

Medway Monitoring Report 2013

Volume 1 - Main Report

December 2013

Local Development Framework
Medway

Medway Council
Serving You

Medway Monitoring Report

2013

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Executive Summary

The format of this report reflects the policy themes in the Medway Core Strategy and reports progress against these. Detailed statistical tables continue to be provided in a separate volume.

Particular highlights of the year included:

- Continuing progress with the regeneration programme despite the continuing economic downturn. Phase 1 was completed at Rochester Riverside.
- Housing completions at 565 were down on the Medway annual average to date, but were proportionately higher than elsewhere in Kent. Affordable housing completions were again well above target at 33% of gross completions.
- Housing in Medway is now relatively more affordable than it was in 2006. It is also more affordable than the national average and substantially more affordable than large parts of the southeast.
- The overall town centre vacancy rate of 10% remained below the national level (14%).
- There was a 5% increase in the number of businesses in Medway.
- In 2012/13 five sites retained Green Flag astatus, Riverside Country Park and The Vines for the fifth consecutive year.
- Medway’s carbon footprint remained substantially below the national average
- A high number of planning applications were submitted for renewable energy installations
- There was a significant increase in community volunteering - up by 45%.
- Increases in visitor numbers to the Guildhall Museum and other visitor attractions

Introduction

This report provides monitoring information and statistical data for the period April 2012 – March 2013, with references to previous years for comparison purposes. It gives details of economic, social and environmental data to allow a measure of how Medway is performing as an area, and understanding its needs. It is a key mechanism for the Council in assessing the progress being made towards achieving its goals for economic growth, protecting the natural and historic environment, and meeting the needs of its communities.

The Council has followed the established protocol for producing this Monitoring Report on an annual basis in December for the preceding financial year.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The current Local Development Scheme (LDS) dates from August 2011. (http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/Local%20Development%20Scheme%20August%202011.pdf)

The scheme covers the timetable for the production of a Local Development Framework for Medway, with the following key documents:

Document Title	Key dates
Medway Core Strategy	Submission - March 2012 Hearing Sessions - July 2012 Adoption – October 2012
Land Allocations and Development Management DPD	SEA/SA Scoping – June 2013-11-28 Submission – May 2014 Hearing Sessions – September 2014 Adoption – January 2015
Community Infrastructure Levy	Preparation – July 2012 Public Consultation on draft CIL – January 2013 Examination – June 2013 Adoption – September 2013

The draft Core Strategy was submitted for independent Examination slightly ahead of schedule in February 2012. Hearing Sessions were held in June 2012. At the Hearing Session held to consider a strategic development allocation at Lodge Hill on the Hoo Peninsula, the RSPB presented information collected from a survey of nightingales in Spring 2012. This indicated an increase in the population of birds across the proposed development site. The Inspector subsequently asked for further work to be carried out on this matter, to consider the feasibility of developing a mitigation/compensation package that could address the potential loss of nightingale habitat at Lodge Hill. The Examination was suspended from September 2012 to January 2013 to allow this additional work to be carried out. A further Hearing Session was held in May 2013.

In the light of the new survey information, Natural England revised its advice on Lodge Hill, and commenced the process of notifying the site as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Pending the outcome of this process, the Examination was again suspended in Summer 2013 until late November 2013. On 19 November, the Natural England Board confirmed the notification of the Lodge Hill site as a SSSI for its nightingale, grassland and woodland interest. As a direct result of this decision, Medway Council withdrew the Core Strategy from the Examination process.

The Council will now prepare a new Local Development Scheme to set out a programme for the production of a new Local Plan for Medway.

Given the reporting period for this Monitoring Report, the Council has used the themes and targets set out in the Submission draft Core Strategy. This includes reporting on housing delivery against the target proposed in the draft Core Strategy.

The draft Core Strategy considered the key themes of sustainable development and reflected the aspirations of the Medway Community Plan. These themes therefore continue to be appropriate in structuring the content of the authority's Monitoring Report.

Monitoring Period

The report has been informed by information gathered from planning applications still to be determined and those already determined at 31st March 2013. In addition it takes account of a number of sites that are not yet subject to a planning application but have been identified in the Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SLAA).

It should be noted that the report also only refers to matters up to the end of the monitoring period. That is 31 March 2013. Events occurring after that date will be reflected in next year's report.

National Policy changes

On 27 March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which must now be taken into account in the preparation of local plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces the former suite of Planning Policy Guidance notes and Planning Policy Statements.

Plans prepared before the publication of the NPPF (such as the Adopted Medway Local Plan – May 2003) are not automatically considered to be out of date just because they were adopted before the national policy was published. Policies had full weight for 12 months (until 26 March 2013), even where there was limited conflict with the NPPF. Local plans not in conformity with the NPPF would be likely to be considered out of date after that date, and the provisions of the NPPF will then take precedence over local policies. The Council has produced a report that assesses how each individual adopted local plan policy is compliant (or not) with the NPPF.

As of 1st April 2012 the Infrastructure Planning Commission was replaced by the National Infrastructure Directorate of the Planning Inspectorate.

Revocation of South East Plan

Regional planning policy set out in the South East Plan was formally revoked in March 2013.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council carried out consultation on a preliminary draft charging schedule in Spring 2013. However due to uncertainty on an adoption date for the Core Strategy, further work was delayed, pending the outcome of the Examination process.

Neighbourhood Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders

There are no Neighbourhood Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders underway or adopted in Medway.

Local Aggregate Assessment

In line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and government guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System[1], the Council has prepared a Local Aggregate Assessment covering 2012. This provides an assessment of the demand and supply for aggregate minerals to meet local and wider strategic needs. This is included as Volume 3 of this Monitoring Report.

Duty to Cooperate

The Council is required to cooperate with neighbouring local planning authorities and other statutory bodies to ensure a constructive approach to planning for sustainable development on strategic matters. It does so in a variety of ways and through a variety of forums. Medway Council has responded to consultation on development planning documents drafted by neighbouring local planning authorities and has engaged in information sharing with these Councils and other statutory bodies.

There has been formal engagement with Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council in the production of a masterplan for the Rochester Airport site. This straddles the administrative boundary. A Planning Officer from TMBC has been a member of the project group overseeing the development of the masterplan for this key site.

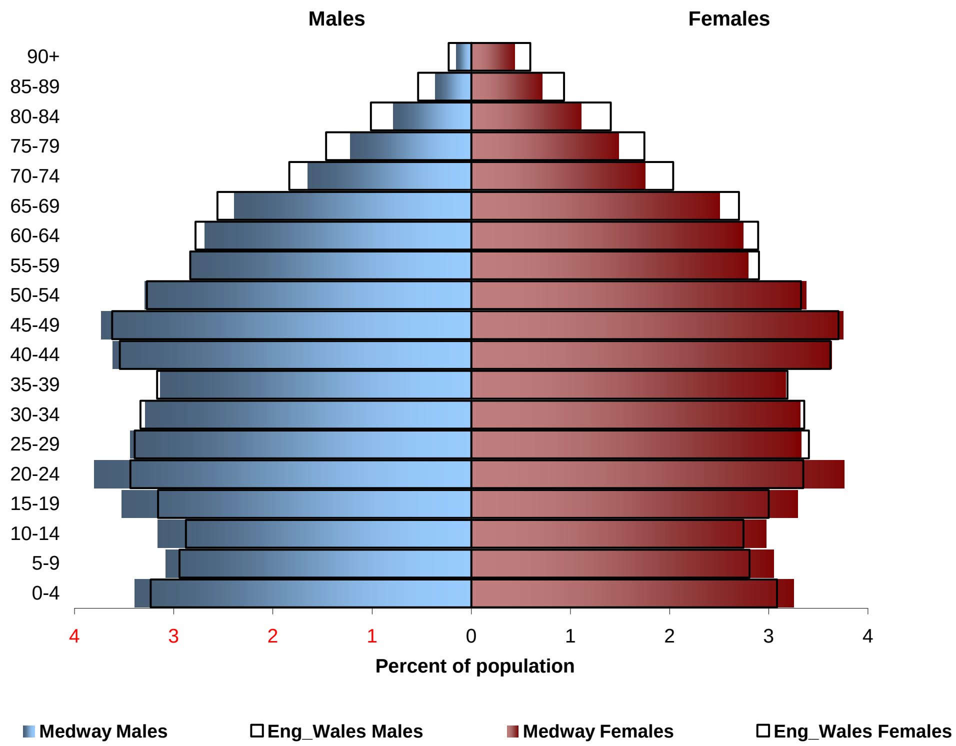
Regular meetings have been held with Gravesham Borough Council, Swale Borough Council and Maidstone Borough Council.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/14721/2238394.pdf

Medway population profile

Population

The 2012 mid-year figure indicates that the population of Medway reached 268,218, an increase of 3,333 persons (+1.3%) on the 2011 mid-year estimate.

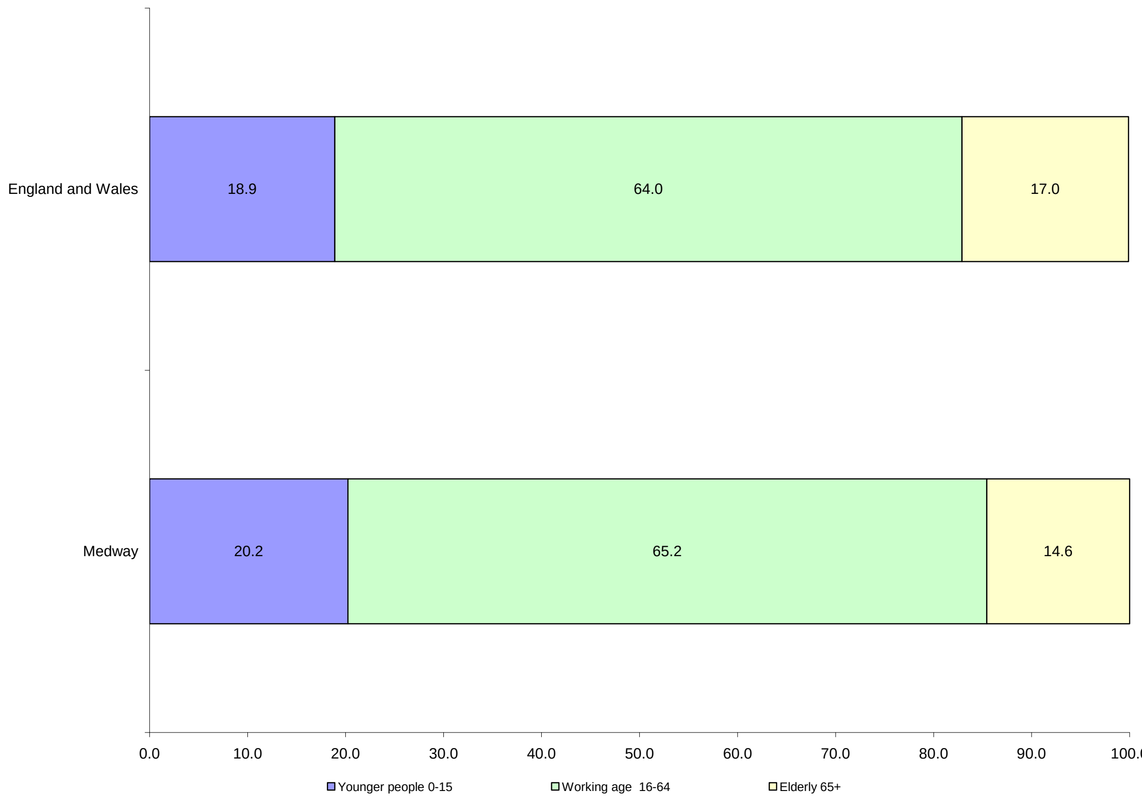


Population growth in Medway since the 2011 Census can be attributed to both natural growth – births exceeding deaths (+1500) and inward migration (+1,800).

Over the past ten years natural growth has been the major contributor to overall growth. The birth rate in Medway has been rising over the past ten years peaking at 3,600 births per annum in the last two years.

The population has grown more rapidly in recent years, with an increasing trend towards net in migration. Prior to 2005 net out migration offset the effect of natural growth'.

Breaking down the population by broad age group - Medway has a slightly larger working age population at 65.2% than nationally (64%), a larger younger persons population (20%) and a smaller elderly population (15%).



Population change

Population trend - 2006 to 2012							
	Previous mid year estimate	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration & other changes	Total change	Current mid year estimate
2011/12	**264.9**	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.8	3.3	**268.2**
2010/11	*262.7*	3.6	2.1	1.5	0.6	2.1	*264.9*
2009/10	*260.2*	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.5	*262.7*
2008/09	*258.2*	3.5	2.1	1.4	0.6	2.0	*260.2*
2007/08	*255.8*	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.4	*258.2*
2006/07	*253.5*	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	2.3	*255.8*
2006-12	**-**	20.9	12.4	**8.4**	**6.3**	**14.6**	**-**

Migration

Inward migration exceeded outward migration in 2012 by around 1,800 persons, the highest figure in the last ten years.

Medway migration flows 2012					
Internal Migration			International Migration		
In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
+11,823	-10,280	+1,543	+1,174	-924	+250

Inward migration to Medway in 2012 was largely from movements within the United Kingdom, with around +1,500 (83%) people moving to Medway from other parts of the country.

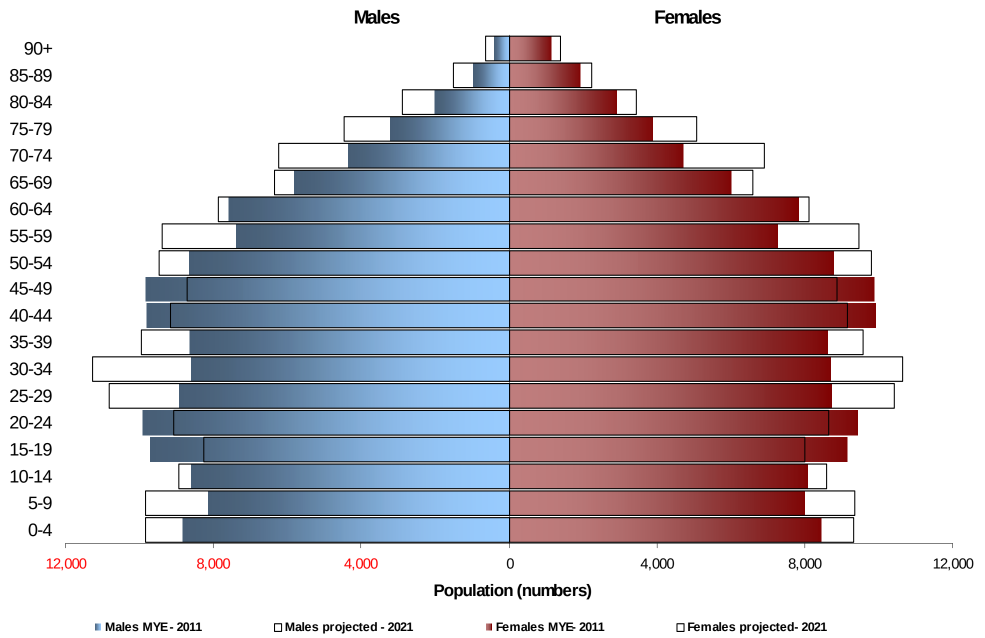
The largest migratory flows were from South East London with Greenwich, Lewisham, Bexley and Bromley accounting for almost half of the in migrants from the whole of Greater London.

Population projection

At the end of September 2012, the ONS published Interim 2011 based population projections to 2021. These are based on the latest 2011 mid year estimate and take account of the 2011 Census.

The population of Medway is forecast to increase from 264,885 in 2011 to 290,337 in 2021; this represents an increase of 9.6% (+25,500).

The largest growth in the Medway population is seem amongst those of retirement age, with over 64's increasing by 28% (+10,400), 0-15's increasing by 11% (+5,800) and those of working age up by 5% (+9,300).



Population trend – 2011 to 2021						
2011 Mid Year estimate	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration & other changes	Total change	2021 estimate
265,000	+38,000	-21,000	+17,000	+9000	**+24,000**	**290,000**

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The Government explicitly titles the new projections as 'interim', which did not apply to the 2008 projections. It is understood that this caution has been added by DCLG since full, long term, 25-year projections are due to be published in 2014. These will be able to reflect the full results of the 2011 Census and the latest population projections. So they will be more informative than the data currently available.

Planning policy themes

Regenerating Medway
Priority given to the established regeneration programme
Completion of retail, mixed use and commercial floor space in Chatham centre, Rochester Riverside, Chatham Historic Dockyard, Interface Land, St Mary's Island, Gillingham Waterfront
Despite the economic downturn Phase 1 of the Rochester Riverside development was completed and the pace of development increased on St. Mary's Island. Good progress also continued on the Gillingham Waterfront development. However much remains to be done.
Rochester Riverside
The first phase of housing and infrastructure works on Rochester Riverside was completed, with the delivery of 73 affordable apartments managed through Hyde Housing, and the completion of the 'Southern Gateway' public square. Bath Hard Lane has now reopened, as has the Riverside Walk, providing pedestrian access to the waterfront. The Council is working with Network Rail to deliver further environmental improvements to the Doust Way railway arches.
Chatham Waters
In November 2011 the Council received a major application on almost 15 hectares of land, approximately 25% of the wider Chatham Docks. The land comprising the application site became available for development in 2012 when existing leases expired. The proposal is for a mixed-use scheme of up to 179,297sq.m. This includes Employment uses B1 & B2, up to 950 homes, student accommodation, hotels, leisure, conference, events and education facilities, a retail superstore, energy centre, petrol filling station and open space. An application for reserved matters should be determined later in the year.
Multiple Deprivation
Medway is ranked within the 41% most deprived boroughs nationally in the Index of Deprivation (ID) 2010 (132 out of 325). This is a slight decline from ID 2007, when Medway was within the 43% most deprived, indicating that Medway is now slightly more deprived, relative to other areas. In ID 2010, eight Super Output Areas (SOAs) were ranked in the 10% most deprived

nationally and 23 SOAs ranked in the 20% most deprived. Of the eight SOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, three are in Gillingham North, two are in Chatham Central, two are in Luton & Wayfield and one is in River ward.

Medway's national ranking for income and employment - the two main domains - have worsened slightly since ID 2007. There was a slight increase in the number of people who are 'employment deprived' (+800). Despite a worsened national ranking for income deprivation fewer residents are income deprived (-1,500) than in the previous index.

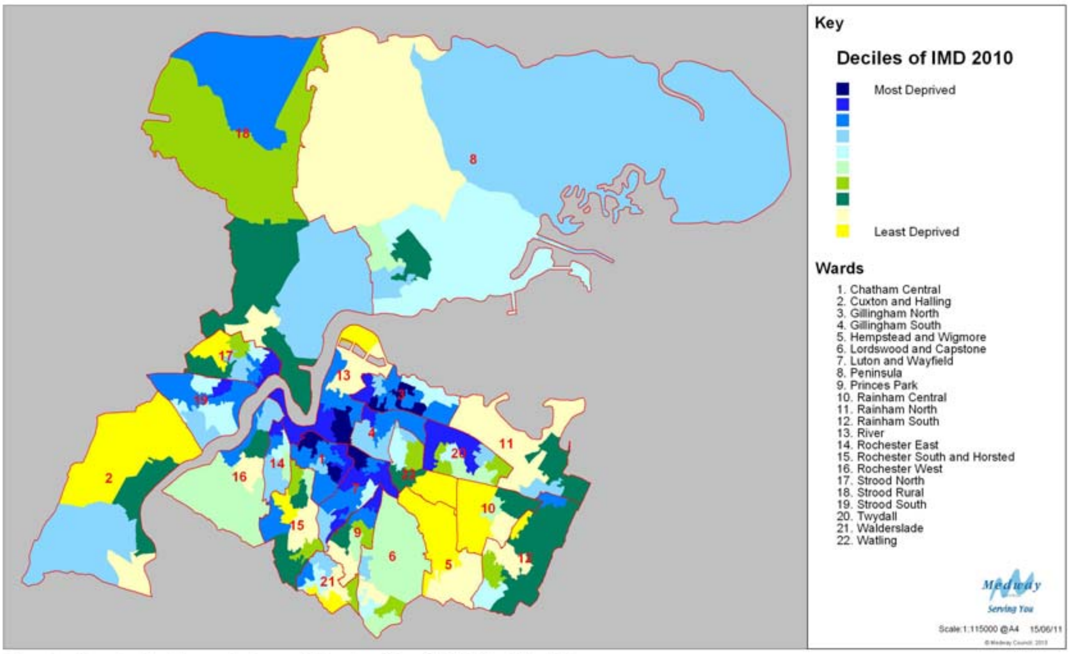
Fifty-seven percent of Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Medway had a more deprived ranking for multiple deprivation in 2010 than in 2007.

Medway deprivation - ID 2010 and 2007

	ID 2010	ID 2007
Medway ranking	132/325	139/325
Percentile	Within 41% most deprived LAs nationally	Within 43% most deprived LAs nationally
Income ranking	65/325 (20%)	66/325 (20%)
Employment ranking	69/325 (22%)	71/325 (22%)

Medway deprivation by domain – ID 2010 and 2007

	2010		2007		Change	
	10% most deprived SOAs	20% most deprived SOAs	10% most deprived SOAs	20% most deprived SOAs	10% most deprived SOA	20% most deprived SOAs
Multiple deprivation	**8**	**23**	**5**	**16**	**+3**	**+7**
Income	6	24	6	22	-	+2
Employment	7	24	3	16	+4	+8
Health & disability	3	15	1	6	+2	+9
Education skills & training	12	45	10	40	+2	+5
Barriers to housing & services	7	10	6	19	+1	-9
Crime	22	36	10	27	+12	+9
Living environment	21	42	14	38	+7	+5
Child poverty	8	26	4	27	+4	-1
Elderly poverty	6	19	6	19	0	0



Deprivation in Medway- Index of Deprivation 2010 (By Wards)

Further more detailed information on deprivation in Medway is available via this link:
http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/Indices%20of%20Deprivation%202010.pdf

The Index of Deprivation is to be updated by DCLG and published in 2015.

Quality & sustainable design

If Medway's regeneration is to reach its full potential good design will be critical in making the most of Medway's character and forging a new image for Medway as a good place to live and work.

New buildings in Medway will be expected to meet the highest architectural standards that reflect or generate local distinctiveness.

Design Standards

The Government is currently reviewing the regime of construction and design standards with a view to expanding the scope of the Building Regulations and limiting the application of local standards. Given this appropriate indicators are still being investigated to assess quality in Medway

Mitigation & adaptation to climate change

All development will be expected to take full account of its potential impact in terms of climate change and demonstrate that appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies have been put in place to limit these impacts.

Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions (the carbon footprint)

CO2 emissions in Medway per head are lower than comparative levels nationally. This appears to be due to relatively limited levels of congestion and the high proportion of urban journeys. However while emissions in Medway are falling and remain below the national level, the gap has narrowed with national figures falling to a larger extent than in Medway.

In Medway the most significant decrease was equally in 'industrial/commercial' and domestic emissions, while nationally the largest decrease has been in domestic emissions.

Nationally and locally there has been a continuous decrease in electricity consumption and associated emissions, with a large drop between 2008 and 2009 likely to be associated with the downturn.

In 2010, emissions were slightly higher than in 2009. This was likely to be due to the coldest December on record, and the stabilisation of the economy may also have contributed. The downward trend continued in 2011 and total consumption dropped to the lowest level since 1998.

This was due to an increase in low carbon electricity generation i.e. use of renewables and nuclear over coal.

Medway CO2 emissions per head (kt CO2)

	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total CO2 emissions
2006	1.6	2.2	1.3	5.2
2007	1.6	2.2	1.3	5.1
2008	1.5	2.1	1.3	4.9
2009	1.3	1.9	1.2	4.4
2010	1.4	2.0	1.2	4.6
2011	1.2	1.8	1.2	4.1
Change 2006 to 2011	- 0.40	- 0.40	- 0.10	- 1.1

National CO2 emissions per head (kt CO2)				
	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
2006	3.7	2.5	2.2	8.4
2007	3.5	2.4	2.2	8.2
2008	3.4	2.4	2.1	8.0
2009	2.9	2.1	2.0	7.1
2010	3.0	2.3	2.0	7.3
2011	2.7	2.0	1.9	6.7
Change 2006 to 2011	-1.0	-0.5	-0.3	-1.7

Source - Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2006-2011 produced by AEA for DECC – see link for further information: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/regional.aspx)

Energy Consumption

Domestic electricity usage in Medway was above the national level in 2011; consumption had fallen since 2006 but slightly below the drop seen nationally.
Commercial/Industrial electricity use in Medway is considerably below the national level and the drop since 2006 was greater than the national figure.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Medway has a strategic role in supplying power and heat to the region and the Country currently mainly from Conventional sources. There is great potential for Medway to produce much more energy from renewable sources.

Renewable energy planning applications

There were eleven renewable applications determined during 2012/13

Renewable energy applications						
2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
2	0	2	5	6	13	11

Renewable application details			
Application Number	**Renewable energy type**	**Summary**	**Decision**
MC120354	Solar	Solar panels	Refused 25/4/12
MC120503	Solar	Photovoltaic panels	Approved 24/5/12
MC121551	Solar	Solar panels	Refused 26/9/12
MC122124	Solar	Solar Photovoltaic panel	Approved 21/11/12
MC122291	Solar	Photovoltaic panels	Approved 5/12/12
MC122292	Solar	Solar thermal panels	Approved 10/12/12
MC122297	Solar	Photovoltaic panels	Approved 5/12/12
MC122301	Solar	Solar panels	Approved 5/12/12
MC122337	Solar	Solar panels	Refused 7/12/12
MC122616	Solar	Solar panels	Refused 3/1/13 Appeal Dismissed 20/2/13
MC122812	Wind	Windfarm Consultation outside of Medway	No Objection 5/12/12

Development and Flood Risk

As sea levels rise and extreme weather events become more common it is vital that all developments are appropriately designed to withstand these factors and sufficient space is made for floodwater.

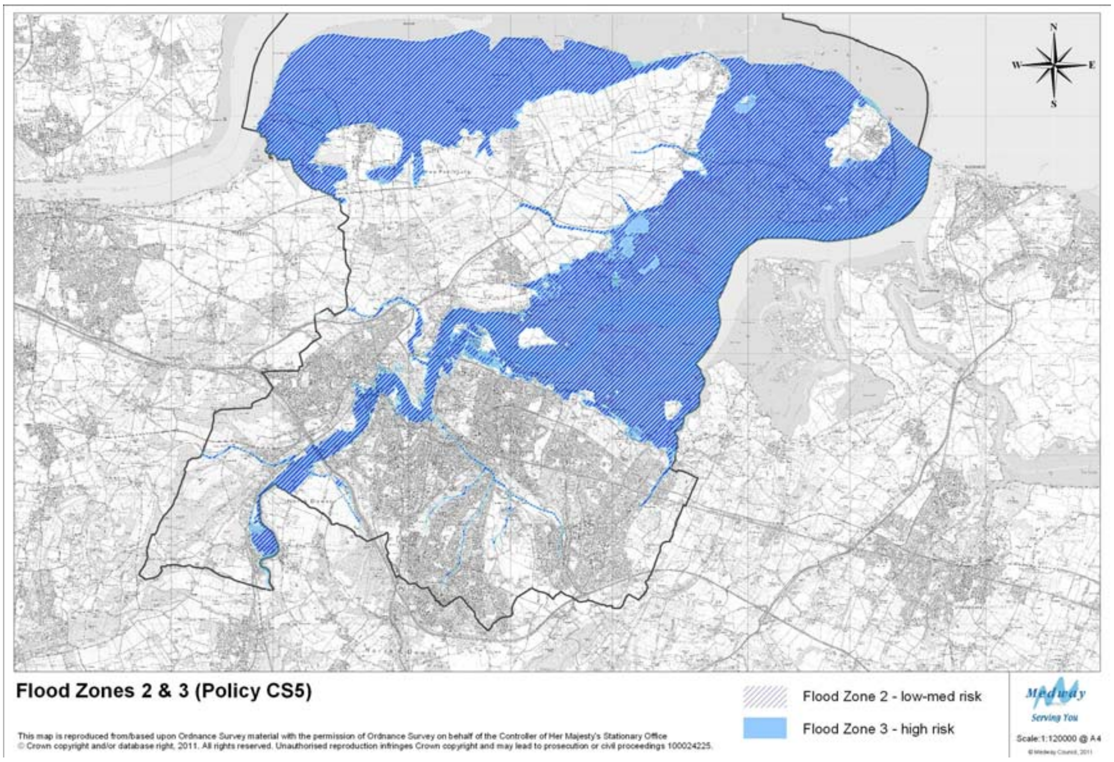
Where development is unavoidable next to rivers and the coast, as is the case in much of urban Medway, a range of sustainable flood risk management measures should be incorporated.

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

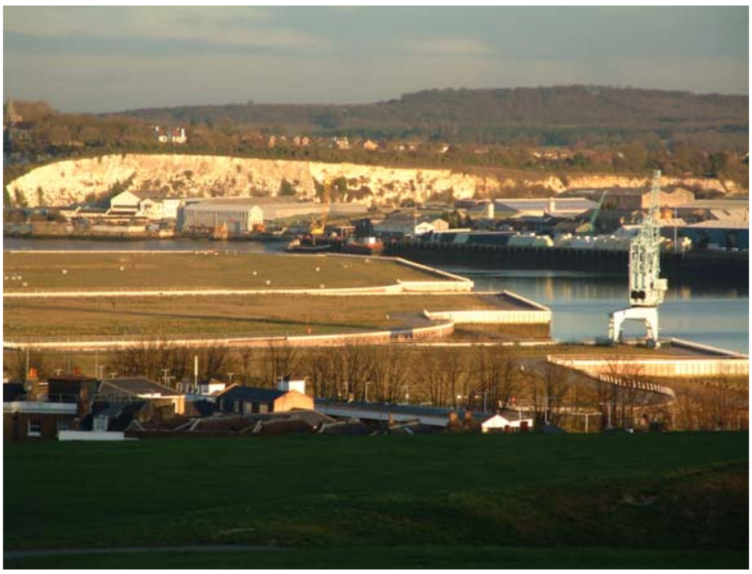
No of Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice		Objections		Details
		Flooding	Water Quality	
2006/7	0	1	0	EA objections were removed once a Flood Risk Assessment was provided and the application was subsequently approved with conditions.
2007/8	0	0	0	No data.
2008/9	0	1	0	Application was subsequently withdrawn.
			1	This was refused, but for other non-EA related reasons (countryside, Local Landscape Importance and strategic gap).
2009/10	0	1	0	Flood Risk Assessment/Flood Consequence Assessment was unsatisfactory. This application was later withdrawn.
2010/11	0	1	0	Objected to on the grounds that the Flood Risk Assessment/Flood Consequence Assessment was unsatisfactory. Once this was provided, the EA removed their objections. The application went on to receive approval with conditions.
			1	Approved with conditions ensuring that the EA's objections would be satisfied
2011/12	0	2	0	One application was objected to on the grounds that a Flood Risk Assessment/Flood Consequence Assessment was required. Once this was provided, the EA removed their objections. The application went on to be approved with conditions. Another application was also objected to on the grounds that a Flood Risk Assessment/Flood Consequence Assessment was required. The application was allowed on appeal, with conditions amongst others to satisfy the EA objection.
		0	1	Objected to on contamination and flooding grounds (it did not pass part C of the Exception Test relating to flood risk). The application was approved with conditions which included conditions in order to satisfy the EA's objections (such as land raising and surface water drainage etc...).
2012/13	0	1	0	An application was objected to by the EA on grounds that a Flood Risk Assessment/Flood Consequence Assessment was required. The application was approved with conditions amongst others to satisfy the EA objection.

Medway Council as lead local flood authority has a number of new responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. The regulations cover flood risk management but the Act also introduces new local authority responsibilities for approving and adopting Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).

Flood Risk Areas are areas that require flood hazard and flood risk assessment, mapping and management through flood risk management plans.



For further information on flood risk areas in Medway see Flood Risk Assessment Guide : http://tinyurl.com/9mjbxh7



Flood defences at Rochester Riverside

Preservation and Enhancement of Natural Assets

Medway has a great many internationally and nationally significant landscapes including the Thames estuary and River Medway estuary marshes, the chalk grasslands of the Kent Downs, ancient woodlands as well as highly valued local areas of nature conservation value. Medway also has a large number of parks as well as a series of rural valleys, including Capstone Valley, Horsted Valley and Darland Banks.

Medway's open spaces and countryside have a critical role to play in helping to deliver sustainable development. However the proximity of these valuable sites to the urban area and their visitor potential poses particular challenges. Built development can lead to the fragmentation of habitats and high visitor numbers can damage the quality of designated areas.

A Nature Improvement Area for the Greater Thames Marshes was approved in 2012 to promote biodiversity improvements in an area, including much of the Hoo Peninsula. A Local Nature Partnership has also been established for the Thames Estuary.

Changes in areas of biodiversity importance

One measure is the proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented.

There are sixteen wildlife sites within Medway monitored under this measure – of these sixteen, eleven were assessed as having positive management in 2012/13.

This is one less than in 2011/12, as no part of TM09 Bridge Woods is in management this year but with land management advisors again working there now this site may be counted again next year.

Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has/is being implemented						
2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
N/A	*N/A*	80%	67%	73%	75%	69%

Source – Kent Wildlife Trust, 2013

Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Environmental Stewardship is an agri-environment scheme that provides funding to farmers and other land managers in England to deliver effective environmental management on their land.

Scheme	AG00265457 -Rochester
Type of Scheme	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship
Total area under agreement	262.37 ha
Benefits	Farm woodlands are being maintained or restored to benefit wildlife and strengthen the local landscape character. Woodlands support many birds, plants, insects (especially butterflies) and mammals.
Work involved	The aim of woodland management is to maintain a varied structure with trees of different ages and a good ground flora. Management may include: maintaining rides and glades within the woodland by grazing or cutting, high forest management and rotational coppicing.

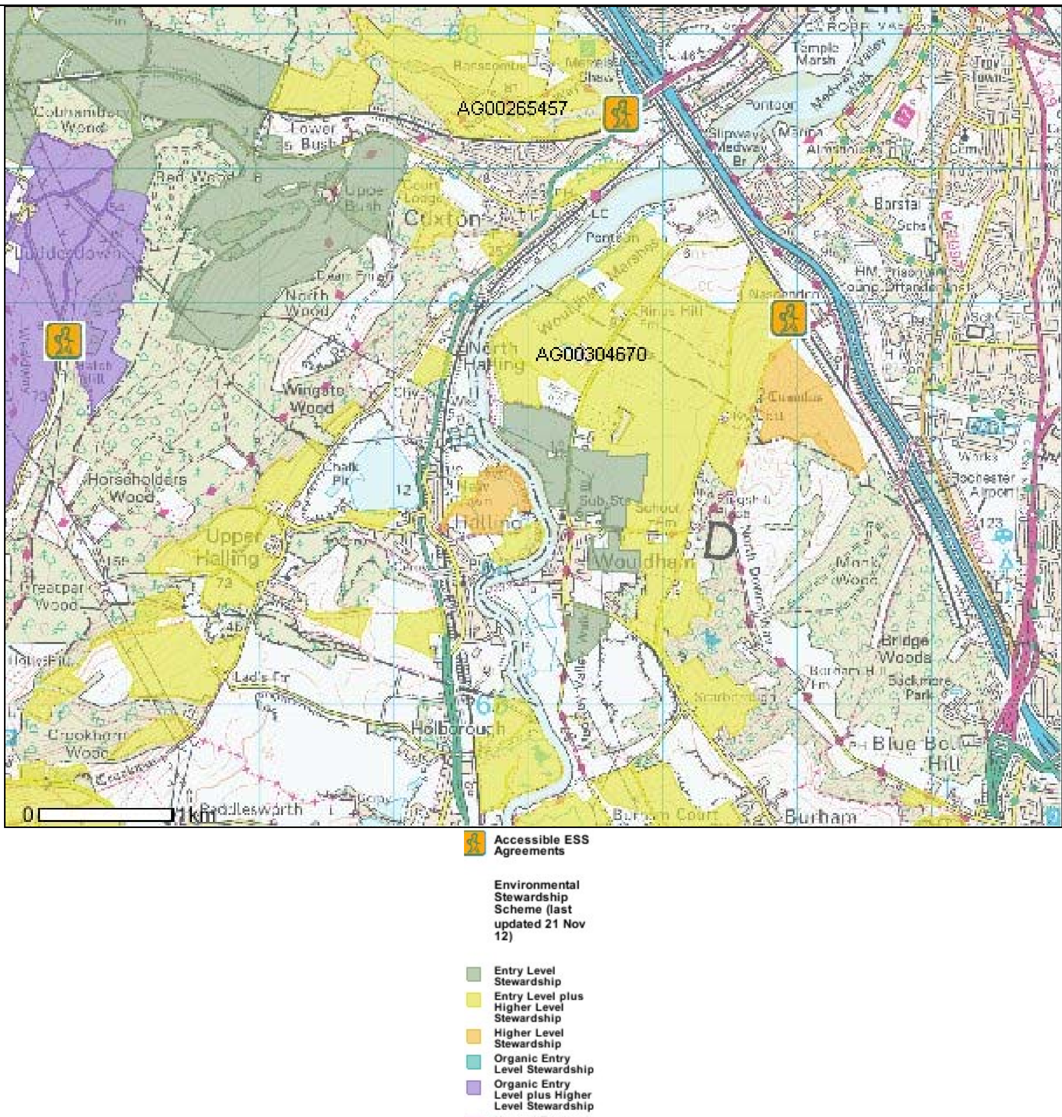
Scheme	AG00304670 -Rochester
Type of Scheme	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship
Total area under agreement	373.63 ha
Benefits	Hedgerows are managed to provide shelter and food for many species of insects, birds and mammals such as the rare brown hairstreak butterfly, tree sparrows and the dormouse. They form corridors along which wildlife can move safely through farmland.
Work involved	Management may include sympathetic trimming (but not during the bird nesting season) to improve the structure of hedgerows; leaving some hedges uncut to grow taller and wider to provide shelter and food for wildlife; hedge laying and coppicing in a local style to rejuvenate a hedge; planting up gaps; establishing hedgerow trees; and protecting hedges from grazing animals.

Higher Level Stewardship

HLS aims to deliver significant environmental benefits in priority areas. It involves more complex environmental management requiring support and advice from local advisers, to develop a comprehensive agreement that achieves a wide range of environmental benefits over a longer period of time. HLS agreements last for ten years.

Entry Level Stewardship

With nearly 60% of England’s agricultural land now in Entry Level Stewardship, this is the basic underlying scheme open to all farmers and land managers in England. ELS agreements are for five years.



N.B- This map includes areas falling within Tonbridge and Malling authority area.

For further information on Environmental Stewardship Schemes via Natural England go to:

http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk/ourwork/farming/funding/es/default.aspx

http://natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/map.aspx?m=aes

Number of planning applications referred to and reviewed by Kent County Council for ecological advice

This service provides advice to Medway Council on the ecological implications of development and on the effective protection, management and promotion of wildlife resources.

Sixty-four applications were referred to and reviewed by KCC in 2011/12.

Ninety-nine applications/cases were referred to and reviewed by KCC in 2012/13.

Advice given related to a wide range of wildlife and biodiversity, covering issues including birds, bats and vegetative diversity.

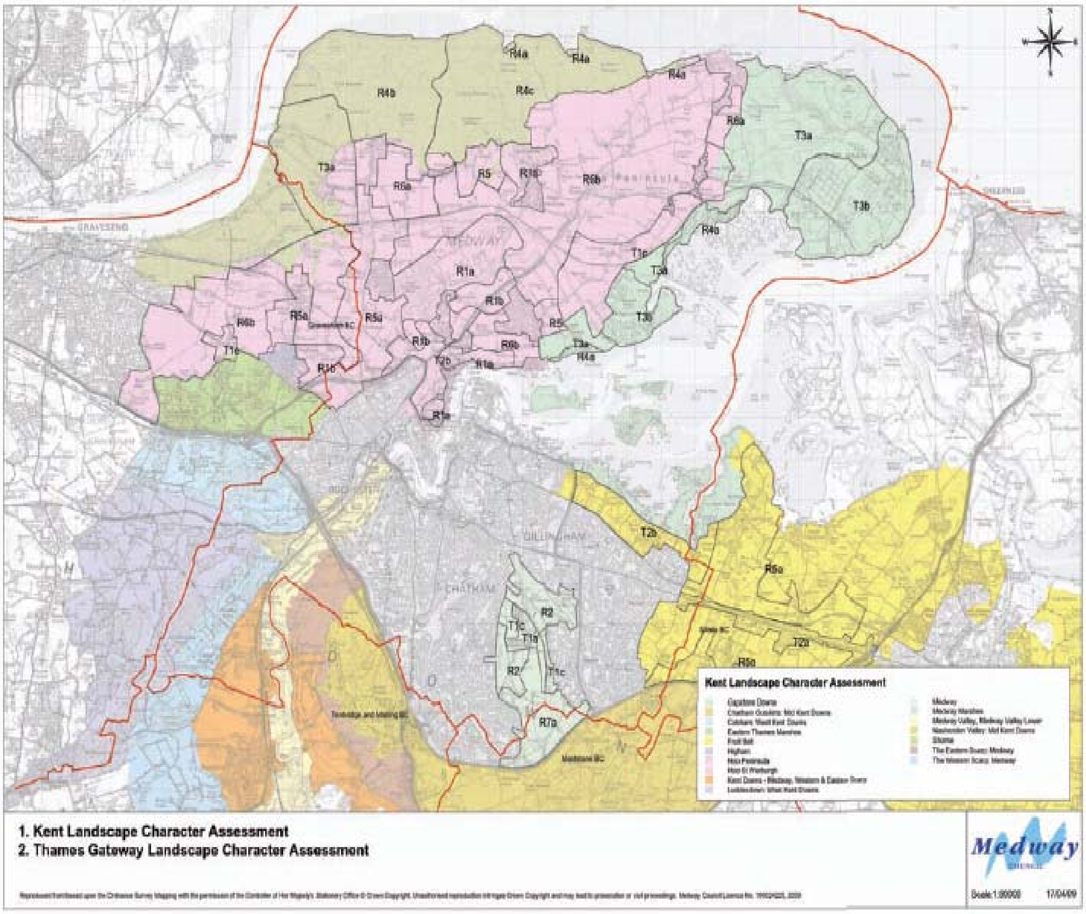
Ranscombe Farm

Countryside and Landscape

Medway's distinctive sense of place is closely linked to its landscape setting. Its chalk hills and valleys, the Hoo Peninsula with its wooded spine and extensive marshes and the river and its estuary all play their part.

Landscape Character Assessments

Medway adopted a Landscape Character Assessment in March 2011, which is a spatially mapped strategy that provides an evidence base to inform decisions on planning applications in the countryside and urban fringe. It sets out a framework for protecting and enhancing the character and function of the area's distinct landscapes.



http://www.medway.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/conservation/landscape.aspx

Public Rights of Way (PROW)

Over 150 new PRoWs have been created within the Medway urban areas as part of a Former Excluded Area Paths project.

Reducing maintenance budgets are being managed by building working relations with the Probation and Prison services.

Other priorities for the service included:

- Achieving successful working relationships with landowners, farmers and tenant farmers to ensure a higher percentage on path reinstatement across open land year on year.
- Joined up working with Waste Services, Green Spaces and Highway Contractors to tackle fly tipping.
- Listening to residents needs and engaging with racial minorities within rural areas to achieve improved countryside access.
- Continuing close co-operation with the Local Access Forum advisory group.

Cuxton

Open Space, Green Grid and Public Realm

The Council will seek to provide equal opportunities for all people to enjoy accessible, high quality, well maintained and affordable open space.

Greening the Gateway Kent and Medway is leading a Green Infrastructure project on the Hoo Peninsula to develop the application of ecosystem services and promote investment in this area.

Citizens voluntary participation

Medway Council continue to work with local communities, via 25 Friends Groups, in maintaining and improving local parks and open spaces. In 2012-13 there were 2,772 people involved, contributing to 13,188 hours of volunteering, an increase of 45% compared to 2011-12. This increase in volunteering has been aided by the appointment of a dedicated Greenspaces Partnership Officer.

Improvements this year included entrance improvements to Gillingham Green, path resurfacing and creation of a winter garden at Gillingham Park. Five sites retained the Green Flag award, Riverside Country Park and The Vines for the fifth consecutive year.

Volunteer hours

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
7,705	7,054	9,182	**13,188**

Number of Green Flags

In 2012/13 five sites retained the Green Flag award, Riverside Country Park and The Vines for the fifth consecutive year.

The target of 5 Green Flags has been achieved from a baseline 6 years ago of no Green Flags in Medway.

This indicator recognises the enormous contribution made by volunteers to delivery and development of Greenspace and Heritage assets. In targeting year on year increase in hours and days of volunteering this indicator promotes community ownership of sites.

Green flag sites

Year	Total number	Site
2007	0	
2008	2	The Vines, Riverside CP

2009	3	The Vines, Riverside CP, Hillyfields
2010	4	The Vines, Riverside CP, Hillyfields, Capstone Farm CP
2011	5	The Vines, Riverside CP, Hillyfields, Capstone Farm CP, Broomhill Park
2012	5	
2013	5	

Greening the Gateway

Greening the Gateway Kent and Medway is leading a Green Infrastructure project on the Hoo Peninsula to develop the application of ecosystem services and promote investment in this area. Work over the last year involved mapping and analysis together with a series of Community Conversations with businesses, residents, community groups and other organisations to feed into the development of green infrastructure business plans.

See:
The Vines Management Plan
http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/The%20Vines%20MMP%202012%20-%202016.pdf

Hillyfields Community Park Management Plan
http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/Hillyfields%20MMP%202012.pdf

Broomhill Park Management Plan
http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/2012%20Broomhill%20Park%20Green%20Flag%20Management%20plan%202012.pdf

Greening the Gateway Kent and Medway
http://www.gtgkm.org.uk

Valley of Visions
http://www.valleyofvisions.org.uk/

Gillingham Gateway

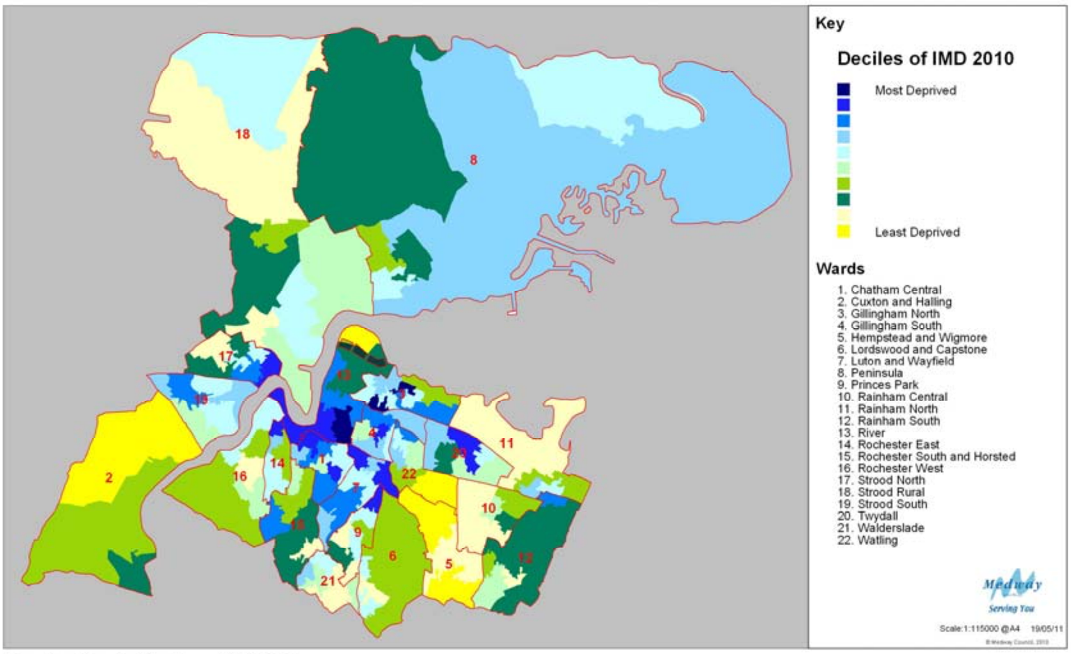
Health and Social Infrastructure

The council seeks to support the development of sustainable places in Medway with healthy communities and social infrastructure where residents enjoy a high quality of life having access to affordable housing, good community facilities, public open space and sport & leisure facilities.

Health deprivation – Index of Deprivation

The health domain appears to be one of the least significant domains in Medway in terms of deprivation when taking all SOAs into account. However this domain has shown the most relative deterioration since ID 2007, with almost three-quarters of SOAs having a worse national ranking than in the previous index.

Just three SOA's are ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally for health, two in Gillingham North and one in River. SOA 015E in River ward is ranked in the 2% most deprived areas nationally.



Deprivation in Medway ID 2010-
Health_Disability (By Wards)

Average life expectancy

Life expectancy in Medway is below the national level.

Medway life expectancy

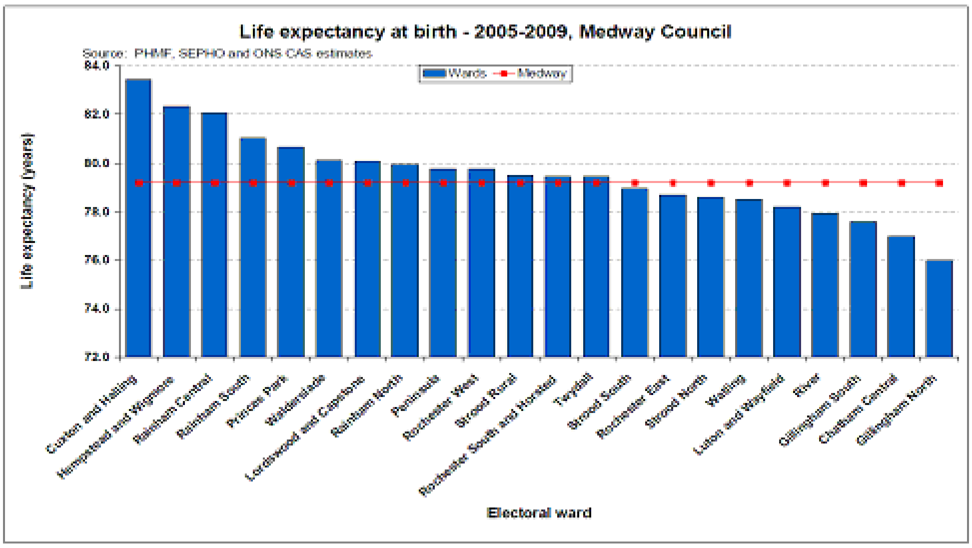
	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-2011
Male	76.6	76.8	77.3	77.6	78.2
Female	81.0	81.2	81.6	81.7	82.1

England authority average life expectancy

	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11
Male	77.7	77.9	78.1	78.5	78.9
Female	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.5	82.9

Within Medway there is a significant difference in life expectancy with residents living in the most deprived wards having a life expectancy seven years less than those living in the least deprived areas. This 'health inequality' widens to nine years difference for males.

Medway was named as one of the most obese places in Britain, with a fifth of year six children labelled obese. Workshops have been held about creating a healthier food environment.
More than 1000 people signed up to A Better Medway Healthy New Year campaign.
Three pharmacies in Medway are among the first in the Country to become healthy living pharmacies. Two are in Chatham and one in Hoo.



Early deaths – heart disease & stroke, cancer

Deaths in Medway from 'heart disease & stroke' and cancer remain above the national level. Deaths from heart disease & stroke have fallen, deaths from cancer have increased.

Medway early deaths

	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11
Heart disease and stroke	91.9	86.1	77.8	70.4	64.8
Cancer	125.8	124.7	123.3	124.9	122.7

England authority rate – early deaths

	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11
Heart disease and stroke	79.1	74.8	70.5	67.3	60.9
Cancer	115.5	114.0	112.1	110.1	108.1

Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75

Teenage pregnancy rate

Medway has a teenage pregnancy rate above the national level, however since 2006 the rate has been dropping, a trend that is also reflected nationally.

Medway – teenage pregnancy rate

2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11
46.4	46.3	45.2	44.4	41.0

England & Wales – teenage pregnancy rate

2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11
41.2	40.9	40.2	38.1	34.0

Under-18 conception rate per 1000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate)
Source: APHO and Department of Health.

For key health and social care issues in Medway see the Medway Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA):

http://www.medwayjsna.info

Sport and Recreation
To improve the quality of life of existing and future residents of Medway and promote healthier lifestyles.
Monitoring measures for this policy are under development

Medway Park

Culture and Leisure

To realise the significant cultural and leisure potential of the area, to improve the quality of life of existing and future residents, promote healthier lifestyles and a participative and inclusive community

Visitor numbers to Guildhall Museum, Rochester

Following a decline from a high in 2007-08, investment in improving the museum offer (Opening the Doors) has seen visitor numbers recover to a high in 2012-13 of 65,103.

Museum Visitors

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
64,422	64,442	59,007	56,610	56,304	65,637	**65,103**

Libraries and archives

Medway Library and Archives Service attracted well over 1,100,000 visitors and issued over one million books and audiovisual items. The service is provided through sixteen Libraries, two mobile libraries and an Archives and Local Studies department.

The service uses a number of initiatives to develop literacy and engender a love of reading. Over 48,000 members of the public used these in the last year.

Three libraries are being transformed into Community Hubs, giving residents a gateway and much wider range of Council services.

During this period over 174,000 free computer sessions were provided and nearly 7,000 eBooks were issued.

Heritage Assets

Medway's valuable heritage assets will be preserved and enhanced.

Medway's historic environment is an irreplaceable asset. It is an expression of our history, heritage and culture and lies at the heart of local and regional character and sense of place. It helps to maintain varied and attractive places in which to live and work, provides historic places to visit and enjoy and encourages investment in, and re-use of, old buildings. It has the potential to act as a significant draw for inward investment and heritage led regeneration.

World Heritage Site

The proposed World Heritage Site In Medway includes the Historic Dockyard, Fort Amherst, Gun Wharf, Upnor Castle, the Great Lines, Brompton Village, the Royal School of Military Engineering (Brompton Barracks) and the River Medway.

There are currently 27 World Heritage Sites in the UK. Government has a shortlist of sites which it will put forward for World Heritage Status, and is allowed to propose one each year. Chatham Dockyard and its defences are already on this shortlist.

Progress to date:

The Chatham World Heritage steering group submitted a Technical Evaluation to government (Department for Culture, Media and Sport) in April 2012, bidding to be one of the next UK nominations for World Heritage Site status.

Government recognised the many strengths of the application but requested two principal areas of work be progressed before a nomination date is allocated. These are:

(1) To produce a WHS planning policy document which synthesises existing policy protection for the WHS and its setting in a single place.

(2) To enhance the comparative study of Chatham Dockyard and its Defence with the existing World Heritage Sites of Karlskrona and Kronstadt.

In response to government feedback, the former ICOMOS assessor for Karlskrona has been engaged to produce a comparative study, and the Preservation and Education Director at Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust has visited Kronshtadt. A report will be produced shortly outlining Chatham's uniqueness in both contexts.

A draft planning policy document for Chatham Dockyard and its Defences has been produced, with support from the Chatham World Heritage Steering Group.

A further Technical Evaluation was submitted to government (DCMS) in October 2013, requesting the next available UNESCO nomination date in 2016.

Great Lines Heritage Park (GLHP)
Continued progress on the GLHP was made at Fort Amherst in the un-restored area/Spur Battery. The RSME Bicentenary Bridge was constructed during 2012 to celebrate 200 years of the RSME in Brompton. The community group, Friends of GLHP continue to meet regularly. One part of the guardhouse has been brought back into use and the roof and wooden floor of the Grand Magazine were repaired. This space is now an established wedding and conference venue.
Further information on the World Heritage Site is available at: http://www.chathamworldheritage.co.uk/

Photo: Fort Amherst new public access footbridge

Housing Provision and Distribution

Provision will be made to ensure at least 17,930 new homes can be delivered between 2006 and 2028, (an average of 815 per year), of which at least 17,500 will be within the Thames Gateway Area.

Net additional dwellings a) in previous years b) for reporting year c) in future years

In 2012/13 565 units were completed, which was below the annual requirement of 815 but was just above the 2011/12 AMR estimate of 540. This reflects the economic downturn.

Net additional dwellings in previous years

	Completions	Requirement	Surplus/deficit
2007	591	815	-224
2008	761	815	-54
2009	914	815	+99
2010	972	815	+157
2011	657	815	-158
2012	809	815	-6
2013	565	815	250
2007-2013	**5269**	**5705**	**-436**

Number of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

In 2012/13, 395 residential completions were on previously developed land, which represents 70% of all residential completions.

Over the past 7 years, on average 63% of dwellings completed have been on previously developed land.

Number of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (net)

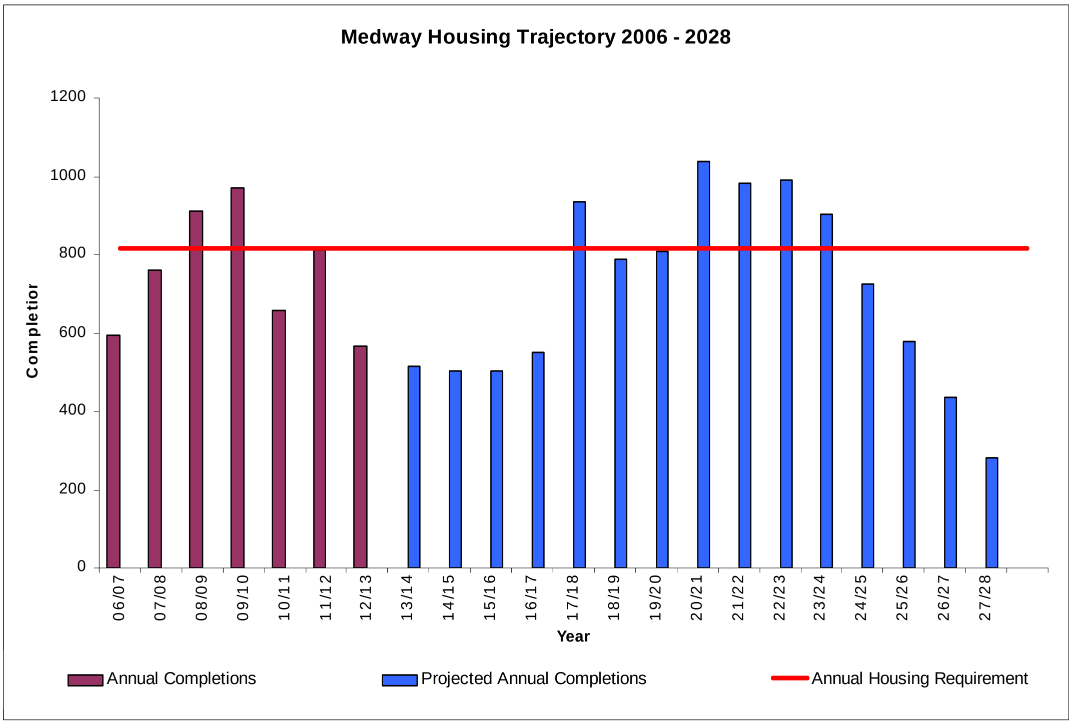
	Percent units on PDL	Units on PDL
2006/07	91%	538
2007/08	37%	408
2008/09	51%	524
2009/10	63%	622
2010/11	49%	322
2011/12	63%	513
2012/13	70%	395

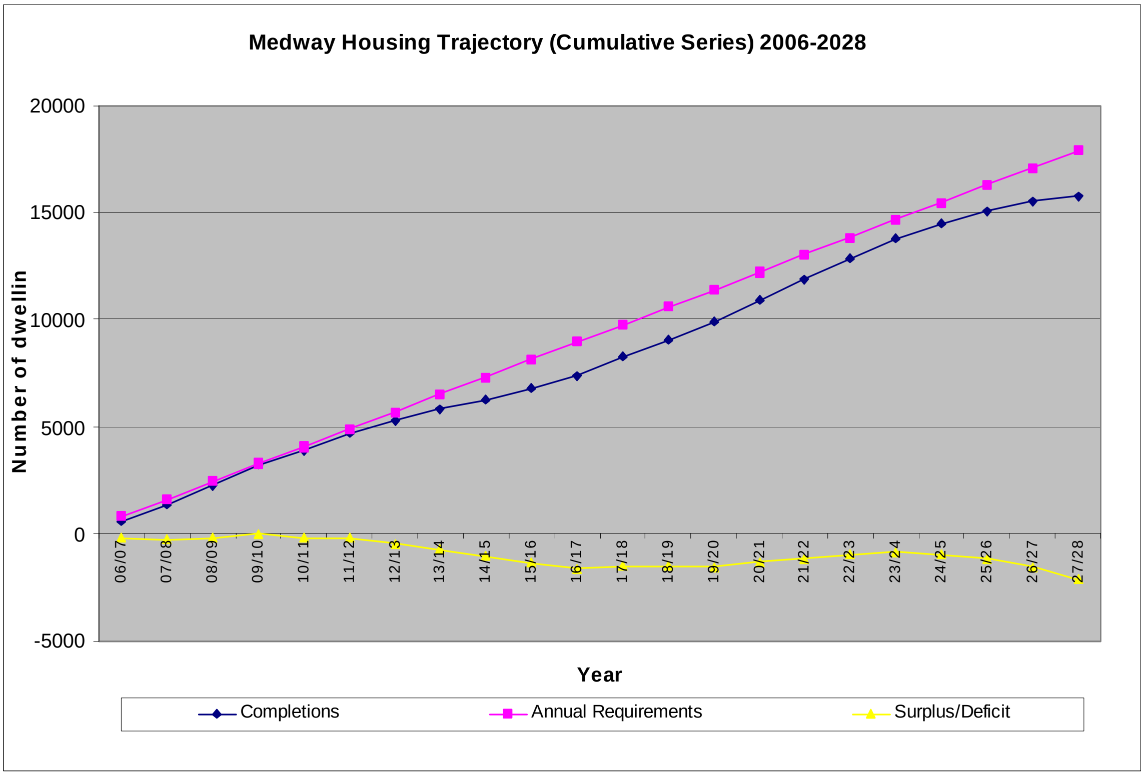
Housing trajectory - 2006-2028

The housing trajectory shows phasing over the period 2006-2028, including contributions from past completions, sites with planning consent, local plan allocations and possible windfalls that are identified in the Strategic Land Availability Assessment.

Phasing is calculated using data from past completion rates. An annual adjustment is made taking into account other national and local factors such as current economic conditions and affordable housing funding.

06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28
Annual Completions							Projected Annual Completions														
591	761	914	972	657	809	565	516	502	504	548	934	788	806	1039	981	993	904	725	580	437	282





5 year Land Supply

The 5 year supply position is calculated on a different basis, in that it just looks at live planning permissions measured against the annual housing target.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that '*sites need to be deliverable and available now in order to contribute to the 5-year land supply*'. It goes on to say that '*sites with planning permission should be considered as deliverable unless clear evidence suggests otherwise*'.

The table below sets out the current position for Medway showing a supply of housing exists for 8 years.

Small sites with planning permission excluding those unlikely to be implemented	245
Large sites with planning permission excluding those unlikely to be implemented	6,385
Total	6,630
Divided by the annual requirement of 815	8.1

Property prices

Average property prices in Medway remain considerably below the national level.

There wasa small upward price increase in Medway over the past year indicating that house prices may have stabilised, following a decrease in property prices since 2010.

Three Kent towns were among the top areas in the UK for house price rises, with two of these being in Medway. Rochester saw the 3rd highest increase, with a 13.3% rise on the 2011 to 2012 prices and Gillingham took 8th place with a 12.4% increase.

Average property price in Medway 2007-2013

Year	Medway	Kent	South East	England & Wales
March 2007	£157,400	£196,700	£219,200	£178,900
March 2008	£163,200	£207,500	£227,900	£184,000
March 2009	£134,900	£172,300	£186,900	£153,100
March 2010	£140,900	£183,700	£208,700	£165,300
March 2011	£138,500	£182,500	£206,800	£161,700
March 2012	£134,600	£179,600	£206,900	£160,400
March 2013	£136,500	£180,600	£209,200	£160,800
2007-12 % change	-14.5	-8.7	-5.6	-10.3
2012-13 % change	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.2

Source: Crown Copyright Land Registry Property Price data 13th June 2013

The Fort development off City Way, Rochester

Affordable Housing

A significant proportion of the population is unable to afford the cost of purchasing, outright, a house or other type of residential accommodation. As such it is critically important to maintain an adequate supply of 'affordable housing' to ensure that the whole population has a satisfactory place to live.

Gross affordable completions (count)
Affordable completions as proportion of all completions

The number of affordable residential completions is up on the previous year. However with a higher completion rate overall the affordable rate has dropped slightly but still remains well over the target of 25%.

In 2013 this measure was changed to include all gross numbers.

Gross affordable completions

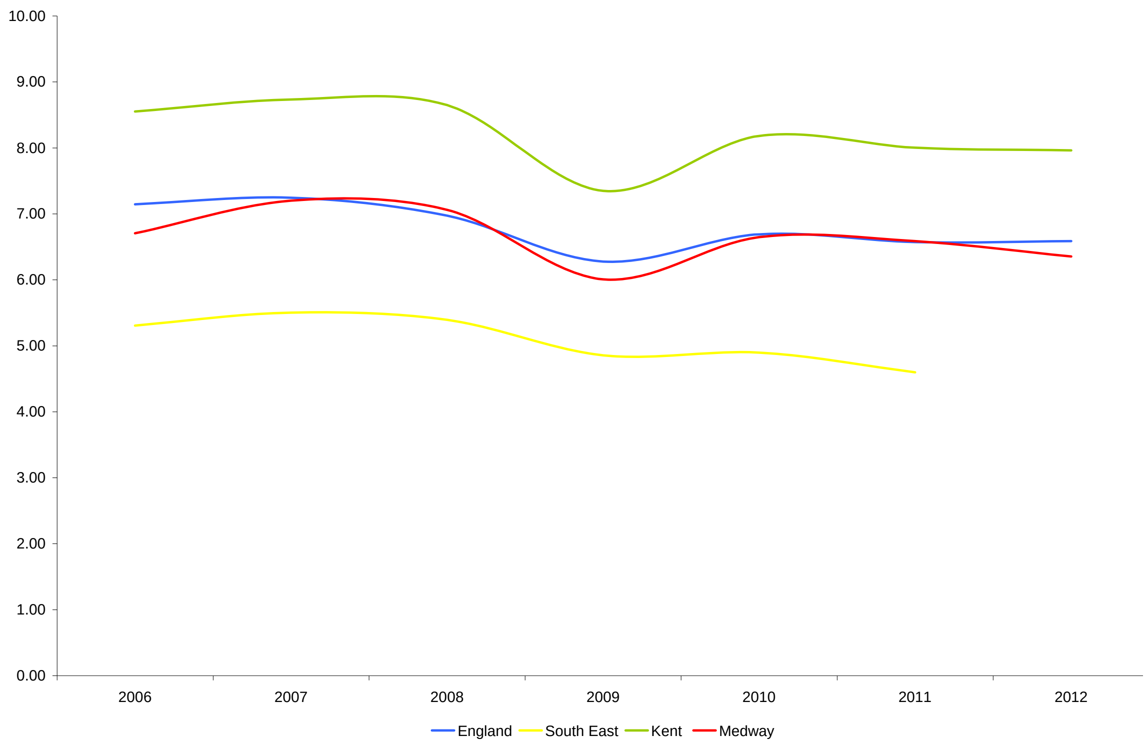
	Number of gross affordable units	Number of gross completions	As % of all gross completions
2006/07	163	658	24.8
2007/08	230	892	25.8
2008/09	408	972	42.0
2009/10	309	1043	29.6
2010/11	252	725	34.8
2011/12	303	869	34.9
2012/13	211	635	33.2

House price to earnings ratio

Housing is more affordable in Medway than across England - in contrast to Kent – housing appears to be slightly more affordable now in all areas than in 2006.

Housing affordability - Ratio of median house price to median earnings

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
England	6.97	7.23	6.93	6.27	7.01	6.69	6.74
South East	7.97	8.45	8.42	7.28	8.23	7.97	-
Kent	7.92	8.01	7.85	6.80	7.66	7.25	7.42
Medway	**6.12**	**6.41**	**6.40**	**5.53**	**5.69**	**5.65**	**5.89**

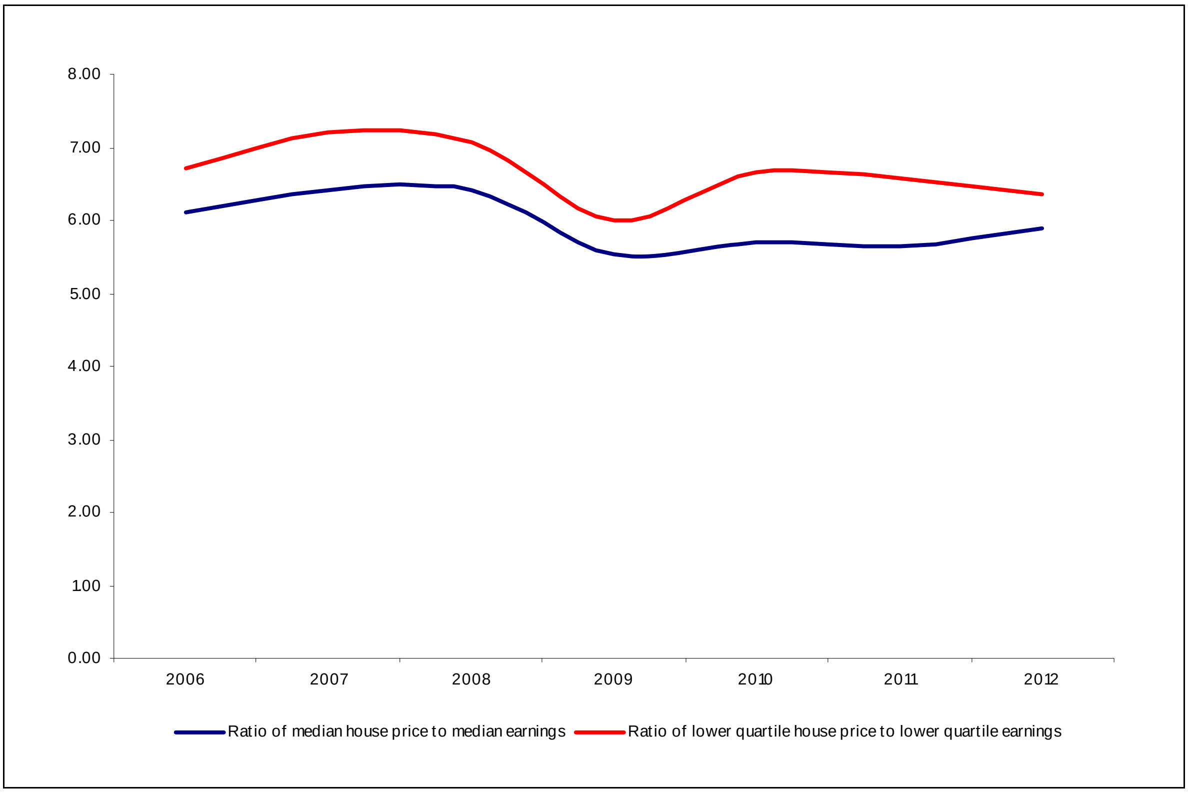


Medway Lower Quartile House price/earnings to median ratio

The gap between median and lower quartile house price/earnings narrowed significantly in 2012, following a period since 2009 when the two series were widening. This indicates that housing at the lower end of the market has become relatively more affordable, though properties at the less expensive end of the market cost the equivalent of 6.4 lower end salaries compared with an 'average' 5.9 for Medway overall.

Lower quartile house price/earnings to median

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Lower quartile house price/earnings	**6.71**	**7.20**	**7.06**	**6.01**	**6.65**	**6.59**	**6.35**
Median house price/earnings	6.12	6.41	6.40	5.53	5.69	5.65	5.89
Difference	0.59	0.79	0.66	0.48	0.96	0.94	0.46


8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Ratio of median house price to median earnings
Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings

Housing Design and Other Housing Requirements

Sustainable residential communities will be created by requiring the provision of a mix and balance of good quality housing of different types and tenures.

Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments

Building for Life is the national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. It has been in use since 2003 and has proven to be a useful and effective method of assessing the quality of new housing developments. In 2010 the Council began using Building for Life in assessing and negotiating on the design of planning applications for housing development. The standard was also embedded in emerging planning policy.

No further assessments were completed in 2012/13.

For further information on Building for Life Assessments in Medway see:
http://democracy.medway.gov.uk/mgconvert2pdf.aspx?id=5824&nobdr=2

http://democracy.medway.gov.uk/mgconvert2pdf.aspx?id=6025&nobdr=2

Residential completions by property type and size

Housing completions continue to show that all types of tenure are being constructed within Medway and that specialist provision is continuing to come forward for students.

The Chatham Waters permission includes 475 flats of student accommodation. Two further buildings, formore than 500 students, are being provided at Victory Pier.

Affordable housing continues to come forward at a healthy rate, with over 33% of new dwellings this year being provided by the affordable housing sector.

Medway also has a good spread of new family homes, with just over 63% of completed sites this year providing 2 and 3 bedroom homes.

For large sites built out in the year 2012/13 the breakdown of houses and flats by number of bedrooms is shown in the table below. More houses than flats were completed. The majority of new property had 3 bedrooms.

Completions (gross) on large sites by property type and number of bedrooms 2012/13

Number of bedrooms	Houses	Flats
One	13	76
Two	55	91
Three	227	0
Four or more	129	0
Total	**424**	**167**
Total % split	**72%**	**28%**

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people

In September 2012, the Council commissioned the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford to produce a Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).

The report assesses requirements for the following periods:

- 2013 – 2018
- 2018 – 2023
- 2023 – 2028

The assessment was jointly commissioned with Tonbridge and Malling, Gravesham, Ashford, Medway and Swale to ensure a consistent approach and that cross boundary issues were taken into account.

Summary of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation and pitch need (2013-2028)

	Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Need Total (No. of pitches)	Travelling Showpeople Plot Need Total (no. of plots)
Current authorised residential provision (pitches/plots)	22	5
Residential need 2013-2018 (pitches/plots)	**13**	**0**
Residential need 2018-2023 pitches/plots)	4	0
Residential need 2023-2028 pitches/plots)	5	0
Residential need 2013-28 (pitches/plots)	**22**	**0**

For further information please see the *Gypsy & Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: Medway Council Final Report (September 2013).
*(*the Gypsy & Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment [GTAA] was not completed and published until after the end of the monitoring year)*

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

Bi-annual counts of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans are published by DCLG.

The 2013 figures show capacity of twelve caravans on authorised sites with planning permission, with Council supplied figures showing that there are eleven caravans on the site at Cuxton. CLG shows a count of two caravans on unauthorised sites without planning permission.

http://www.medway.gov.uk/housing/affordablehousing/gypsyandtravellersites.aspx

Economic Development

The development of the Medway economy will be dynamic and widely based, to provide employment for the community as a whole, to provide greater choice for the workforce, offer an alternative to out-commuting and achieve a balance with housing growth.

The Medway Economic Strategy is currently being updated. It will cover the period 2013 - 2028. However, it will also include action plan updates at three year intervals and will operate in line with the developing aspirations of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership, the Thames Gateway Kent Partnership for North Kent and Kent's wider strategy called 'Unlocking the Potential'.

Amount and type of completed employment floor space

In 2011/12 there was a net gain in employment floor space for the first time in three years. However this year 2012/13 there was an overall net loss. The most significant losses occurred at Hopewell Drive where 5630 sq.m was lost to the healthcare sector falling in class D2.

Amount and type of completed employment floorspace – 2012/13

	B1 (m^2)	B2 (m^2)	B8 (m^2)	Mixed B (m^2)	Total
Gross	2955	3505	4213	1654	12327
Net	-4751	2423	1531	-3829	-4626

Amount of completed employment floor space (sq.m) 2006/07- 2012/13

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Gross	27966	20965	22523	5991	37848	20429	12327
Net	-2849	-6805	3017	-22650	-14632	9482	-4626

Amount and type of floorspace coming forward on PDL

Amount and type of completed floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL) – 2012/13

B1 (m^2)	B2 (m^2)	B8 (m^2)	Mixed B (m^2)	Total
2955 (100%)	302 (9%)	1972 (47%)	1654 (100%)	6883 (56%)

Completed floor space (sq.m) on PDL (total) 2006/07-2012/13						
2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
25182	19524	22478	5933	32340	17910	6883
90.1%	93.1%	98.8%	99%	85.47%	87.67%	(55.84)

Amount and type of employment land available

The amount of available floorspace for B1/B2/B8 with planning permission net of losses is 757,554 sq.m. The SLAA identifies a further 91,192 sq.m up to 2028 (excluding Lodge Hill).

Amount of floor space for town centre uses

Total amount of floorspace completed for town centre uses (A1/A2/B1a/D2) – 2012/13

	A1 (m^2)		A2 (m^2)		B1 (m^2)		D2 (m^2)		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Town Centre	1815	1331	0	-536	547	185	487	487	2849	1467
Rest of Medway	2042	-117	60	-124	2408	-4936	365	365	4875	-4812
TOTAL	3857	1214	60	-660	2955	-4751	852	852	7724	-3345

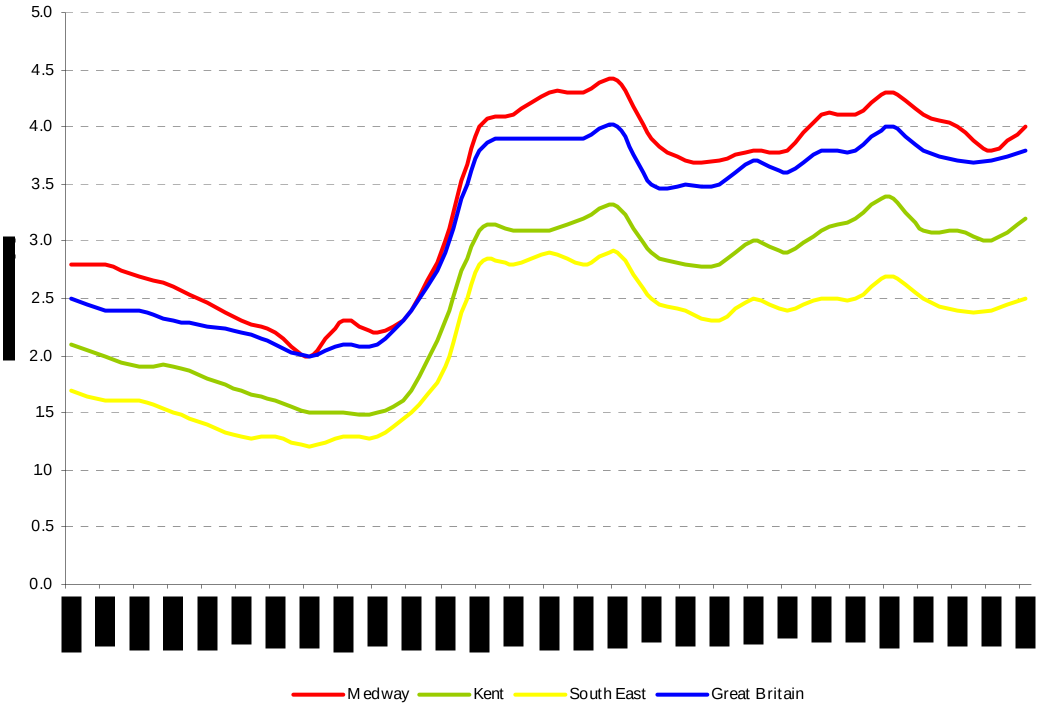
Total floorspace for town centre use 2006/07-2012/13

	Town Centres		Rest of Medway		Floor space Total	
Year	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2006/7	1035	-1128	32359	17279	33394	16151
2007/8	1073	-1145	15178	3139	16251	1994
2008/9	5832	2791	15339	4419	21171	7210
2009/10	2750	1278	18228	16510	20978	17788
2010/11	1568	-3592	8025	-2053	9593	-5645
2011/12	1112	-4015	6627	-1076	7739	-5091
2012/13	2849	1467	4875	-4812	7724	-3345

Job Seekers Allowance claimants

The JSA claimant rate in Medway has been rising steadily since 2006, however it peaked in March 2012 at 4.3%, dropping back to 4.0% in March 2013. A similar trend can be seen nationally.

The JSA claimant count in March 2013 at 6,890 is 9% lower than in March 2012 (7,541).



Job Seekers Allowance claimant rate – 2006 to 2013

	Medway		Kent	South East	Great Britain
	Count	Rate	Rate		
Mar 2006	4,643	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.5
Jun 2006	4,553	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.4
Sep 2006	4,493	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.4
Dec 2006	4,239	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
Jun 2007	3,761	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.2
Sep 2007	3,612	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.1
Dec 2007	3,316	2.0	1.5	1.2	2.0
Mar 2008	3,830	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1
Jun 2008	3,602	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.1
Sep 2008	3,987	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.4
Dec 2008	4,950	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.9
Mar 2009	6,635	4.0	3.1	2.8	3.8
Jun 2009	6,891	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.9
Sep 2009	7,194	4.3	3.1	2.9	3.9

Dec 2009	7,303	4.3	3.2	2.8	3.9
Mar 2010	7,446	4.4	3.3	2.9	4.0
Jun 2010	6,525	3.9	2.9	2.5	3.5
Sep 2010	6,173	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.5
Dec 2010	6,173	3.7	2.8	2.3	3.5
Mar 2011	6,654	3.8	3.0	2.5	3.7
Jun 2011	6,674	3.8	2.9	2.4	3.6
Sep 2011	7,120	4.1	3.1	2.5	3.8
Dec 2011	7,147	4.1	3.2	2.5	3.8
Mar 2012	7,541	4.3	3.4	2.7	4.0
Jun 2012	7,145	4.1	3.1	2.5	3.8
Sep 2012	6,938	4.0	3.1	2.4	3.7
Dec 2012	6,655	3.8	3.0	2.4	3.7
Mar 2013	6,890	4.0	3.2	2.5	3.8

Long-term unemployment

The long-term unemployment rate in Medway peaked in December 2012 at 32%, falling the following quarter. This is a trend that has occurred across all comparative areas.

Medway has a long-term unemployment rate that is above that in Kent, the South East and England & Wales.

Job Seekers Allowance claims over 12 months in duration

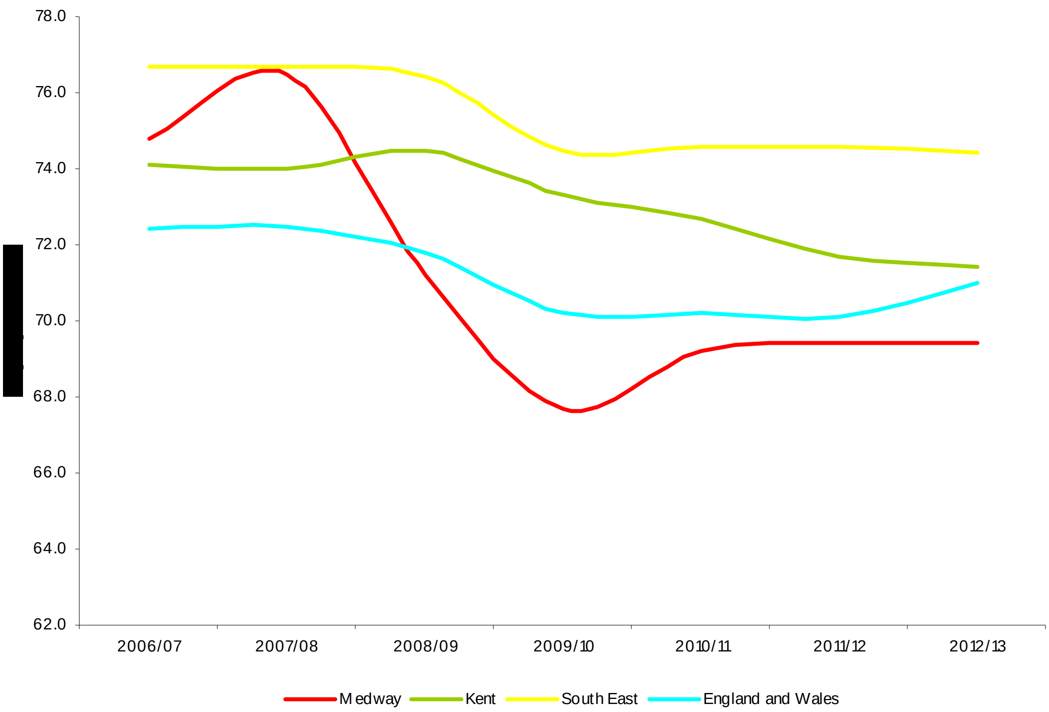
	Medway		Kent	South East	Great Britain
	No	Rate	Rate		
Mar 06	515	11.1	11.3	12.2	13.9
Jun 06	650	14.3	13.9	14.0	15.6
Sep 06	790	17.6	16.3	15.6	16.6
Dec 06	815	19.2	16.2	15.8	16.9
Mar 07	830	19.6	15.0	15.1	16.2
Jun 07	710	18.9	15.5	15.6	16.9
Sep 07	610	16.9	13.9	14.5	16.0
Dec 07	460	13.9	12.1	12.8	14.8
Mar 08	385	10.1	9.9	10.6	12.8
Jun 08	330	9.2	9.2	9.8	12.1
Sep 08	350	8.8	7.6	8.4	10.5
Dec 08	410	8.3	6.0	7.1	8.9
Mar 09	515	7.8	5.2	5.8	7.6
Jun 09	585	8.5	6.4	6.8	8.6
Sep 09	770	10.7	8.6	8.7	10.6
Dec 09	1,030	14.1	11.8	11.9	13.6
Mar 10	1,385	18.6	14.6	14.6	15.6
Jun 10	1,530	23.4	18.1	17.6	18.1
Sep 10	1,425	23.1	18.5	17.4	17.8
Dec 10	1,255	20.3	16.7	15.7	16.2
Mar 11	1,150	17.3	14.8	13.5	14.2
Jun 11	1,110	16.6	14.6	13.4	14.1
Sep 11	1,295	18.2	15.5	14.2	15.5
Dec 11	1,520	21.3	17.7	16.1	18.5
Mar 12	1,855	24.6	20.0	18.4	21.6

Jun 12	2,035	28.5	23.5	22.4	26.1
Sep 12	2,140	30.8	25.4	24.3	27.9
Dec 12	2,145	32.2	26.2	24.5	28.0
Mar 13	2,155	31.3	25.7	23.6	27.3

Employment rate

Medway's employment rate has been increasing since 2008/09 having dipped previously from a high in 2007/08.

In 2008/09 Medway's employment rate fell below the national level though the gap is now narrowing.



Employment rate (16-64)								
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Medway	Number	163,400	164,900	166,900	167,300	169,200	167,300	167,100
	Rate	74.8	76.5	71.2	67.7	69.2	69.4	69.4
Kent	Rate	74.1	74.0	74.5	73.3	72.7	71.7	71.4
South East	Rate	76.7	76.7	76.4	74.5	74.6	74.6	74.4
England and Wales	Rate	72.4	72.5	71.8	70.2	70.2	70.1	71.0

Gross value added (GVA)

In 2011 GVA per head for Medway at £13,946 stood at 66.8% of the UK level. This is at its lowest comparative level despite growth over the last two years.

Gross value added per head of population

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Kingdom	19,184	20,190	20,495	20,048	20,579	20,873
South East	20 505	21 636	21 877	21 266	21 898	22 369
Kent	16 202	16 985	17 100	16 595	17 040	17 322
Medway	13 708	14 237	14 165	13 565	13 851	13 946

Gross value added per head of population - indices

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South East	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.1	106.4	107.2
Kent	84.5	84.1	83.4	82.8	82.8	83.0
Medway	71.5	70.5	69.1	67.7	67.3	66.8

GVA is the value of goods and services produced by an area, minus the cost of the raw materials and other inputs used to produce them. GVA is mainly composed of the income made by employees (earnings) and the business (profits/surplus) as a result of production.

Business stock

In 2012 there were 6,425 businesses in Medway. Between 2011 and 2012 the number increased by 4.6% (+285); this reverses the downward trend seen since 2009.

Business stock and change 2009-2012

	Medway		Kent County	South East	Great Britain
	No of businesses	Percent change			
2012	6,425	+4.6	+2.7	+3.0	+3.4
2011	6,140	-1.5	-1.1	-0.7	-0.9
2010	6,235	-2.4	-1.7	-2.1	-2.4
2009	6,390				
Change 2009-2012	+55	+0.5	-0.1	+0.1	0.0

Average Earnings

Median annual earnings in Medway at £26,175 stood just below the national level in 2012, having increased by a higher proportion since 2006, when Medway's earnings were considerably below the national level.

Median annual earnings (£'s) - work-place based

	Medway	Kent	South East	Great Britain
2006	22,212	22,637	24,798	23,444
2007	23,473	23,265	25,583	24,147
2008	24,723	24,996	26,778	25,277
2009	26,240	25,398	27,458	25,905
2010	26,308	25,019	27,503	26,000
2011	26,508	25,718	27,881	26,206
2012	26,175	26,081	28,181	26,525
2006-2012 % increase	+17.8	+15.2	+13.6	+13.1

Chatham Docks

Tourism

Medway Council will positively promote sustainable tourism development. A diverse and high quality tourism offer will be encouraged that seeks to lengthen the tourism season, increase the number and length of visits, provide job opportunities and sustain the tourism economy, whilst maintaining and where possible, enhancing Medway's natural and built environment qualities.

Number of visitor stays in Medway

The last tourism survey estimated there to be 1.46 million visitor nights per annum in Medway.

Tourism employs over 6,100 local people (ONS) and is worth in the region of £292 million annually to the local economy.

Visitors to all attractions

Medway's Year of Celebration in 2012 saw the delivery of a wide range of festivals, and events. The unique combination of the Queen's Jubilee and the Olympics during the year attracted more visitors to Medway than in the previous year. It is estimated that in 2011 Tourism was worth £292million to Medway, with 4 million visitors and 6,100 jobs (7% of the total workforce) supported the tourism industry.

Visits in 2012/13 were higher than the previous four years and the highest since 1990 when records began.

Number of visitors to all attractions

2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
583,178	758,269	689,895	714,146	672,915	734,113	740,956

Number of visitors to council heritage attractions

The attractions covered within this indicator are: Guildhall Museum, Rochester Castle, Upnor Castle, Eastgate House, Temple Manor and The Brook Pumping Station.

There wasa 3% increase to visitor attractions in 2012/13 compared to 11/12. 2012/13 saw the highest number of visitors to Council Tourist Attractions since 2007/08.

Visits to Council Heritage Attractions

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
272,117	145,110	144,019	151,716	146,426	167,713	173,004

Average length of stays (in Rochester)

The Rochester Visitor survey 2009 found that of a sample of 105 visitors interviewed 43% were staying in the area for 1 to 3 nights, with 38% staying for 4 to 7 nights.

Day visitors stayed on average for 4.25 hours.

Estimated hotel occupancy rate

Hotel studies carried out in Medway indicate that occupancy levels in hotels in the local area stand at around 72% between 2008 and 2010, which is just above the national rate of around 69%.

Upnor Castle

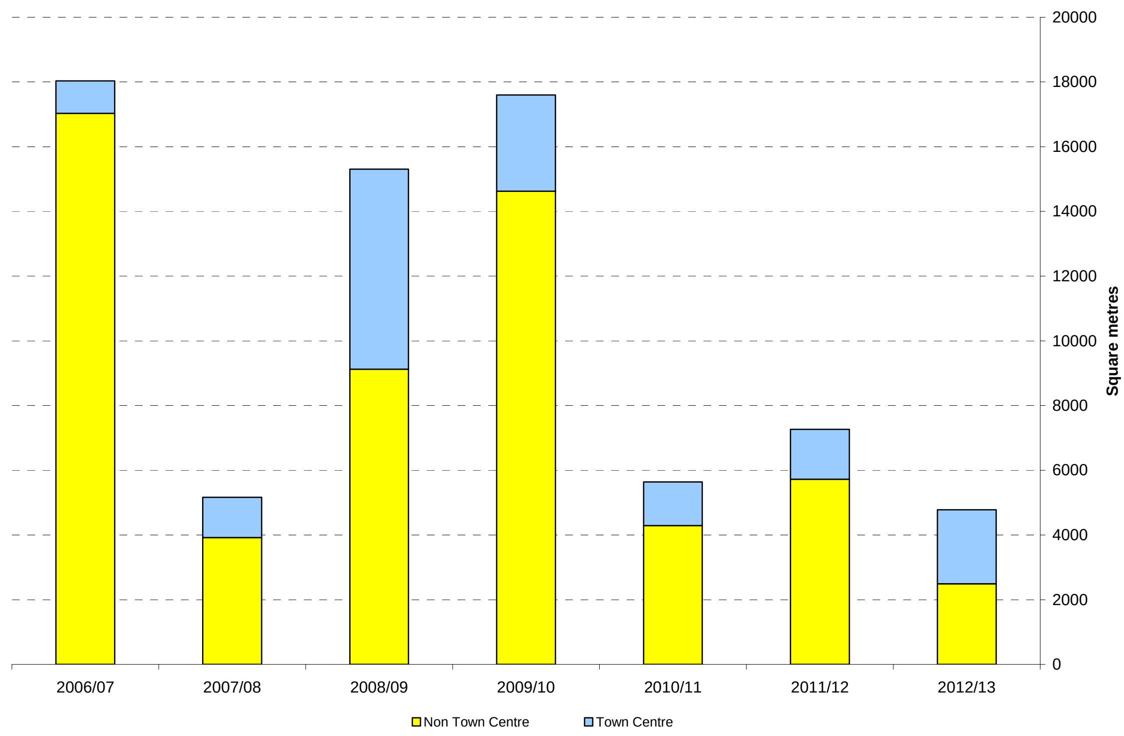
Retail and Town Centres

Medway Council will maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of its network of urban and rural centres and support the delivery of appropriate comparison and convenience retail, office, leisure, community, entertainment and cultural facilities.

Gross completions A1-A3

The amount of retail space developed in 2012/13 was down by around 34% on the previous year.

		A1	*A2*	*A3*	*A1-A3*
2012/13	TC	1815	0	470	2285
	Non TC	2042	60	393	2495
	Total	**3857**	**60**	**863**	**4780**
2011/12	TC	235	462	845	1542
	Non TC	4261	199	1262	5722
	Total	**4496**	**661**	**2107**	**7264**
2010/11	TC	281	624	446	1351
	Non TC	3061	99	1131	4291
	Total	**3342**	**723**	**1577**	**5642**
2009/10	TC	2394	291	287	2972
	Non TC	11707	55	2861	14623
	Total	**14101**	**346**	**3148**	**17595**
2008/09	TC	5567	177	442	6186
	Non TC	8218	144	760	9122
	Total	**13785**	**321**	**1202**	**15308**
2007/08	TC	772	234	238	1244
	Non TC	637	705	2579	3921
	Total	**1409**	**939**	**2817**	**5165**
2006/07	TC	322	629	51	1002
	Non TC	16734	27	269	17030
	Total	**17056**	**656**	**320**	**18032**



Net completions in town centres

2,514 sq.m of retail floorspace was gained in town centres, over half of which was A1.

Town centre development – 2012/13

Use	Losses (sq.m)	Gains (sq.m)	Net change (sq.m)
A1	-484	1815	1331
470	-536	0	-536
A3	0	470	470
A4	-213	13	-200
A5	0	25	25
D1	-99	1036	937
D2	0	487	487
Total	**-1332**	**3846**	**2514**

Town centre vacancy rates

The proportion of retail units standing vacant varies greatly by town centre in Medway. Chatham has the highest vacancy rate in Medway at 16%, while Rainham has the lowest at just 4%.

While most places in Medway have seen an increase in vacancy rate in 2013, Rainham has seen a small decrease. The retail vacancy rate in Medway increased in 2013 but remains below the national level.

Town centre vacancy rates				
	2010 (March)	2011 (Feb)	2012 (March)	2013 (Jan)
Chatham	14.2%	15.6%	14.0%	16.0%
Rochester	4.8%	3.0%	6.3%	7.0%
Gillingham	8.0%	10.0%	5.9%	6.5%
Rainham	6.0%	9.0%	4.1%	4.0%
Strood	3.0%	7.0%	7.1%	8.8%
Medway	**-**	**-**	**8.7%**	**10.0%**
UK	-	-	14.5%	14.2%

Gillingham Market

Education and personal development

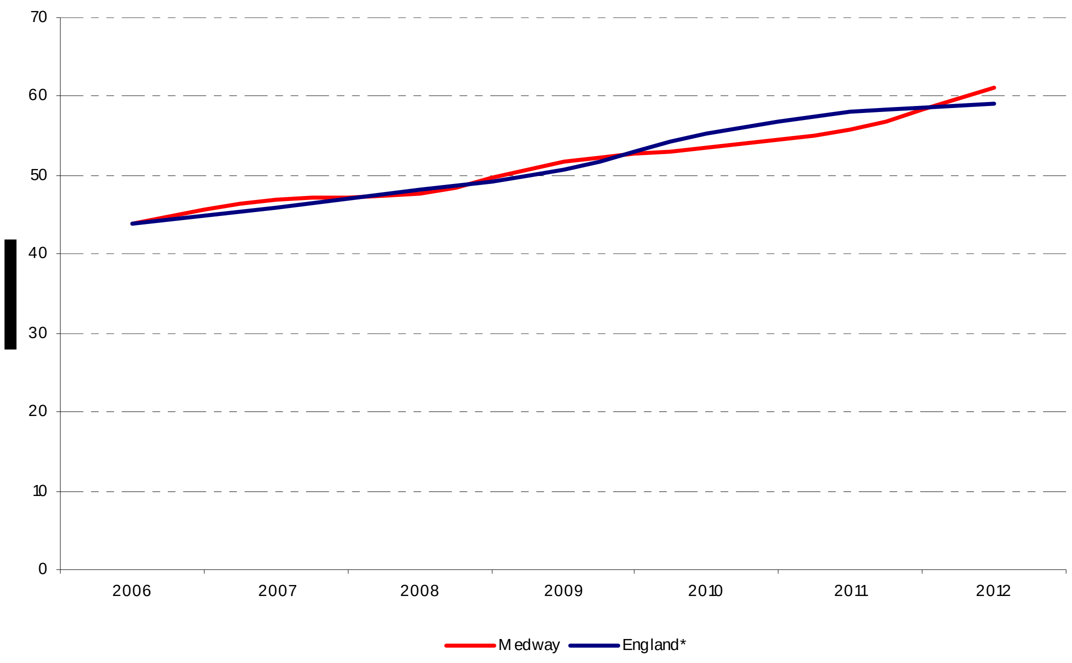
The Council's overall aim is to enable everyone to realise his or her full potential, regardless of race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, age and religion, and make the best possible contribution to society. The Council is seeking to do this by focusing on the needs of the learner, raising aspirations, promoting the highest standards of teaching and learning and sharing good practice.

GCSE attainment rate

The GCSE attainment rate (A-C) in Medway continued to rise in 2012, rising above the national rate and increased by over 5 percentage points.

Percent of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Medway	44.0	46.9	47.6	51.7	53.6	55.7	61.2
England*	44.0	45.8	48.2	50.7	55.2	58.2	59.0



NVQ levels

The number of residents in Medway qualified to NVQ 1,2,3 and 4 has increased since 2006, with the number of people having a degree level qualification (NVQ4) having increased by over one third.

The number of residents with no qualifications has decreased since 2006 resulting in a rate below the national level in 2012.

2006	Medway			Kent	South East	Great Britain
Working age population	Number	Percent	Working age population	Percent	Percent	Percent
NVQ4 and above	29,000	18.3	158,600	25.4	30.3	27.4
NVQ3 and above	66,500	42.0	158,600	45.9	51.4	47.9
NVQ2 and above	96,100	60.6	158,600	63.5	67.6	63.6
NVQ1 and above	127,400	80.4	158,600	79.9	82.4	77.6
Other qualifications	11,700	7.4	158,600	7.5	7.8	8.6
No qualifications	19,400	12.2	158,600	12.6	9.9	13.9

2012	Medway			Kent	South East	Great Britain
Working age population	Number	Percent	Working age population	Percent	Percent	Percent
NVQ4 and above	39,300	23.5	166,900	29.6	36.8	34.4
NVQ3 and above	76,200	45.7	166,900	53.2	58.2	55.1
NVQ2 and above	108,300	64.9	166,900	71.1	75.4	71.8
NVQ1 and above	140,100	84.0	166,900	84.9	87.7	84.0
Other qualifications	10,600	6.3	166,900	6.9	5.4	6.3
No qualifications	16,200	9.7	166,900	8.2	6.9	9.7

18 to 24's in full-time education

The proportion of younger people in education in Medway continued to increase in 2012/13 as it had in the previous year following a period in which it had been dropping. However the national rate remains considerably higher at 32%.

Percent 18-24s in full time education

		Medway	Kent	South East	Great Britain
2005/2006	3,800	19.5	22.3	27.3	27.2
2006/2007	4,700	21.4	25.7	28.3	27.0
2007/2008	7,800	28.9	19.5	27.2	27.7
2008/2009	6,400	25.1	21.5	28.9	28.1
2009/2010	4,400	19.4	27.0	29.4	30.1
2010/2011	3,100	18.6	26.5	30.2	30.4
2011/2012	5,000	19.7	32.3	29.6	32.2
2012/2013	5,600	21.0	30.5	31.5	32.0

Young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)

The number of 16 to 18 year olds in Medway who are 'not in education, employment or training' fell slightly in 2012 - the Medway rate remains above the national level.

16-18 year olds who are 'NEET'

		2011	2012
Medway	Nos	740	700
	Percent	6.7	6.6
South East	Percent	5.8	5.4

DFES
http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeople/participation/neet/a0064101/16--to-18-year-olds-not-in-education,-employment-or-training

Conventional Energy Generation & Energy Security

Medway is nationally significant in terms of power generation, electricity distribution and liquefied natural gas storage. It generates around 15% of the country's electricity.

Proposals for additional power generation and energy storage capacity on the Hoo Peninsula and the Isle of Grain will be supported.

Kingsnorth Power Station closed in March 2013; EON employed 123 full time staff at the site.

Since it was commissioned in 1970 the station generated around 310TWh, providing heat, light and the power for around two million homes.

E-on Community Investment Fund supported 85 projects across the Hoo Peninsula from 2007 to 2011. The fund allocated over £160,000 in grant aid to communities to improve local services and facilities, including halls, sports facilities, play areas and the local environment.

Provision of Minerals

Medway Council is the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) for the area. It is charged with the responsibility of ensuring a steady supply of minerals to both meet local needs and contribute proportionally to regional requirements.

Production of primary land won aggregates

Primary aggregates imports

Detailed minerals and aggregate data is available in the Medway Local Aggregate Assessment published in Volume 3 of this report

Waste Management

As a unitary authority Medway is responsible for the contractual arrangements for the collection, treatment and disposal of the municipal solid waste stream and for the sustainable spatial planning of the necessary capacity for this and all the other waste streams represented in the area.

Amount of waste arising, and managed by management type

In 2011/12 there was a significant drop in the amount of municipal waste collected down by 10.5% (13,446 tonnes). The proportion of this waste being sent to landfill has fallen again this year down to around just 25% compared to 63% two years ago.

Type	Tonnes	As % of waste
All waste	**114959**	
Recycled	26898	23.40%
Composted	17152	14.92%
Used to recover heat	42389	36.87%
Land filled	28479	24.77%
Re-used	41	0.04%

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
All waste	130,022	131,406	123,407	120,999	128,405	114,959
Recycled /composted	**32.6%**	**31.7%**	**33.6%**	**34.1%**	**35.9%**	**38.35%**
Land filled	**67.4%**	**67.4%**	**65.0%**	**63.4%**	**48.7%**	**24.77%**

For more detailed information on waste in Medway go to the:
http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/SOM%20Waste%202012.pdf

Transport and Movement

As a transport authority, Medway Council is responsible for the local highway network, public rights of way and other transport related infrastructure. This includes 840 km of adopted highway and 293 km of public rights of way, plus the Medway Tunnel.

Vehicle Traffic Journey Distances

Recorded motor vehicle traffic and car traffic in Medway dropped in 2012 to its lowest level since 2007. This is a trend that is reflected nationally.

Vehicle traffic – million vehicle miles

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Medway	**853**	**851**	**844**	**845**	**846**	**835**
Kent	9,023	8,895	8,850	8,743	8,913	8,890
South East	**53,613**	**52,838**	**52,270**	**51,516**	**51,762**	**51,561**
GB	**314,064**	**311,038**	**308,092**	**303,188**	**303,777**	**302,640**

Car traffic – million vehicle miles

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Medway	**722**	**715**	**707**	**703**	**697**	**692**
Kent	5,056	4,968	4,880	4,851	4,863	4,809
South East	**33,463**	**32,926**	**32,395**	**31,874**	**31,859**	**31,600**
England	**183,859**	**181,314**	**179,435**	**176,483**	**175,799**	**174,396**

Bus usage

Bus journeys in Medway fell slightly in 2011 but have risen in 2012 back to the 2010 level of 9.3 millions journeys.

Passenger journeys on local bus services - millions

	2010	2011	2012
Medway	9.3	9.0	9.3
Kent	57.8	58.6	59.2
South East	**331.9**	**338.2**	**345.2**
England	**4,639.0**	**4,656.0**	**4,678.4**

Walking and cycling

Survey evidence indicates that walking and cycling as a means of getting around Medway, at 34%, is just below the national level.

Proportion of residents who walk or cycle for a least 30 minutes, at least once a month for utility purposes - 2012

Medway	34
Kent	35
South East	36
England	36

Medway sample size 491
Source: Active people survey – Sport England

The River Medway

The Medway is one of the largest rivers in the South East and it is a defining feature of the area. The outer reaches have a long naval history and although the navy has now gone, the Medway is still an important commercial river and is increasingly recognised for its nature conservation value.

Port cargo traffic

Medway's combined port activities make it the twelfth busiest (of 52 major ports) in the UK, handling 12.6 million tonnes of cargo, representing around 2.5% of seaborne freight nationally.

Nationally freight traffic peaked in 2005 – an all time high, then dropped back significantly in 2008/09 with the onset of the recession.

In 2012 port traffic tonnage in Medway dropped by over one fifth (-21%) having peaked in 2011, while UK ports saw a 4% drop.

In 2012 Thamesport was the fifth busiest container port handling 175,000 containers but this was down on 2011 when 240,000 were handled at the port.

Chatham Docks occupies one of three basins of the former naval dockyard – it has eight berths and expects to take around 600 vessels annually.

Medway port traffic cargo tonnage (000's)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All traffic	**18,957**	**15,417**	**14,971**	**13,150**	**13,971**	**16,076**	**12,649**
Inward	16,762	13,613	12,617	11,099	11,852	13,903	10,933
Outward	2,195	1,804	2,354	2,051	2,119	2,173	1,717

Source – DFt Port Freight Statistics. For further information go to:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/port01-uk-ports-and-traffic

Medway Estuary Marine Conservation Zone

In November 2013, the Medway Estuary was designated a Marine Conservation Zone. This covers an area of 60 km2 extending from Rochester towards the Isle of Grain. It recognises the importance of the estuary's environment.

Strood

Progress on significant developments during the year:

- Tesco's planned an Express store in a former pub -The Jubilee in Darnley Road
- Tesco secured planning permission for the expansion of its town centre store including a café, library and 12 flats. Provision was being made for a temporary store to be built on the former Civic Centre site, while redevelopment took place. However it is now uncertain if this project will be proceeding.
- At Medway Valley Park one outlet changed hands and another expanded, while a former nightclub was converted to a bowling alley
- The new Aldi supermarket opened in November 2012 at the rear of Angel Square
- The new look Strood Academy was finished and ready for pupils in September 2012. The £26 million project was the first new secondary school to be built in Medway for more than 40 years. It has a 60kw wind turbine, which will generate up to 17% of the academy's electricity
- The 17th century Crispin and Crispianus pub was ravaged by fire
- Approval was given to expand Wainscott Primary School to serve the new Liberty Park development

Rochester

Progress on significant developments during the year:

- Rochester Maths School completed a new art and design technology block
- A £2.1 million bid was approved to transform and conserve Eastgate House. The work should be completed in 2015
- New infrastructure was programmed to serve phase 1 of the Rochester Riverside development and Phase 1a was completed by Denne Construction on behalf of Hyde Housing
- The Stirling Centre was taken over by Kings School Rochester and renamed Kings Rochester Sports Centre. It remains open to individuals and clubs for public use
- A new fire station will be constructed on the former park and ride site in Marconi Way next to Rochester Airport
- The Bishop of Rochester Academy School formed an Academy Partnership with global logistics company Kuehne-Nagel.
- The Council began the preparation of a masterplan for Rochester Airport and adjoining land allowing the airport to be reconfigured and new employment space provided
- A recent survey showed that rising house prices in Rochester were the third highest in the Country in 2012. A contributing factor is likely to be access to HS1 rail services
- In January it was confirmed that Rochester railway station is to be relocated. The new station, which will be able to accommodate longer trains, is to be built on part of the Corporation Street car park site. It is expected to be completed in winter 2015.
- Rochester Cathedral's crypt was the latest Medway attraction to receive a lottery funding grant of £3.5 million.

Chatham

Progress on significant developments during the year:

- Chatham's Historic Dockyard took second place in the Best Heritage Attraction category in the Countryfile Magazine Awards 2012
- Chatham Docks £650 million project gained planning approval. The development includes an Asda Supermarket, offices, 475 student flats, a 200-bed hotel, 950 dwellings and could create employment for 3,500 people
- Shop closures in the Pentagon included The Body Shop and HMV but two stores expanded to double in size - JD Sports and Carphone Warehouse.
- Tesco Express opened in the former Kestrel pub, Lordswood
- A £1.5 million expansion project including a therapy room and new sensory gardens at Bradfields Special School commenced in April. The number of pupils with learning difficulties and autism will rise from 235 to 275 when the project is completed
- The Brook Pumping Station, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, opened again to the public after 3 years of restoration work
- The Managing Director of Vertical Thinking spoke at the Kent Construction Expo voicing his ideas to revive plans for a cable car to run between Chatham Town Centre and Medway City Estate, inspired by the success of the Docklands cable car.
- A £3.4 million power plant could heat the Medway University of Greenwich campus on little more than sugar. The project links in with studies of emerging Combined Heat and Power technology, which reuses waste heat from power plants. A pioneering CHP plant has already been set up by EON on the Isle of Grain
- Plans to build hundreds of new homes and a restaurant on the final phase of development at St Marys Island were announced
- People living in the area from Luton Arches to Whiffens Avenue will benefit from a £1million lottery windfall for local environmental improvements
- Plans were announced to reuse offices at Sun Pier as a waterfront arts centre

Gillingham

Progress on significant developments during the year:

- The adult education centre in Green Street was sold at auction and is being converted to student flats
- A new Medway Community Learning Training Centre opened at 48 Canterbury Street
- Construction began on two further buildings, which will house more than 500 students, at Victory Pier. Also at Victory Pier an extra care scheme was completed
- Medway Park continued to host various national and international events
- A major refurbishment of units at the Gillingham Retail Park was completed
- The bid to open a University Technical College in Medway was approved

Rainham

Significant developments during the year:

- In April the Trustees of Hempstead Valley Shopping Centre held a public exhibition to show their proposals for a Southern Mall Extension and in September, their plans were submitted. The works would include the creation of new shops and a restaurant area and improvements to the car park, public transport and taxi waiting facilities
- Johnson ironmongers and tool shop closed down after almost trading for 70 years in Rainham

Hoo Peninsula and the Isle of Grain

Progress on significant developments during the year:

- A £14 million new bridge designed to make the A228 safer was completed over the single-track railway line at the Stoke Crossing.
- Energy firm EON announced plans to demolish both the Grain and Kingsnorth Power Stations. Grain's chimney is the second tallest in Britain

Medway Valley

In Halling developers Redrow Homes submitted revised plans for the former Cement Works site, including 385 houses. The plans also include a pub-restaurant, offices, storage and distribution, industrial units and a new pedestrian and cycle bridge across the A228

Lodge Hill

The proposed development site at Lodge Hill was considered through the Core Strategy Examination process. At the Hearing Session in June 2012, RSPB introduced information from a nightingale survey at the site, which showed an increase in the bird population. This led to Natural England reversing its advice to the Council, and ultimately to the designation of a large part of the site as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The Council has worked with NE, Land Securities and a range of stakeholders, including environmental bodies in assessing the potential for a compensation and mitigation scheme to address potential loss of nightingale habitat at Lodge Hill. Work continues on an outline planning application, including engagement with NE on a compensation package.

Developer Contributions

Developers will be required to make provision for infrastructure where the need arises directly from development.

It is central to government policy that new development should be sustainable, which includes that it should provide capacity and new facilities to meet the needs of new residents.

Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows anyone with an interest in land to enter into a planning obligation, which is enforceable by a local planning authority.

Developer contributions are required for developments of 10 or more residential units and certain other forms of development. Details below show how much revenue came from Section 106 agreements in 2012/2013. Details of the types of schemes are listed in Volume 2 of the Annual Monitoring Report.

In light of the uncertainty over the date for the Core Strategy adoption, further work on the Community Infrastructure Levy has been suspended.

Section 106 Agreements

Number signed 2012/13	16
Wards: 11 wards out of 22	Chatham Central, Luton & Wayfield, Rainham Central, Rochester South and Horsted, Rochester West, Peninsula, River Strood North, Strood Rural, Strood South, Walderslade.
Amount of Funding Received during the year	£1,726,231.29

Further details on 106 agreements are available via link below to Medway Council's Guide to Developer Contributions (SPD)
http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/Guide to Developer Contributions Nov 2012.pdf

Use Classes

Classes of land and building use as categorised by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 as amended. The various classes and categories appropriate to that class are as follows:

A1 Shops for the sale, display or provision of goods and services (except hot food) to visiting members of the public - includes hairdresser, funeral director, post office, dress or DIY hire shop, ticket and travel agency, internet cafe, sandwich bar, dry cleaner and pet shop.

A2 Financial or professional services (other than health or medical services) - includes betting shop, building society office, estate agent and bank.

A3 Restaurant and cafe.

A4 Drinking establishment – includes public house and wine bar.

A5 Hot food takeaway

B1 Business - includes office (a), research and development premise (b) and light industry which can be carried out in a residential area (c).

B2 General industry - any industrial use not covered by B1.

B8 Storage and distribution – includes wholesale warehouse (but not retail warehousing), distribution centre and repository.

C1 Hotel – includes boarding house and guesthouse.

C2 Residential institution – includes residential school and college and training centre, hospital and convalescent/nursing home.

C2a Secure residential accommodation – includes prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, custody centre, secure hospital and military barracks

C3 Dwelling house, communal housing of the elderly and handicapped.

D1 Non-residential institution - includes place of worship, law court, church hall, clinic, health centre, crèche, day nursery, consulting room, museum, public hall, library, art gallery, exhibition hall, non-residential education and training centre.

D2 Assembly and leisure –includes cinema, music and concert hall, dance hall, bingo hall, sports hall, swimming bath, skating rink, gymnasium and other indoor and outdoor sport or recreation.

Sui Generis (SG) Uses not falling within any of the above classes - includes theatre, night club, casino, sale of motor vehicles, sale of motor fuel, taxi service, launderette, hostel, live/work unit and motor sport or firearm activities.