of the new software is implemented.

Glossary

ALLI	Area of Local Landscape Importance
Cumulative effects	Impacts which result from the incremental effects of an action when added to other past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions.
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
GVA	Gross Value Added
IRF	Integrated Regional Framework
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office of National Statistics.
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Interest
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Term used to describe the form of assessment which considers social, environmental and economic effects, which fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.
Strategic Environmental (SEA)	Generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes.

SEA Directive

European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.'

Secondary effects

Effects which are not a direct result of the plan e.g. Development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland.

Appendix 1: Screening Opinion/determination/responses

Please contact: Bryan Geake

Our ref:

Your ref:

Date: 15 May 2006

Development and Transport Division

Regeneration and Development

Directorate

Medway Council

Compass Centre

Chatham

Kent ME4 4YH

(DX56006 STROOD)

Telephone: 01634 306000

Facsimile: 01634 331125

Direct line: 01634 331025

Minicom: 01634 331300

Email: bryan.geake@medway.gov.uk

Dear

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS AND PROGRAMS REGULATIONS 2004 Development Contributions Guide Supplementary Planning Guidance

As you are no doubt aware the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations) require an assessment of the potential environmental impact for all plans and programmes that are likely to give rise to significant environmental effects. The SEA Regulations under Regulation 9 provide an opportunity to determine that significant effects are unlikely and thus not requiring the undertaking of an environmental assessment.

The Council wishes to adopt a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Development Contributions. The enactment of the Planning and Compensation Act 2004 (the Act) enables the Council to progress this matter and it is pursuant to this that the Council has come to a view that an environmental assessment under the SEA Regulations is not required as the SPD under consideration is unlikely to give rise to significant environmental effects.

The proposed Guide, when adopted, will be a supplementary planning document in conformity with Policy S.6 of the Medway Local Plan 2003, the SPD would be the mechanism through which the policy would be implemented to bring about developer contributions in accordance with Government policy.

Regulation 9 of the SEA Regulations provides details of the procedure for determining whether a plan or programme is likely to have significant environmental effects. Before making it's formal determination, the Council must take account of the criteria specified in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations and consult the environmental bodies on its findings.

The section below outlines the Council's comments on the criteria specified by Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations.

SCHEDULE 1: CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE LIKELY SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1. the characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to-

(a) the degree to which the plan or programmes, sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) is at the lowest tier of the plan hierarchy. An SPD must be in conformity with the relevant policies contained within Development Plan Documents (DPD). In the absence of an adopted DPD an SPD has to be in conformity with saved policies in the local plan (in this case Policy S6 of the adopted Medway Local Plan 2003), with the purpose to provide more detailed advice on how a policy will be implemented or how a number of policies will be applied to a particular site. The proposed SPD on Developer Contributions will provide detailed explanation on how adopted Policy S6 will be implemented and will not set a framework for other projects or activities.

(b) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;

The proposed SPD is at the lowest part of the Council's emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) and it will provide detailed information as to how adopted, carried forward policy of the Medway Local Plan 2003 can be implemented. This proposed SPD will not influence other plans and programmes within the Council.

(c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;

The standards for the provision of infrastructure, public open space, education developments and other matters subject to developer contributions are set higher up in the policies of the adopted Development Plan. As the LDF progresses these policies will be superseded by new DPD coverage in the LDF. The proposed SPD would be the delivery mechanism of the currently saved policies and would set standards/requirements though specific issues would be the subject of individually negotiated circumstances.

(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme;

The proposed SPD will be the delivery mechanism of currently saved development plan policy, and new policy when it is adopted in new DPD coverage of the LDF. It will have relevance to those environmental issues addressed by the Development Plan.

(e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community Legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).

The proposed SPD will only serve to amplify existing policies and it is not considered that it will impact on Community Legislation.

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to-

(a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;

The proposed SPD would be an amplification of current adopted policy, and therefore a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and appeals. Due to the need for the proposed SPD to be in accordance with Government Circular 1/97: Planning Obligations, requiring all contributions from developers to be directly related and proportionate to the development under consideration. The effect, or effects would therefore be only those that the normal planning material consideration process would reveal.

(b) the cumulative nature of the effects;

There would be no cumulative effect given that the proposed SPD would have a role in clarifying how developer contributions are to be applied on site-by-site basis. Any cumulative impact from development generally may be a material consideration, and one that would be identified earlier as part of the planning application determination.

(c) the transboundary nature of the effects;

As outlined above, the proposed SPD will have to be directly related and proportionate to the development under consideration (as required by Circular 1/97). No significant transboundary characteristics would result that were not taken into consideration as part of the planning application determination stage.

(d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);

The proposed SPD will not have a bearing on human health or the environment in a direct causal way; rather it will have a potential to effect improvements in both by securing offsite improvements in infrastructure to offset the impact of development on the wider environment, including human health interests.

(e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);

The principle of the proposed SPD is that it will apply to planning applications within the authority's area. The scale could be relatively minor (i.e. a development site of say 5 to 10 new dwellings) to major (i.e. up to 5000 new dwellings at Chattenden on the Hoo Peninsula).

Major proposals would be expected to be in accordance with the Development Plan and, where relevant, subject to a Environmental Impact Assessment.

- (f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to-*
- (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;*
- (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; and*
- (iii) intensive land-use;*

The proposed SPD will serve to amplify existing policy on developer contributions for offsite works and provisions that are directly related to the needs of, and are proportionate too, the proposed development. Government Circular 1/97 makes it clear that inherently unacceptable development cannot be made acceptable simply by a developer being willing to enter into a an agreement to provide infrastructure services, facilities and amenities not directly related in allowing the development to proceed lawfully.

The Council has a wide variety of areas from those of high ecological conservation interest, high-density urban areas and areas of historic conservation interest (the Historic Dockyard of Chatham is on the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) candidate list for World Heritage Site status). The principle of development and these characteristics would be assessed in the normal planning application way; offsite infrastructure secured through developer contributions would be integral to this process ensuring that any associated impacts are properly taken into consideration at this point.

- (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status*

Medway contains areas that are of high importance for landscape and conservation. They include the Cliffe Marshes Special Protection Area (SPA), the South Downs Area of Outstanding Beauty and extensive tracks of land designated as Areas of Local Landscape Importance in the adopted local plan. The Council follows all statutory requirements in assessing development affecting all these areas. Through its adopted local plan in accordance with statutory Government requirements. The proposed SPD cannot promote development in these areas.

In accordance with Regulation 9(2)(b) of the SEA Regulations I would be grateful for your comments on whether in your opinion the proposed SPD is likely to give rise to significant environmental effects by 12th June 2006. In the absence of a response I will assume you are content with the Council's determination as detailed above

Should you have any further queries or wish to discuss any matter related to this consultation please do not hesitate to contact me on the number shown.

Yours sincerely

Bryan Geake
Senior Planning Officer
Development and Transport

cc: The Countryside Agency
English Heritage
Environment Agency
English nature

Appendix 2: English Natures response



English Nature

Kent Team Coldharbour Farm Wye Ashford Kent TN25 5DB
Tel +44(0)1233 812525 Fax +44(0)1233 812520
Email kent@english-nature.org.uk
www.english-nature.org.uk

Bryan Geake, Medway Council
Email: bryan.geake@medway.gov.uk

Our ref: BO5/2-8/15-1

6 June 2006

Dear Bryan

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programs Regulations 2004 Development Contributions Guide Supplementary Planning Document

Thank you for your letter of 15 May consulting English Nature on the above.

This letter is provided as the formal response of English Nature to your request for advice or information under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive at the **screening stage** of the SEA process for this plan.

We have considered the information provided by you and given particular attention to the likely effects of the plan or programme on **biodiversity, flora and fauna**. We have also considered the likely effects on **soil, water and landscape** in so far as these are necessary to support biodiversity, flora and fauna.

In our opinion, the plan which is the subject of this consultation is not likely to have a significant effect on **biodiversity, flora and fauna** within the area subject to the plan.

To understand the general background to this opinion, and in order that any later or alternative versions of the plan take adequate account of biodiversity, flora and fauna, we recommend that you consult "*Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners*" which can be downloaded from our website at www.english-nature.org.uk and which is also available on CD-RoM by telephone or written request to this office.

This information is based on the information provided by you, and for the avoidance of doubt does not affect our obligation to advise on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the plan which is the subject of this consultation, and which may despite SEA have adverse effects on the environment.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about this letter.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca Moberly".

Rebecca Moberly
Conservation Officer

Email: rebecca.moberly@english-nature.org.uk
Direct dial: 01233 811227



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Appendix 3: Baseline Data (Need to add in SPD specific data)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To protect and enhance diversity and abundance of species.						
Loss of area of regionally and strategically designated sites (SSSIs, SNCIs & LNRs) as a result of development with planning permissions.						
Area designated as SSSI, SNCI and LNR.	5832.29 ha - SSSI 389.59 ha – SNCI 100 – LNR (Nov 06)	32782.65 ha – SSSI (Kent) (Jan 06) 1841.7 ha – LNR (Kent) (Jan 06)	LNR – Designate a further 150ha of LNR by 2008 to reach 250 – 1 ha per 1000 head of population.	LNR – target now in Countryside and Open Space Strategy and is a LAA.	Favourable condition of estuarine SSSI caused by historic loss of salt marsh and decreasing breeding / wintering bird numbers. Estuary is a natural ecosystem making it more difficult to influence growth of salt marsh. Natural England revisiting recreational impact, water quality issues and also refocusing definition of favourable condition for inter-tidal habitat.	Medway Local Plan 2003 http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/lnr/lnr_results.asp?N=&C=23&Submit=Search Martin Hall
Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets.						william.moreno@kent.gov.uk
Achievement of Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards.	As yet Medway has no adopted standard for ANGSt. The standard covers a range of		Working towards 100% of urban population within 600m of		Need to adopt and implement Green Grid Strategy and Countryside and Open	Martin Hall

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
	<p>site sizes and proximity measures. 30% residents live within 300m of ANGspace. 58% live within 600m of ANGspace site – when applied to a solely urban population the figure for 600m rises to 71%.</p> <p>87% households are within 2km of 20ha site and 51% within 5 km of 100ha site.</p>		accessible natural green space by 2016.		Space Strategy (COSS) in order to progress target. COSS will go to to Cabinet on 30.1.07 for agreement to start formal consultation.	
Population of wild birds/ bumblebees/ water voles.	<p>Birds: No data</p> <p>Bumblebees:</p> <p>Water Voles:</p>	<p>South East: 12% fall in farmland bird populations between 1994-2002, 6% fall in woodland bird populations between 1994-2002. (Updated Jan 2005.)</p> <p>England: 5% fall in farmland birds between 1994-2002 and a 5.5% fall in woodland birds between 1994-2002.</p> <p>Kent: 58% of Kent sites were occupied by Water Voles (1989-1990)</p>	<p>Reverse the long term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds.</p> <p>To arrest the long term decline in water vole populations in Kent by 2000.</p>	<p>Bumblebees associated with brownfield sites will benefit from long term management of land at Temple Marsh.</p> <p>Kent: Historical figure of 73% of sites being occupied by water voles.</p>	<p>Data only available at National and Regional scale.</p> <p>No regular survey of bumblebee populations. Need to isolate the impact of hunting by mink on the population.</p>	<p>British Trust for Ornithology. www.bto.org www.sustainable-development.gov.uk</p> <p>Martin Hall</p> <p>Kent Biological Records Centre</p> <p>Kent Biodiversity Action Plan</p>

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	There are 8 SSSI sites and 42 SSSI Units in Medway. 74 % of these are in Favourable condition, 7% are in Unfavourable Recovering condition, 7% are in Unfavourable No Change condition, 12 % are in Unfavourable Declining condition, and 0% is in Part Destroyed & Destroyed condition. (January 06)	There are 102 SSSIs in Kent. 62.10% of these are in Favourable condition, 14.67% are in Unfavourable Recovering condition, 9.27% are in Unfavourable No Change condition, 13.96% are in Unfavourable Declining condition, 0% are in Part Destroyed & Destroyed condition. (January 2006)	Natural England's target is for 95% of SSSI to be in favourable condition by 2010.	Woods in favourable and estuarine SSSI in unfavourable. No significant improvements expected.	Information collected on a six-year cycle.	http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C.CF http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report/Action.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=CF&Reference=1023
Extent habitats in Medway (UK BAP Priority and Habitats Directive Annex 1 habitats and the UK BAP Broad Habitat Type) For further details please see * table 1 at end of this section	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland: 1473ha Coniferous woodland: 20ha Calcareous grassland: 59ha Neutral grassland: 2137ha Improved grassland: 3484ha Fen, marsh & swamp: 142ha Standing & running water: 1858ha Arable & horticulture: 5308ha Inland rock: 171ha Built up areas and gardens: 5691ha Supralittoral rock: 36ha Supralittoral sediment: 11ha Littoral rock: 76ha Littoral sediment: 4790ha	Habitats in Kent Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland: 45217ha Coniferous woodland: 3813ha Calcareous grassland: 1659ha Neutral grassland: 13020ha Improved grassland: 97275ha Fen, marsh & swamp: 1014ha Standing water and canals 4,662 ha Arable & horticulture: 149713ha Inland rock: 1226ha Built up areas and gardens: 52033ha Supralittoral rock: 232ha Supralittoral sediment: 2281ha Littoral rock: 681ha Littoral sediment: 11807ha	Kent Biodiversity Action Plan targets to be adopted here (see attached table)			Kent Habitat Survey 2003

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To improve health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities.						
Age standardised death rates (Heart Disease, Strokes, Cancer, Suicide)	Standardised Mortality Rates (2005) Coronary Heart Disease Persons: 108 Male: 105 Female: 112 Stroke Persons: 95 Male: 90 Female: 97 Cancers Persons: 106 Male: 105 Females: 107 Suicide Persons: 95 Male: 109 Female: 47	Kent & Medway Strategic Health Authority area (1998-2001): Heart Disease – 8410 (male), 7112 (female) Stroke – 3027 (male), 5400 (female) Cancer – 10846 (male), 10289 (female)	Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010: from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, and from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20%.	95% confidence interval SMR 2002-2004=100, above 100 is better than UK, below 100 is worse than UK.		www.kentandmedway.nhs.uk/pdf/publications/StHA/Kent_Overview_Profile.pdf (October 2002) www.kentandmedway.nhs.uk/pdf/publications/StHA/5_year_mortality_summary_KM_SHA_98_02.pdf (2004) Medway PCT
Number of people killed or seriously injured from road accidents in Medway (all ages.)	2002-03 - 97 killed or seriously injured. (Medway Local Transport Plan Annual Progress Report 2004/05.)		LTP objective 9: A 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010, compared to the 1994-98 average.	Medway: 22.4% fall from 2001-02 figures.		Local Transport Plan Annual Progress Report
Conceptions among girls under 18.	218 (2004)	Kent County Council: 1018 (2004) England and Wales: 42150 (2004)		There has been a fall of 11.9% in the number of teenage pregnancies in Medway between 1998-2004. In Kent the rate of teenage pregnancies has fallen by 9.4% between 1998-2004.		www.kentandmedway.nhs.uk/pdf/publications/StHA/Kent_Overview_Profile.pdf Sallyann Ironmonger (Medway Council)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
Life expectancy	75.4 yrs (Male), 80.2 yrs (Female) (Nov 2005)	South East: 77.4yrs (Male), 81.6 yrs (Female) 2001-2003, England: 76.2 yrs (Male), 80.7 yrs (Female) 2001-2003		Medway: Between the 1991-1993 data and 2001-2003 data, life expectancy has risen by 1.6 yrs for males and 1.5 yrs for females.		Medway PCT
Access to a GP	100% of patients able to be offered a routine appointment to see a GP within the required timescales.		Patients will be able to see a primary care professional within 24 hours and a GP within 48 hours 90% was the milestone target for March 2003, 100% delivery of the target is due from December 2004 onwards.		This data is for the Medway Unitary Authority area plus three other electoral wards - Higham ward in Gravesham, Blue Bell Hill ward in Tonbridge and Malling and the parishes of Hartlip and Upchurch 9from Harlip, Newington and Upchurch ward) in Swale.	www.nhs.uk/England/AboutTheNhs/StarRatings/PctPl.cmsx#pctk1 http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/SummaryReportCore.asp?TrustCode=5L3&trustType=PCT
Hospital and consultant waiting times.	Medway outpatients: General Medicine 91days General Surgery: 21-91days Gynaecology: 91days Medway Inpatients General Medicine: N/A General Surgery: 35-149 days Gynaecology: 70-161days		21-week target for first outpatient appointment throughout the year and the measurement of the breaches of the 17-week target for first outpatient appointment as at 31 March 2004.			www.nhs.uk/England/AboutTheNhs/WaitingTimes/Search.aspx

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To reduce crime and the fear of crime.						
Results of Fear of Crime surveys.	Those feeling safe (2004/05); Outside daytime – 81% Outside night time – 46%	South East: % worried about Burglary - 9% (m) 14% (f), Mugging - 8% (m) 15% (f), Rape - 5% (m) 21% (f) (2004)	No target identified.	4% improvement from 2002.	Exact number of respondents unknown.	Medway Council Poll (Dana Adler)
Recorded crime rates	Number of incidents 2004/05 Violence Against a Person: 4160 Sexual Offences: 347 Robbery Offences: 268 Burglary offences: 2671 Car crime: 3356	Total offences in Kent 2004/05 Violence Against a Person: 22,857 Sexual Offences: 1766 Robbery Offences: 1195 Burglary Offences: 16,621 Car crime: 17894	Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08.	Number of Incidents 2002-2003 Violence Against a Person: 3059 Sexual Offences: 200 Robbery Offences: 289 Burglary offences: 1461 Theft of a motor vehicle: 1581 Theft from a vehicle: 2626	The way in which the Police collect VaP data has changed. In 2003/04 a fight between 3 people consisted of 1 crime, in 2004/05 his counts as 3.	Medway Council (Dana Adler)
Number of incidents of criminal damage	23.8 per 1000 population (2004/05)			Medway: Feb 2004 - July 2004: Rate fluctuates between a high of 2.2 (May 04) and a low of 1.5 (Sept 03.)	There is a reported total within the CDRP figures, however that figure is grossly underreported when looked at in conjunction with information about Criminal Damage supplied by the Council	Medway Council (Dana Adler)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters.						
Rivers of Good and Fair chemical and biological water quality		Southern England: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88.7% of river length had a chemical quality of fair to very good (2004). 99.3% of river length had a biological quality of fair to very good (2004). 	National Target: By 2005 for 91% of river length to comply with Environment Agency River quality objectives (in line with PSA targets.)	The chemical and biological quality of South East rivers has improved significantly over the last decade due to the effective regulation of industry and significant investment by water companies, although this rate of improvement has slowed in recent years.		http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/103601/summ_gqa_2004_360266.xls State of the Environment Report 2005: South East England (Environment Agency)
Quality of groundwater.		50% of the South East is designated as a surface or ground water nitrate Vulnerable Zone (2005)		Three sites have been selected from different aquifers to show changes in nitrate concentrations. This gives a measure of pollution in groundwater. They have steadily increased in the Triassic sandstone and chalk sites since 1980 compared with relatively constant levels in Jurassic limestone site.	Groundwater quality monitoring has long suffered from a recognised lack of consistency that makes national reporting on the state and trends in groundwater quality difficult. The small number of sampling sites may not represent the overall picture.	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/432430/432434/432487/447907/447942/?version=1&lang=e http://nvz.adasis.co.uk/maps/index.html?postcode=me8+9ut&place=&xygridref=&sqgridref=&iacsgridref=&view.x=59&view.y=4 State of the Environment 2005: South East England (Environment Agency)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
New development with sustainable drainage installed						
Soil Quality and Quantity	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA (English Nature/ Environment Agency)
To reduce road traffic and congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice.						
Proportion of travel by mode	The modal share for all trips undertaken in Medway are as follows: Car (71%), Walk (16%), Bus (5%), Rail (3%), Bicycle (1%), Coach (0.5%) (Colin Buchanan and Partners, Existing Travel Patterns, 2a, 2004.)		LTP Target: By 2010 triple the number of cycle trips compared to a 2000 base. DfT target: By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12% compared with 2000 levels.			SEA of Local Transport Plan
Number of companies and schools with travel plans.	34 school travel plans (2004/2005) 10 businesses with 6 due for imminent completion signed up to the Workplace Travel Plan. =		To establish 25 signed and completed School Travel Plans at schools in Medway by December 2005. By 2005 sign up 14 businesses to the travel plan process.			Local Transport Plan Annual Progress Report
Average daily motor vehicle flows	105275 average vehicles per day (Kent Travel Survey 2004) 224,157 average vehicles per day (Medway Manual Traffic Counts October 2004)	South East (vehicles per day) Major roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorway – 91000 • Non Built up – 17900 • Built up – 19500 		Medway average vehicle flows have increased by 7.8% from 96586 in 1999 (Kent Traffic Survey)	The Kent Travel Report is based on 5 key routes into Medway A229 Bluebell Hill, A2 Rainham, The Street Boxley, A226	Regional Monitoring Report 2004 (SEERA) Kent Travel Report (2004) Medway Manual Traffic Counts (2004)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
Average daily motor vehicle flows (cont.)		Minor Roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Built up – 1400 • Built up - 2500 			Gravesend Rd Higham, A228 Halling. The manual traffic counts are collected between 7am and 7pm every 15 minutes. There are 12 manual traffic count sites, however only 9 were surveyed in 2004. The three excluded sites are A289 Medway Tunnel, A278 Hoath Way, A228 Formby Road Halling.	
Number of bus passenger journeys	2004/05: 8,288,927 bus passenger journeys (i.e. boardings) per year in the authority.		2010/2011 target of 9,701,500 bus passenger journeys per year.	The number of journeys has risen from 8,158,160 in 2000/01 to 8,288,927 in 2004/05.		Local Transport Plan Annual Progress Report
Population living in Air Quality Management Area (NO ² annual mean only)	320 properties.				This data is based on modelling, and therefore is not precise.	Medway Council (John Smith)
Days when air pollution is moderate or high (PM10).	Chatham Roadside – 5 days Luton Background – 1 day Stoke Rural – 1 day (April 2005)	Kent: 78 rural, 49 urban (Average number of days 2003)	Annual reduction.		Transport of PM10 from distant sources in continental Europe, and episodes being linked to photochemistry. The PM10 readings are monitored at three sites in Medway.	Air Quality Progress Report April 2005 (Medway Council) Kent & Medway Air Quality Partnership 2004 – Kent Environment Strategy Progress Report

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To minimise pollution levels.						
Emissions of greenhouse gases.	NO DATA	NO DATA	Reduce greenhouse gas emission by 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Energy efficiency - the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings.	60.32 (2004/05)	National Average: 59.9% (2004/05)		Medway: An increase of 13.6 from 20001/02		Performance Plan.
Fuel poverty	21.7% (1991 Census and 1996 English house Condition Survey)	South East: 6.0% (2001 census). Kent: 6.4% (2001 Census)	Eliminate fuel poverty in vulnerable households in England by 2010.			Census http://www.cse.org.uk/cgi-bin/projects.cgi?featured&&1018
Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	No installations at present.					
To reduce the vulnerability of homes to flooding.						
Number of properties at risk of flooding.	4051 properties situated within the low-medium risk Environment Agency flood risk area.	235,602 properties are 'at risk' from flooding in the South East (2003)	By 2010, increase the number of properties protected in the South East by 15,000 (IRF)			Medway Council (GIS Team)/IRF

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To improve the accessibility of key services and facilities to local communities.						
Proportion of population who live in rural area and whose home is within 15 minutes, or in an urban area and within 10 minutes, of a public access point.	91.5% (2004/05)			Medway: Improvement of 32.5% from 2003/04 to 2004/05.	In 2002/03 the way of measuring this PSA target changed from two calculations measuring the 'Proportion of population who 1) live in rural area and who's home is within a 15 minute walk of a public access point or who 2) live elsewhere and who's home is in a 10 minute walk of a public access point' to a single calculation.	Performance Plan.
Proportion of businesses and households using Broadband facilities.						
To maximise land use efficiency.						
Average housing density.	Full permissions for large sites (including windfalls) 47/ha. New permissions in 2004/05 reached 51/ha		Minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare (PPG3)	Medway: 44/ha 01/04/2000 – 31/03/2004 Full permissions on large and windfall sites.		Housing Land Supply in Medway 2004.
Number of vacant / derelict buildings in Medway.	377 derelict buildings (2003)				The list of derelict/empty properties in Medway only lists those properties which have come to the council's attention and which officers are concerned about. So changes in the future compared to the baseline data could also reflect	Medway Council (Paul Jefferey/Tony Van Veghle)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
Number of vacant / derelict buildings in Medway (cont)					changes in vigilance and levels of concern about the problem.	
Percentage of new build dwellings on previously developed land.	95.3% (2004/05)	South East: 63% (1999-2002 average) National Average: 67.33% (2002/03)		Medway: An increase of 9.3% since 2002/03.		Performance Plan, ONS
To promote the sustainable use of natural resources.						
Per capita water consumption	162 litres per person per day (l/hd/day(2004/05) for un-meters customers 140litres per person per day for meters customers.	South East: 160 Litres per person per day (2001)	South East : 165 litres per person per day (2006), 175 litres per person per day (2011)			Terry Keating(Southern Water)
Land won sharp sand and gravel tonnage,	62,300 tonnes (2003)	1,119,000 (2003)	Sub regional apportionment to be confirmed.	Increase from 26,325 (1998) to 62,300 (2003)	Private companies are reluctant to provide detailed information in light of confidentiality issues surrounding the Freedom of Information Act. Data update unavailable.	Bryan Geake (SERAWP Return)
Percentage of household waste that has been recycled; composted; used to recover heat, power and other energy solutions; and land filled.	Recycled:16.04%, Composted: 11.24%, Used to recover heat, power, other energy solutions: 0%, Land Filled: 72.72% (2004/05)	National Average: Recycled: 13.3%, Composted: 4.0%, Used to recover heat, power, other energy solutions: 10.5%, Land Filled: 71.8% (2004/05)	Recycled: 16.10% (2007/08), Composted: 11.20% (2007/08), Used to recover heat, power, other energy solutions: 0.04%, Land Filled: 72.90% (2006/07)	Medway: Between 2002/03 to 2004/05, Recycling has increased by 61%, Composted has increased by 75%, Used to recover heat, power , other energy solutions 0%, and Land Filled has reduced by 8%.		Performance Plan.

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and landscape; and to protect and enhance the quality of the landscape.						
Percentage of residents satisfied with the local authority's parks and open space.	72% (2003/2004)		70% in 2003/2004 and 75% by 2006/2007			Performance Plan. BV119
Urban & Rural Character Assessment.	<p>Urban Morphological Areas 1999-2001. 11 of the 116 areas were surveyed. Conserve & enhance – 50% Reuse & restore – 23% Restructure/create – 27%</p> <p>Rural Villages 1999-2001. 12 of the 25 villages were surveyed. Good – 4 Fair to good – 4 Fair – 3 Poor – 1</p>				It had been planned to review these summaries every 5 years – but the future status of the Landscape and Urban Design Framework is unclear.	Medway Council (Stuart Hubert)
Rural Character Areas	<p>1999-2001 (27 of the 44 rural Character Areas have been surveyed) Conserve – 10 Conserve & strengthen – 2 Conserve & restore – 1 Conserve & enhance – 3 Strengthen – 1 Strengthen & enhance – 1 Restore – 1 Restore & enhance – 0 Reconstruct – 8</p>				It had been planned to review these summaries every 5 years – but the future status of the Landscape and Urban Design Framework is unclear.	Medway Council (Stuart Hubert)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features.						
Number of Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	3 Grade I, 3 Grade II*	South East has 133 Grade I and Grade II* buildings at risk.	No data.	South East: After 5 years there is a trend towards stability with as many new cases coming forward, as are removed. Medway: There is insufficient data to provide a trend.	The South East remains rich in defence buildings, and this is a troubled legacy, with a very large potential repair bill. However it also provides the opportunity for considerable regeneration.	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1426
% of conservation areas which have been subject to a character appraisals within the last 5 years.	7 out of 26 (27%) 2004					Medway Council (Martin McKay)
Number of site on the sites and monuments record	Medway data: 27 Buildings (Not listed) 252 Findspots 26 Landscapes 742 Maritime 1269 Monuments 4 Place	The rest of Kent data: 589 Buildings 2700 Findspots 28 Landscapes 4358 Maritime 9383 Monuments 31 Places			The number of sites added to the SMR each year varies depending on how many reports KCC receive, some of which may not actually relate to the amount of excavations that took place, and then which reports are added to the records.	KCC (Stuart Cakebread)
Number of listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens.	Medway: Listed Buildings:780 Conservation Areas:26 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:72 Historic Parks & Gardens:1	The rest of Kent: 24047 Listed Buildings				Medway Council (Local Plan)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
Housing completions compared with regional guidance.	2004-2005 completions - 646	Structure Plan requirement 3500 completions in 2001-2006, with 1488 remaining.	KSP 1996 annual requirement 900, KMSP annual requirement 700			Housing Land Supply in Medway 2004.
Number of permissions for affordable housing.	281 affordable dwellings were granted a valid permission during the year 2004/05			The rate of completions in this policy area has greatly improved, with 145 recorded in 2004/05 compared with 89 last year.		Medway Council (Kevin Croxford)
Number of unfit homes.	2725 based on the 1998 House Condition Survey	Kent: 29175 (2000), 37185 (2003)				Medway Council (Matt Gough)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion and redress inequalities.						
Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.	4.6% of men and 4% of women.	Data for Great Britain: 4.6% of men and 4.9% of women.				Medway Council (Ron Hoare(ONS/Nomis)
Households on the Housing Register	11870					Medway Council (Matt Gough)
To improve access to skills and knowledge.						
Percentage of young people going into higher education.	8.9% (2003/04)					Performance plan.
Percentage of population of working age qualified with NVQ level 3+.	36.5% (September 2003-August 2004.)			Medway: Between June 2000 and August 2004, there has been a 4.3% increase. However, despite the general increase, there have been two small falls in Sept 2000-November 2001, and Dec 2002-May 2004.		Medway Council (DP&R Team)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To regenerate and increase the vitality of town centres.						
Vitality of town centres (PPS6 indicators*) (Chatham, Gillingham, Rochester, Rainham, Stood, Hempstead Valley.)	Average Rent for Chatham= £488 (July 2005). Yields: Chatham= 6.5% (July 2005) Gillingham= 8.5% (July 2005), Hempstead= 7.0% (July 2005), Vacancy Rates: Chatham=10% (2005), Gillingham= 9% (2002), Hempstead Valley= 2% (2002), Rochester= 11% (2002), Rainham= 7%(2002), Strood= 6% (2002)			Medway: Rent: Chatham £445 (Jan 2004). Yields: fell in Chatham, Gillingham and Hempstead by 1.0% in each location between July 2004 and July 2005.		Medway Council (Ron Hoare (Valuation Office, LUPIN)
To support employment and economic competitiveness.						
GVA per capita	£10366 (2002)	South East (2002) £16758/head	South East: To narrow the gap in GVA per capita between the best and worst performing parts of the region.		NUTS3 GVA per head is calculated by dividing the estimate of workplace GVA for an area by the resident population. Estimates will be high in areas with high levels on inward commuting and a low resident population. Conversely estimates of GVA per head will be low in areas with significant areas of outward commuting and a high resident population.	Regional Monitoring Report 2004 (SEERA) IRF
Proportion of people of working age in employment	75.9% (September 2003- August 2004)	South East: 78.9% (2004)		Medway: There has been a 2% fall between June 2000 and August 2004.		SEA of LTP/W:drive Regional Monitoring Report 2004 (SEERA)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
Supply of employment land by type.	01/04/2004-31/03/2005 Net gain from completions: A2-B1 (sq m) --2994 B2-B7 (sq m) - - 18056 B8 (sq m) - 10140 Net gain from commitments: A2-B1 (sq m) - 23387 B2-B7 (sq m) - 34033 B8 (sq m) - 5619				B7 is not included in the 2004-05 data.	Medway Council (LUPIN)

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
To improve efficiency of development control process			60% of major applications determined in 13 weeks 65% of minor applications determined in 8 weeks	To be monitored		Report from Development Control software
To develop sustainable communities through provision of sport and leisure facilities						
To develop sustainable communities through provision						

SEA/SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for Medway Council unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Trend	Problems/ Constraints	Sources
of facilities to improve community safety						

* Table 1 relating to extent habitats in Medway

UK BAP Habitat	Total Resource	2003-2010		
		Maintain	Enhance & Restore	Create & re-create
Arable and Horticulture	149,713	N/a	N/a	N/a
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	45,217	5,661	4,522	3,617
Built up areas and gardens	52,033	N/a	N/a	N/a
Calcareous Grassland	1,659	535	415	249
Coniferous Woodland	3,813	341	381	305
Fen, marsh and swamp	1,014	679	507	81
Improved grassland	97,275	3,372	9,727	7,782
Inland rock	1,225	56	12	No net loss
Littoral rock	681	551	130	No net loss
Littoral sediment	11,807	9,781	130	No net loss
Neutral grassland	13,020	4,778	130	130
Supralittoral rock	232	168	12	No net loss
Supralittoral sediment	2,281	1,813	47	No net loss
Standing water and canals	4,662	1,163	93	47

Appendix 4: SEA compliance

Environmental Report requirements	Section of this report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Para. 3.2, 4.1
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Baseline data table Para. 4.2
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	N/A as thematic SPD
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Para. 4.3
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Para. 4.1, 4.5 and Objectives Table.
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Options appraisal table and Para. 6.1
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Para. 6.3
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Para. 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 4.4 and 6.4
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Para. 7.2
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Para. 1.1

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