

MEDWAY COUNCIL

GUIDE TO DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS
(2014)



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Introduction

This guide is designed to help you know what the Local Planning Authority is likely to require with new development in Medway.

The guide covers:

- Affordable housing
- Open space, outdoor formal sport and Great Lines Heritage Park
- Environmental mitigation
- Children's services (schools)
- Community facilities and services
- Transport and travel
- Training and workforce development
- Public realm
- Health
- Waste and recycling
- Sports facilities

An example of what charges would apply to a 'typical' dwelling can be found on the following page.

Level of contributions

Please note:

- developer contributions will be required for developments of 10 or more units
- some figures can only be estimates, e.g. for education these figures represent where accommodation will be provided by extending an existing school

| contribution for | contribution covers | amount per dwelling (with average 2.45 persons occupancy) £ |
|---|---|--|
| Open space, outdoor formal sport, Great Lines Heritage Park, heritage and museums | Open space / outdoor formal sports / heritage and museums | 1,903.65 |
| | Great Lines Heritage Park* | 124.95 |
| Education | Nursery | 915.20 |
| | Primary | 2,246.40 |
| | Secondary | 2,272.40 |
| | Sixth form | 598.00 |
| Transport and travel | Safer routes to school** | 72.00 |
| Training and workforce | For 3 bed house | 200.00 |
| Community facilities and services | Youth provision | 58.43 |
| | Community centre and neighbourhood facilities | 136.71 |
| | Libraries*** | 149.57 |
| Public realm | | 245.00 |
| Health | | 467.95 |
| Waste and recycling | | 155.44 |
| Sports facilities | | 221.00 |
| TOTAL | | 9,766.70 |

* for developments within 700 metres of the nearest boundary of the Great Lines Heritage Park the contribution increases to £249.90.

**transport and travel contributions are not solely limited to the contribution per dwelling but would be determined on an individual basis

*** for existing library

This table does not take into account affordable housing, highway safety and environmental mitigation.

1. Background

- 1.1 Medway is expecting major growth development over the next few years, including regeneration projects such as Rochester Riverside, Gillingham Waterfront and Chatham Centre.
- 1.2 This Guide was first adopted and published in April 2008. The Guide was updated/adopted in November 2012. This 2014 version reinstates public realm and sport facilities.
- 1.3 The purpose of this guide is to set out Medway Council's policy relating to developer contributions. It is to assist developers, the Council's own staff and all stakeholders to:
- Ensure that there is clear information on the Council's policy for developer contributions
 - Follow current best practice in the field
 - Provide a streamlined, efficient service
 - Ensure consistency, transparency and accountability
 - Achieve greater speed in determining planning applications
 - Ensure the impact of developments are properly mitigated
- 1.4 This document is available on the website. Should a hard copy be required as internet access is not available to you, you can contact the Council's Section 106 Officer who will print a copy for you.
- Phone 01634 331594, or
write to Section 106 Officer
Medway Council
Development Management
Gun Wharf
Dock Road
Chatham
Kent ME4 4TR
- 1.5 The Guide provides comprehensive advice on how to determine contributions and includes technical details for most services for which contributions may be sought. The guide also includes a checklist, to be followed in order to enable faster decisions to be made.
- 1.6 Every effort has been made to make this guide as comprehensive as possible but it is not possible to anticipate the needs generated by all types of development. It is the responsibility of those submitting planning applications to contact planning staff at as early a stage as possible to determine whether the potential impacts of a proposed development go beyond the advice given here.
- 1.7 Developers are expected to take account of, and meet, the requirements of this document, before submitting planning applications to the council.**

2. Legal and Policy Context

- 2.1 Planning obligations or agreements and Unilateral Undertakings are normally entered into in accordance with Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). These tend to be referred to on a day-to-day basis as 'Section 106 (S106) agreements' and this term is used throughout this guide.
- 2.2 Section 106 of the 1990 Act provides that anyone with an interest in land may enter into a planning obligation, which is enforceable by a local planning authority. An obligation may be created by agreement or by the party with an interest in the land making a unilateral undertaking. Obligations may:
- Restrict the development or use of land
 - Require operations to be carried out in, on, under or over the land
 - Require the land to be used in any specified way; or
 - Require payments to be made to the local planning authority, either in a single sum or periodically.
- 2.3 Obligations run with the land and, providing all parties with an interest in the land enter into the agreement, affect everyone with an interest in it, including successors in title. They are registered as Local Land Charges.
- 2.4 The main principles governing the use of Obligations are that:
- They should only be used when planning conditions are not appropriate
 - They are intended to make development acceptable which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms
 - They can be used to prescribe the nature of the development (e.g. a proportion of the housing must be affordable), to compensate for loss or damage caused by the development (e.g. loss of open space) or mitigate a development's impact (e.g. increase public transport provision).
- 2.5 All S106 agreements should satisfy the following tests:
- it must be necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms,
 - it is directly related to the proposed development,
 - it is fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.
- 2.6 Agreements must be governed by the fundamental principle that planning permissions may not be bought or sold, and they cannot be used to secure a share in the profit from development.

- 2.7 Contributions may be either in kind or in the form of a financial contribution. Payments can be made in the form of a lump sum, an endowment, or as phased payments related to dates, events or triggers.
- 2.8 Local planning authorities are encouraged to set out their policies and requirements through the Local Plan process but this will take some time to put fully in place. The key objective is to ensure that intending developers are aware in advance of what contributions might be sought from any particular development and this is a prime function of this guide.
- 2.9 The Council's own policy in respect of developer contributions is set out in "saved" Policy S.6 of the Medway Local Plan 2003. This states that:

"The Council will set conditions on planning permissions or seek to enter into a legal agreement with developers to provide for new physical infrastructure, social, recreational and community facilities (including education facilities) and environmental mitigation or compensation measures where mitigation is impossible or inadequate on its own, where the need for these arises directly from the development concerned. Provision will be sought in proportion to the size and nature of the individual development, and will take into account the existing pattern of provision and capacity in the locality.

Provision will be made on the site where this can be reasonably achieved. When this is not the case, contributions will be sought for the provision of facilities and ecological features elsewhere, provided their location can adequately serve the development site or are appropriately related to it."

This policy is the basis for the detailed requirements set out later in this guide. It will be replaced in due course by policies in the new Local Plan.

3. The Medway Context

- 3.1 As a major city scale urban conurbation within the south east, Medway has to reconcile a need for widespread regeneration with its role within a national growth area. The area has in the past suffered from a range of structural problems and deficiencies but has underlying potential for considerable growth.
- 3.2 Currently the area administered by Medway Council is looking forward to further high levels of development. Some areas of Medway have excellent facilities which serve the community well, and some areas are much less well provided for. S106 obligations should however only relate to the impact on the infrastructure, etc. caused by the development itself. Medway Council will not seek contributions to cover existing deficiencies. For example in many urban neighbourhoods there are acute shortages of open space and equipped playgrounds. Similarly there is pressure on library provision, social care facilities and more.
- 3.3 It is central to Government policy that new development should be sustainable which means that it should provide capacity and new facilities to meet the needs of new residents.
- 3.4 The Council and its service partners fully recognise and accept the limits of current policy towards developer contributions, but within these limits the Council and its stakeholders are determined to ensure that new development fully meets its costs to the wider community.
- 3.5 As a unitary authority Medway Council is responsible for the full range of local government services including education and social services.

4. Procedural and Administrative Considerations

- 4.1 Medway Council has put in place systems and arrangements to assist developers, speed the decision making process and ensure consistency, transparency and accountability.
- 4.2 The Section 106 Officer is first point of contact for all stakeholders and is responsible for all agreements after they have been completed.
- 4.3 *Standard Templates and Clauses*
To ensure effective use of staff resources in drafting legal agreements, the Council has developed standard templates, based on many years experience and established legal practice. For unilateral undertakings, proof of ownership of the land affected by the agreement must be shown. Templates are available on the website <http://www.medway.gov.uk> Please search for developer contributions.
- 4.4 *Contacting and Negotiating with the Council*
Co-ordination and openness are critical to the successful negotiation and completion of agreements. Developers and their agents should:
- Conduct all negotiations through the development management case officer. In pre-application discussions the Council will make every effort to identify a case officer, to ensure continuity and consistency. A pre-application charge will be levied by the council. Please visit the website for details <http://www.medway.gov.uk>. One to one negotiations with a particular service should only take place with the prior agreement of the case officer. The case officer will usually attend all such meetings. Contact with the Legal Section by the applicant should not be necessary in straight forward cases other than for checking title information, technical legal queries or to arrange the engrossing of an agreement. The case officer is responsible for involving the Legal Section, if necessary, in all other cases. However in his/her capacity as monitoring officer, the Assistant Director Legal and Corporate Services can always require legal involvement where necessary to protect the position of the council.
 - Traditionally the negotiation and drafting of agreements has started very late in the determination of a planning application. This imposes great pressure to agree heads of terms before Planning Committee meetings and can delay planning permissions not being granted for weeks or months after a positive resolution. With this in mind Medway Council will enter into 'without prejudice' negotiations and drafting at as early a stage as possible. These negotiations will consider S106 related matters without prejudice to the consideration of the associated planning application. In this way negotiations can commence at the pre-application stage and the shared aim should be to have a completed agreement ready by the time an application is determined.

4.5 *Basis of Guide*

The Council's initial negotiations will generally be based on this guide. Only where there are good and valid reasons for departing from the guide will alternatives be considered.

4.6 An example might be where the 'normal' level of contribution is genuinely unaffordable in which case the developer should inform the Council as quickly as possible and provide detailed financial evidence to substantiate the claim. Only where comprehensive evidence is provided will it be possible for the Council to consider such departures and in these cases an 'open book' approach will be required.

4.7 *Resolving Disputes*

Complaints relating to procedural and administrative matters will be dealt with in accordance with the Council's normal complaints procedure as set out on our website. Any concerns over negotiations should be made initially to the case officer, and if this does not resolve the problem, to the Head of Planning. If necessary the matter will then be referred to the Assistant Director Housing and Regeneration, and if necessary to the Director (Regeneration, Community and Culture).

4.8 *Administrative and Associated Costs*

The Council is committed to providing sufficient resources to achieve a high level of service and has imposed administrative costs on all agreements as follows:

- £300 per trigger event as set out in the S106 agreement
- The Council's reasonable legal costs, at a minimum of £500 per agreement
- In some cases the cost of the case officer's time negotiating the S106 matters.

5. General Approach

- 5.1 The Council has set thresholds below which it will not normally require contributions unless there are specific local impacts which cannot be dealt with by other means, for example planning conditions. These thresholds are set out in the table below:

| Land use | Threshold |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Housing | 10 units or more |
| Office | 100 sq.m or more |
| Industrial | 250 sq.m or more |
| Warehouse | 500 sq.m or more |
| Retail | 100 sq.m or more |
| Educational e.g. College | 25 students or more |
| Hotel | 25 rooms or more |
| Other land e.g. sports facility | 50 users or more |

- 5.2 The widest range of contributions will generally be sought on residential developments, but other large developments including large warehousing schemes and town centre retail schemes may have a range of impacts. The size thresholds are based on recent local development experience and the impacts they have caused.
- 5.3 Medway Council's standard S106 obligations are set out in the summary sheets for individual services attached. Quoted costs reflect standard indexing sources, such as the Department for Education for school places.
- 5.4 *Future Maintenance Costs and Commuted Sums for Maintenance*
Generally where recreation or community facilities are provided, these should be retained by a management company, and not transferred to or adopted by Medway Council. Where recreation and community facilities are provided for adoption by the Council, it is important to take account of the long term management and maintenance implications. In these cases the following assumptions are used:
- The effective life of the facility will be 20 – 25 years, except for equipped playgrounds where the expectation is 15 years

- The commuted sum to cover annual maintenance costs will be 15 times the annual cost.

5.5 *Revenue Support*

In some cases it is appropriate for a new development to provide revenue support to ensure necessary facilities are available at the outset, for example where limited on site parking provision is being made on the basis of increased use of bus services. For large developments, which may take a number of years to complete, revenue support may be required to ensure that sufficient services are available to meet the needs of residents at the outset and hence influence travel patterns.

- 5.6 The amount of financial support and the length of time which may be required will depend on local circumstances, and developer obligations will need to reflect this. Medway Council undertakes to spend contributions within 10 years following payment of the last contribution.

5.7 *Non-adopted Facilities*

The Council often decides not to adopt new facilities which are solely for the use of occupiers of the development. The developer may not want facilities to be adopted by the Council because it wishes to apply its own maintenance standards. It is important that subsequent occupiers are aware of the arrangements in place.

- 5.8 The Council will require the relevant contract and performance details to be provided for approval to ensure that appropriate standards can in fact be maintained.

- 5.9 Social regeneration is as important as providing buildings and infrastructure. Medway Council therefore seeks financial contributions from developers towards enabling existing communities to share in the benefits of the regeneration programme through:

- Access to skills, training and local employment
- Access to stronger and better community facilities and services
- Access to quality of life improvements.

Further information on social regeneration can be found at www.medway.gov.uk

6. Summary Chart and Checklist for Applicants

| Planning application process | Actions for applicants | Notes |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Pre-application stage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult contributions guidance • Refer to any other relevant policy document e.g. Local Plan/LDF/development brief • Identify potential requirements • Consult with Council's planning officer if necessary • Commence "without prejudice" negotiations with planning officer if 'standard' contributions approach not accepted or applicable • Download standard S106 legal agreement template and relevant standard legal clauses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council is committed to supporting the pre-application process. Early research and discussions can save time and expense later in the planning process • If clarification on any matter is required this should be through the planning officer and not an individual service • For larger schemes the Head of Planning will appoint a planning officer(s) to facilitate discussion and negotiation, with the intention that this officer would be appointed as case officer to any future related planning application. There will be a charge for this |
| 2. Submission of application | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide contact details for legal representative if standard agreement not acceptable • Set out findings from pre-application research and submit alongside planning application • Provisional entry on contributions database made if need for agreement confirmed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In straightforward cases it may not be necessary for a legal representative to be appointed |

| Planning application process | Actions for applicants | Notes |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 3. Technical appraisal of application | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to agree Heads of Terms for S106 agreements with the Council's planning officer at as early a stage as possible • Submit reasons if standard contributions not accepted, together with financial details of development costs where relevant • If agreement not reached the case officer will refer the matter to the Council's Head of Planning. If necessary this matter can then be referred to the Assistant Director and then as necessary to the Council's Director • Complete full draft agreement ASAP (on a 'without prejudice' basis) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For cases where the Council's standard formulae are disputed on the basis that they would undermine the viability of the development, comprehensive evidence must be submitted to justify any departure from the normal process • If there is a need to adjudicate between different service demands and this cannot be resolved by the case officer the matter will be referred to the Head of Planning. • Assessments are generally valid for six months from the date issued and should any circumstances change a new assessment will be required. Assessments are a 'snapshot' of requirements at a given time and variable factors may require regular reviews, particularly over the longer term |
| 4. Determination of application | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft S106 legal agreement should be completed prior to a delegated decision on the application being made, or a report being submitted to the Planning Committee • Full Heads of Terms will be included in all officer reports | |
| | | |

| Planning application process | Actions for applicants | Notes |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 5. Post determination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a resolution to approve the planning application has been made, the S106 legal agreement should be signed and engrossed without delay. Medway Council reserves the right to refer all cases which have not been completed within six months of the decision back to committee with a recommendation for refusal, unless special circumstances have been clearly identified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant and the Council should work to a target signing and engrossing the agreement/undertaking within one week of the decision |
| 6. Post decision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the applicants' responsibility to comply with the terms of the S106 legal agreement in a timely manner, including respecting 'trigger points' which may occur some time after a development has commenced • The Council will continually review all 'live' agreements and monitor against progress on site • It is the applicant's responsibility to complete the commencement notice and forms attached to the agreement, and post or email (to S106@medway.gov.uk) so that the council is made aware of when contributions become due. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoices, which include BACS details, will be raised by the S106/CIL Officer. |

7. Technical Guidance for Individual Service Areas

More detail is provided in the following pages regarding individual contributions and how these are calculated.

This information is set out in the following individual sections

- A. Affordable Housing
- B. Open space
- C. Environmental mitigation
- D. Children's services: education
- E. Community facilities and services
- F. Transport and travel : including highway improvements, public transport provision and infrastructure, car parking, cycling, pedestrian facilities and other transport initiatives.
- G. Training and workforce development
- H. Public realm
- I. Health
- J. Waste and recycling
- K. Sports facilities

7A. Affordable Housing

1. Background

- 1.1 *Medway Local Plan Policy H3: Affordable Housing* states that where a need has been identified, affordable housing will be sought as a proportion of residential developments of a substantial scale.
- 1.2 The 2009 *North Kent Strategic Housing Assessment (SHMA)* clearly identifies a need for additional affordable housing in Medway and the Council is committed to meeting this.
- 1.3 The aim of the Council's Affordable Housing Planning Policies and this guidance is to ensure the development of balanced and integrated communities and to deliver good quality affordable housing for local people in housing need for both present and future generations.

2. Definition of Affordable Housing

- 2.1 The primary definition that is used to assess need, suitability, and to inform the development of requirements for affordable housing is provided within National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2: Glossary, which defines affordable housing as:

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.

Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).

Intermediate housing is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.

Homes that do not meet this definition of affordable housing, such as “low cost market” housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

3. When Affordable Housing Will Be Sought

- 3.1 As set out in *Policy H3* of the *Medway Local Plan (2003)*, affordable housing will be required on residential developments of a substantial scale i.e.:
- developments of 15 or more dwellings or developments with a gross site area of 0.5 hectare or more in rural settlements with a population of 3,000 or less; or
 - developments of 25 or more dwellings or developments with a gross site area of 1 hectare or more in urban areas.
- 3.2 The application of the policy is Medway-wide and reflects the need for affordable housing throughout the area as identified in the *North Kent Strategic Market Housing Assessment (2009)* and subsequent detailed analysis of both the council’s housing register and demand data held by the Help to Buy agency.
- 3.3 S106 Agreements will require the affordable housing to be retained permanently. Matters to be taken into account when affordable housing is negotiated will be:
- a) the suitability of the site for affordable housing development;
 - b) the economics of provision;
 - c) the proximity of local services and facilities and access to public transport;
 - d) the realisation of other planning objectives;
 - e) the need to support Medway’s regeneration agenda and to achieve a successful housing development, taking into account the appropriate mix of affordable housing types and the proportion of affordable housing and its subsequent management.

4. How Much Affordable Housing Will Be Sought

- 4.1 The Council’s target is to seek at least 25% of homes to be affordable homes on any site meeting the Council’s size thresholds.
- 4.2 The size thresholds and the percentage of affordable housing are supported by the 2009 *North Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment*. Where the Council considers that intermediate tenures are appropriate on a site they will be included within the overall percentage of affordable housing.
- 4.3 The target will be the baseline for negotiations for affordable housing on suitable housing sites. Where a developer considers that this requirement significantly affects the viability of a scheme an “open book” approach based on the residual valuation methodology will be taken to establish the extent of this case.

- 4.4 In many cases, when calculating how many dwellings the percentage target represents on a site, the outcome will not be a whole number. Where the calculation results is a residual of 0.5 or more of a dwelling, the number of dwellings should be rounded up to the nearest whole dwelling and where it results in a residual of less than 0.5 of a dwelling it should be rounded down to the nearest whole dwelling.

5. Who Can Deliver Affordable Housing?

5.1 Affordable Housing Providers

Medway Council does not want to adopt restrictive practices, which could preclude innovation and competition between potential providers of affordable housing. The most effective way of delivering the requirement however, is widely considered to be by engaging a Registered Provider of social housing or be an HCA Investment Partner.

- 5.2 It is recommended that the skills and experiences of Registered Providers be used at an early stage of the design process. Design and management issues in relation to affordable housing are far better resolved at this stage. Registered Providers will also be able to advise on the financial implications of the affordable housing requirement.

- 5.3 Contact details for those Registered Provider partners that have a demonstrable track record of delivery and management within Medway can be provided on request. The Council retains its right not to support the disposal of affordable units to RPs that do not have the management abilities and local knowledge to effectively manage new affordable housing in Medway.

6. Registered Providers & Investment Partners

- 6.1 The Council does not prescribe the affordable housing providers that developers use to deliver affordable housing nor does it have a restrictive list of partner affordable housing providers eligible to operate in the area. To ensure prospective partners are competent and committed to affordable housing delivery and management in Medway they are required to either be a Registered Provider or have HCA Investment Partner status. In addition the organisation must be able to demonstrate that they can meet the eligibility criteria set out by the North Kent Housing Partnership.

- 6.2 Registered Providers are bodies registered with the HCA as a social landlord pursuant to the provisions of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.

- 6.3 Investment partners are those organisations that have successfully qualified for investment partner status by completing the HCA's qualification questionnaire and having been selected; this selection having taken into account the applicants technical ability (based on the technical standards described in the former Housing Corporation's Design and Quality Strategy and Design and Quality Standards), financial capacity and good standing.

- 6.4 This will enable the Council to make an informed decision on the ability of the organisation to deliver and manage affordable housing whilst ensuring all interested organisations have a fair and equal opportunity to demonstrate how they will operate.
- 6.5 Specialist housing providers who are unable to fulfil all the criteria may still be considered but the Council reserves the right to demand additional information.

7. North Kent Housing Partnership Eligibility Criteria

- 7.1 All affordable housing providers wishing to operate in Medway will be expected to be able to fulfil all of the following criteria. They must:
1. Be a body registered with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) as a social landlord pursuant to the provisions of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 or any other body or company approved by the Homes and Communities Agency for receipt of social housing grant or other financial support and approved by the Council.
 2. Enter into a nominations agreement with the Council for the units to be delivered.
 3. Be a member of Kent HomeChoice and agree that all lettings will go through the Kent choice-based lettings system.
 4. Have due regard to the Tenancy Strategy of the council when formulating policies relating to :
 - a. the kinds of tenancies they grant
 - b. the circumstances in which they will grant a tenancy of a particular kind
 - c. where they grant tenancies for a term, the length of the term and
 - d. the circumstances in which they will grant a further tenancy on the coming to an end of an existing tenancy.
 5. Have an office within Medway or be able to demonstrate that adequate management arrangements have been put in place for the management of the stock in the area.
 6. Be willing to actively engage as a key stakeholder in the development of policies and strategies developed by the council where invited to do so.
 7. Build all of the affordable housing schemes to meet or exceed the Housing Corporation's Design and Quality Standards (2007) or any subsequent standard specified by either the Homes and Communities Agency or the Council.

8. Achieve minimum Housing Quality Indicator (HQI) scores of 41 (size), 32 (layout) and 22 (noise, services, light) for each home to be built or any new scores that the HCA will introduce in future. In meeting the HQI minimum unit layout score, it is expected internal and external storage provisions at least meet the requirements for storage specified in the HQI guidance for the occupancy and do not fall short in any aspect.
9. Achieve level 3 (three star) of the Code for Sustainable Homes as a minimum for all new affordable units (or any other minimum level set from time to time by the HCA).
10. Consider the use of Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) for all new developments (where practicably possible).
11. Use all reasonable endeavours to make developments meet the current Secure by Design standard, and where suitable the additional provisions for specialist provision (unless otherwise agreed by the HCA and the Council).
12. Comply with the standards set out in Fact Sheet No. 6 – Design Principles for Extra Care (CSIP, 2008) or any subsequent design standards that may be adopted by the Council where extra care units are to be delivered.
13. Agree to a Local Lettings Plan, which as a minimum, will comply with the Kent Housing Group's 'Sustainability Criteria'. Such a local lettings plan to be agreed on all developments with 10 or more social or affordable rented units.
14. Deliver a range of unit types, tenures and sizes as identified by local need and suitable to the location.
15. Seek to build all affordable homes to the Joseph Rowntree Lifetime Homes Standard wherever possible (unless otherwise agreed by the Council).
16. Work with the council's occupational therapists (OTs) from the initial unit design stage through to the occupation of units. This will better enable units that can be designed for clients with specialist needs to be accommodated and delivered at minimal cost to all parties. OTs can also assist with the identification of clients with specialist accommodation needs ensuring such units are ready for occupation on completion or re-lets thus minimising void times.
17. Deliver a minimum 5% of all new affordable dwellings as wheelchair-user housing as set out within the Housing Corporations Design and Quality Standards (April 2007). Where it can be demonstrated to the council's satisfaction that a site cannot deliver wheelchair-user dwellings an exemption will need to be sought.

18. Ensure that their practices are compliant with the council's duties towards equalities. As public bodies, local authorities are required to meet Public Sector Equality Duties (PSEDs), which are set out under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. Further information on PSED can be found at

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty>

These duties include the need to consider how we:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- advance equality of opportunities; and
- foster good relations

19. Respond in a timely manner to requests by the Council for qualitative and quantitative information – including quarterly information on voids, re-lets, tenure conversions, decent homes standards and rent levels.
20. Be willing to meet quarterly with officers of the Housing Development & Investment Team to discuss the organisation's development plan.
21. Agree to provide training to Council staff on relevant affordable housing standards and issues, which are of clear benefit to the enabling function of the Council and affordable housing providers.
22. Ensure all sites delivering affordable housing clearly display signboards (displaying the local Council's logo), in line with HCA guidelines, which illustrate the local authority's support and partnership working.
23. Provide information on customer satisfaction levels to the Council on a scheme-by-scheme basis.
24. Be willing to arrange site visits for the Council's staff both prior to and on completion of schemes. The aim of this is to assist with developing local lettings plans and to better ensure the properties are correctly advertised on the Kent HomeChoice system.

8. Affordable Housing Tenure Mix

- 8.1 The social rented stock in Medway at 14% is low relative to the national average of 19.3% and does not provide adequate turnover to meet the scale of need identified. The scale of need could justify the whole allocation for affordable housing being used as social or affordable rented units but a balanced approach is now the core of the strategy in Medway and this approach will be pursued.
- 8.2 The Council's preferred options are for mixed tenure schemes of social or affordable rented and intermediate tenures (usually shared ownership). It is accepted that for smaller sites there may be reasons for not mixing tenures. Therefore, where there are to be 10 or less affordable housing units provided in a scheme the Council may accept that the units can be of a single tenure.

This will be determined by the Housing Development & Investment Team on a site-by-site basis based on local needs.

- 8.3 Where the number of affordable units to be provided is greater than 10, a tenure mix of 60% affordable rent and 40% intermediate affordable housing (of which shared ownership is the preferred option) will be sought.
- 8.4 The Council maps the location of affordable housing by tenure and size of units, and in the interests of creating sustainable communities reserves the right to seek different tenure mixes where this improves the mix of tenures locally.

9. Affordable Housing Size Mix

- 9.1 In terms of the size mix of affordable unit on a site, the Council will generally seek to achieve the approximate following mix, where practically feasible :

- 40% 1-bedroom properties
- 30% 2-bedroom properties
- 20% 3-bedroom properties
- 5% 4-bedroom properties
- 5% 5-bedroom properties

The Housing Development & Investment Team recognises that Medway contains a wide range of development sites and not all sites will be capable of delivering the full range of unit sizes. Some sites may be unsuitable for houses and others unsuitable for apartments or bungalows. Where this is the case the Housing Development and Investment Team will expect the affordable element to be representative of the total size mix to be delivered on any given scheme.

- 9.2 The above breakdown of both housing tenure and size is to be regarded only as a guide. The exact percentages for each site will be determined following discussions between the Housing Development & Investment Team, Development Management and the developer prior to the drafting of a s106 Agreement.

10. Design and Layout of Affordable Housing on s106 Sites

- 10.1 In accordance with government guidelines on sustainability, the Council favours a mix of housing types and tenures on developments. The Council expects affordable housing to be so designed that it cannot be easily distinguished from market housing however in some circumstances some differences may be accepted. The developer and affordable housing provider are advised to work together to ensure that the affordable housing forms an integral part of the overall development.
- 10.2 Developers will need to satisfy the Council that the mix of unit types will address the housing need that has been identified in the area and that the standard of construction is suitable.

- 10.3 Internal space standards should, as a minimum, comply with any current council or Homes and Communities Agency guidance (whichever is larger). The following table gives indicative space standards for selected dwelling types based on the current Housing Quality Indicators (HQIs) as set by the HCA.

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 bed flat (2 - bed spaces) | 45 to 50 sq ^m |
| 2 bed flat (3 - bed spaces) | 57 to 67 sq ^m |
| 2 bed house (4 - bed spaces) | 67 to 75 sq ^m |
| 3 bed house (5 - bed spaces / 2-storey) | 82 to 85 sq ^m |
| 4 bed house (6 - bed spaces / 2-storey) | 95 to 100 sq ^m |
| 5 bed house (7 - bed spaces / 2-storey) | 108 to 115 sq ^m |

- 10.4 The Council has produced the Medway Housing Design Standards that cover all forms of residential development, including affordable housing. These reflect more recent thinking on internal space standards by the HCA and the London Plan. They expand on saved local plan policies and for some property types require a higher minimum internal floor area than HQI standards. As such compliance will be a consideration in the grant of planning permission and will apply to all proposals involving new units of accommodation, including affordable units.
- 10.5 Specific advice on individual sites should be sought at an early stage from the Housing Development & Investment Team.
- 10.6 On sites that are large enough for there to be a choice of location for the affordable housing, the opportunity should be taken to locate it near bus routes and local facilities if these are available.
- 10.7 It is expected that developers will take part in a Considerate Contractor scheme, and where possible seek to use local contractors and suppliers whilst promoting training and career advancement opportunities.

11. Affordable Housing Plan for S106 Sites

- 11.1 As part of s106 obligations developers will be required to provide an Affordable Housing Plan (AHP). See below for items that should be incorporated within the AHP. The AHP will need to be approved in writing by the Housing Development & Investment Team prior to the commencement of any development. For larger sites broken down by phases the AHP will need to be agreed for each phase before development can commence.
- 11.2 The AHP should illustrate/include the following:

- Meet the minimum target for affordable housing, provided across the entire site including gardens and any associated buildings such as garages.

- The size (sq^m), number of bedrooms and housing type of each affordable property.
- Clearly labelled associated parking for the affordable units.
- Tenure of the affordable housing - normally 60% affordable rented and 40% intermediate - to be shown in different colors on a layout plan (or floor plans in the case of flats).
- Where more than one type of intermediate product is being delivered these will need to be distinguishable via the use of different colors.
- Which of the affordable homes are being delivered to the Lifetime Homes standard or as wheelchair-user units.
- Which of the affordable homes are specialist units (extra care, sheltered, learning disability etc) where applicable.
- Where units are delivered to different levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes these will need to be identified.
- Written evidence that the scheme has been assessed and meets the required design and quality standards.

12. Phasing

- 12.1 The affordable housing provision to be made on a site should be an integral part of the development. Where a development is to be provided in phases, it may also be appropriate for the affordable housing element to be phased.

13. Sustainable Integrated Communities

- 13.1 On sites where an element of affordable housing is required, it should be provided on the site. This supports the creation of balanced sustainable communities. Normally the affordable housing element of a site should be of a similar size and character to the market housing on the site unless this does not reflect the local need.
- 13.2 The Council believes that to create integrated communities the affordable homes should be indistinguishable from the market housing and distributed throughout the development. However, the Council considers clusters of affordable housing to be more practical than excessive 'pepper-potting' and where it is demonstrated to be essential to ensure high standards of estate management and maintenance, larger clusters of affordable housing will be permitted.
- 13.3 On larger sites, the Council will negotiate a phased release of affordable housing to ensure a better distribution of tenure mix. This will be secured by

way of the s106 Agreement that will include appropriate triggers to link the occupation of open market units to the delivery of the affordable housing

14. Building to Meet Housing Need

- 14.1 New schemes must meet the proven housing needs in Medway. The Council undertakes regular needs analysis based on its housing register, housing needs surveys and/or strategic housing market assessments to establish the housing needs of Medway.
- 14.2 The most recent strategic housing market assessment was undertaken in 2009 in line with *Practice Guidance (2007)* published by Department of Communities and Local Government.
- 14.3 The *Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)* identified exceptional local constraints, which a significant number of local residents face. It compared local house prices and the incomes of those seeking new accommodation.
- 14.4 This showed that average house prices had increased rapidly and outstripped local income inflation between 2000 and 2007 and that access to owner-occupation was restricted. Since 2007 house prices have reduced considerably but demand has been constrained by wider market issues including low levels of mortgage lending.
- 14.5 It is recognised that several housing sub-markets operate within Medway and the tenure mix sought may vary to reflect local need and existing supply within any given locality.
- 14.6 The Medway housing register indicates a significant requirement for properties that are fully wheelchair-adapted or suitable for clients with mobility problems. All new housing schemes must be compliant with Part M of the Building Regulations, and the Council will also require suitable affordable housing schemes to include 5% of homes that are fully adapted to wheelchair standards.
- 14.7 Further information on housing requirement can be found in the *North Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment* which is available for download from the Council's website at:
http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/2010_04_26_north_kent_final.pdf

15. Affordability

- 15.1 The Council will insist that intermediate housing products are affordable to local people in housing need before agreeing to their inclusion within an affordable housing scheme. The Council collects data on local incomes and house prices/market rents to establish the income levels required to access the local housing market. This will be used to assess the affordability of intermediate products based on mortgage and rental costs equating to no more than 30% of the average gross income of households unable to access the open market.

15.2 Where service charges are to be charged, they should be reasonable so as not to render the units unaffordable once added to the rents.

16. Funding for affordable housing

16.1 The cost of providing affordable housing should be accounted for in the land purchase price. The Council does not accept situations where developers purchase land with the assumption that the requirements for affordable housing will be residualised in order to ensure financial viability.

17. Site Viability and Abnormal Development Costs

17.1 The Council recognises that requiring developers to allow part of their site to be used for non-market housing will result in a cost. In order to offset these costs, developers will be expected to take the requirement into account in negotiating realistic land values with site owners.

17.2 Other planning related requirements such as education, community facilities, children's play areas etc. will likewise be treated as known costs.

18. The 'Planning Gain' Requirement

18.1 When negotiating on sites with a requirement for affordable housing, the contribution that the Council will seek from the developer is the provision of the affordable housing land fully serviced to the site boundary for free.

18.2 Serviced land covers provision to the site boundary of all services (electricity, gas, water, sewerage, telephone, lighting etc) necessary for development. It also covers connection costs, demolition costs, infrastructure (roads, footpaths, boundary walls etc), decontamination, archaeological costs and site clearance where applicable. Services must be provided to the edge of the land and there must be no legal, physical or financial barrier (i.e. unencumbered access) to the serviced the land for the builder constructing the affordable housing.

18.3 In cases where the developer is to build the affordable homes rather than just transfer the land for free, the Council will expect the planning gain to be demonstrated by the cost that the developer charges the affordable housing provider for the built units. The price should reflect build costs (rather than the value of the dwellings) and exclude the value of the clean serviced land.

18.4 The Council follows an "open book" approach to valuations and development economics on affordable housing schemes where developers present schemes that do not meet the requirements of the affordable housing policy. In these cases the applicants should be prepared to discuss the various cost components of their schemes with the Council, and will be required to meet the costs of an independent assessment of these costs commissioned by the Council.

19. Off-Site Provision

- 19.1 The Council will generally expect affordable housing to be provided on the development site in order to create balanced communities. The Council will, in exceptional cases, take into account the size of the site and the type of development proposed and consider provision on an alternative site within Medway or a financial contribution towards such provision in lieu of on-site provision.
- 19.2 In the exceptional cases where off-site provision is acceptable, a developer will be expected to make the equivalent contribution of an agreed number, size and type of affordable dwellings on a different site (or sites) elsewhere in the area as agreed as part of the Planning Application.
- 19.3 Where it is agreed that it is not possible to provide an alternative site or buildings, the Council will seek a level of financial contribution that will actually result in the provision of affordable housing elsewhere in the relevant area. The sum involved must be adequate to ensure that affordable housing can be provided in that location within an agreed timescale..

20. Supported Housing

- 20.1 The Council regularly undertakes detailed needs analysis on the housing requirement of older and vulnerable client groups. The council will on occasions seek to negotiate an element of supported housing as part of the affordable requirements.
- 20.2 This reflects the government's objectives to provide high quality, value for money housing and support services to vulnerable people. Details on the identified requirement for affordable supported housing can be obtained by contacting the Housing Development and Investment Team.

21. Equality Guidance

- 21.1 Medway Council recommends that all affordable housing providers wishing to operate in Medway ensure that their practices are compliant with the [Housing Corporation Good Practice Note 8: Equality and Diversity \(November 2007\)](#). It is aimed at eliminating discrimination and promoting equality through the people affordable housing providers employ in the delivery of services to the community.
- 21.2 Affordable housing providers should observe and act upon the Equality for Human Rights Commission's code on housing and associated guidance.
- 21.3 The Council also encourages affordable housing providers to give due regard to guidance produced by Habinteg Equality Centre (2007), "*Housing Association Guide to Disability Equality Schemes and Action Plans*" in the delivery of their schemes.

22. Mortgagee-in-possession clauses

- 22.1 The Council will make provision in s106 Agreements for mortgagees in possession to be exempted from covenants to use land only for affordable housing and from occupancy restrictions linked to the development of the affordable homes.

23. Pre-application Discussions

- 23.1 Negotiations where affordable housing is involved often require considerable input. Contact should be made with the Council at the earliest opportunity and well in advance of any planning application being submitted. Negotiations must be concluded before the Council decides on the planning applications or schemes will be recommended for refusal.

24. Registered Providers already operating In Medway

- 24.1 Medway Council operates a flexible approach to partnership working and does not maintain a list of preferred Registered Providers. However, a number of Registered Providers have been developing and managing affordable stock in Medway for a long period of time which has enabled them to develop a better understanding of need and operating procedures in Medway.
- 24.2 Where a developer is seeking to deliver affordable units or deliver the units in partnership with a Registered Provider not currently operating in Medway it is advised that the Housing Development & Investment Team be contacted at the earliest opportunity.
- 24.3 This is advised to ensure the organisation delivering the affordable units is fully aware of the housing need requirements of Medway and the necessary standards are achieved in terms of both build and management. Medway Council will only seek to work with organisations that can demonstrate a long-term commitment to affordable housing delivery and management in line with the Council's strategies and objectives.
- 24.4 A list of Registered Providers currently operating in Medway can be obtained from the Housing Development and Investment Team.

25. Policy/evidence base

National Planning Performance Framework : annex B

Medway Local Plan (2003)

Medway Housing Design Standards

North Kent Strategic Market Assessment (2009)

http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/2010_04_26_north_kent_final.pdf Housing

Corporation Good Practice Note 8: Equality and Diversity

http://collections.europarchive.org/tna/20090508023222/http://www.housingcorp.gov.uk/upload/pdf/GPN_8_Equality_and_diversity_20071130140340.pdf

Housing Association Guide to Disability Equality Schemes and Action Plans

http://www.habintegdec.org.uk/data/files/publications/hagdes_final.pdf

26. Housing Development & Investment Team

Russell Drury (Housing Development and Investment Manager)

russell.drury@medway.gov.uk

01634 333508

Gun Wharf, Dock Road, Chatham, Kent ME4 4TR

Matthew Gough (Head of Strategic Housing)

matthew.gough@medway.gov.uk

01634 333177

Gun Wharf, Dock Road, Chatham, Kent ME4 4TR

7B. Open Space, Outdoor Formal Sport ,Great Lines Heritage Park, Heritage & Museums

1. What is covered?

- 1.1 This chapter covers requests for:
- a) Open space and outdoor sport as defined in the '*Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Study*' (December 2012) and '*Open Space PPG17 Study*' (June 2012) excluding athletics tracks, civic spaces, churchyards and green corridors.
 - b) Great Lines Heritage Park.
 - c) Heritage and Museums

2. Where it applies?

- 2.1 The full contribution level will apply on developments of 10 dwellings and above.
- 2.2 Contributions will be pro-rata where suitable on-site provision is made in accordance with local standards established in the '*Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Study*' (December 2012) and '*Open Space PPG17 Study*' (June 2012). Contributions will be requested on all developments even where on-site provision is made.
- 2.3 Quality and quantity of open space provision varies across Medway. All development will result in additional open space need and this contribution will be utilized to best meet need arising from development in the area either through provision of new facilities or improvements to existing facilities and sites to create additional capacity.
- 2.4 The Great Lines Heritage Park was identified as a key site for investment to create a municipal park for Medway in the Medway Wildlife, Countryside and Open Space Strategy 2008-16 and as such contributions are requested on all development for this site.
- 2.5 Heritage and Museums cover the following sites within Medway, Rochester Castle, Upnor Castle, Temple Manor, Eastgate House and Gardens, Guildhall Museum and the Old Brook Pumping Station.
- 2.6 Requests will not be made on sheltered housing and special needs housing for the elderly developments.

3. Future provision

Open Space

- 3.1 Future open space requirements have been calculated for the period to the end of 2017/18 financial year.

- 3.2 The projected build rates for new properties in Medway are contained in the 'Medway Annual Monitoring Report 2013' (December 2013). Based upon Occupancy Dwelling Ratios established in the Local Plan and recent patterns of completions in Medway, the following increase in population is forecast in the four years to 2017/18.

| Type of housing | % properties | No. properties | Occupancy rates | No. residents |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Houses | | | | |
| • 1 bedroom | 2.2 | 49 | 1.33 | 65 |
| • 2 bedroom | 9.3 | 206 | 2.44 | 503 |
| • 3 bedroom | 38.4 | 852 | 3.59 | 3,059 |
| • 4 bedroom and larger | 21.8 | 483 | 3.59 | 1,734 |
| Flats | | | | |
| • 1 bedroom | 12.9 | 286 | 1.33 | 380 |
| • 2 bedroom | 15.4 | 342 | 2.44 | 834 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 2,218 | - | 6,575 |

- 3.3 The 'Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Study' (December 2012) and 'Open Space PPG17 Study' (June 2012) establish quantitative standards for open space provision. Based on these and projected population growth, the following additional provision is required by the end of 2017/18:

a) Outdoor sports facilities:

| Facility | Standard | Additional needs |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Adult football | One per 4,300 people | 1.53 pitches |
| Youth football | One per 3,500 people | 1.88 pitches |
| Mini-soccer | One per 8,300 people | 0.79 pitches |
| Cricket | One per 11,100 people | 0.59 pitches |
| Rugby | One per 16,400 people | 0.40 pitches |
| Synthetic turf pitch | One per 32,000 people | 0.21 pitches |
| Bowling green | One per 25,000 people | 0.26 greens |
| Tennis court | One per 3,000 people | 2.20 courts |
| Golf course | One per 50,000 people (one hole per 2,850 people) | 0.13 courses (1.30 holes) |
| MUGA | One per 10,000 people | 0.66 MUGAs |

b) Open space:

| <i>Typology</i> | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Additional needs</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Parks and Gardens | 0.4ha per 1,000 people. | 2.63ha |
| Children's play | 0.08ha per 1,000 people. | 0.53ha |
| Amenity Greenspace | 0.74ha per 1,000 people. | 4.87ha |
| Natural/ semi-natural greenspace | 1.35ha per 1,000 people | 8.88ha |
| Allotments | 0.18ha per 1,000 people. | 1.18ha |

Great Lines Heritage Park

- 3.4 The Great Lines Heritage Park is an asset for the whole of Medway, and demands on its upkeep and maintenance increase proportionately with population. A tariff will apply to all developments of more than 10 units. For developments within 700 meters of the Great Lines Heritage Park this standard tariff will be doubled.

Heritage & Museums

- 3.5 Heritage and Museums are assets for the whole of Medway, and demands on their fabric upkeep, maintenance and opportunity costs increase with population growth. A tariff will apply for all developments of 10 or more units within 1,000m of the sites identified in 2.5.

4. Charging formula

- 4.1 Costs of meeting projected needs to end of 2017/18 have been calculated based on Sport England facility costs from the second quarter of 2012, local land value assumptions and per hectare allowance for open space typologies.

- 4.2 To meet these costs the following charges will be levied:
Open space & outdoor sport contribution: £777/person
Great Lines Heritage Park: £51/person*
Heritage and Museum contribution: £233/person¹

*dwelling cost x 2 for developments within 700 metres of the nearest boundary of the Great Lines Heritage Park and associated projects.

¹ Where Heritage and Museum charge is levied, the open space and outdoor sport contribution will be reduced by £233/person so overall Heritage and Open Space contribution will remain at £777/person when applied.

- 4.3 Calculation:
No. units of each type x occupancy ratio x £828

Above based on £51 for Great Lines Heritage Park.
Cost increase to £879/person for dwelling inside 700m of Great Lines Heritage Park boundary.

4.4 Example calculations

Example Calculation 1

12 unit development more than 700m from Great Lines and more than 1,000m from Heritage and Museum site.

Population: $12 \times 2.45 = 29$ people

Open space contribution: $29 \times £777 = £22,533$

Great Lines Heritage Park: $29 \times £51 = £1,479$

Example Calculation 2

12 unit development within 700m of Great Lines and more than 1,000m from Heritage and Museum site

Population: $12 \times 2.45 = 29$ people

Open space contribution: $29 \times £777 = £22,533$

Great Lines Heritage Park: $29 \times £102 = £2,958$

Example Calculation 3

12 unit development within 700m of Great Lines and within 1,000m from Heritage and Museum site

Population: $12 \times 2.45 = 29$ people

Open space contribution: $29 \times £544 = £15,766$

Heritage and Museum Contribution: $29 \times £233 = £6,757$

Great Lines Heritage Park: $29 \times £102 = £2,958$

5. Policy/Evidence Base

Medway Wildlife, Countryside and Open Space Strategy 2008 - 2016

Medway Local Plan 2003

CABE : Paying for Parks 2006 www.cabe.org.uk

The Milton Keynes Tariff www.miltonkeynespartnership.info

Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Study, 2012

Open Space PPG17 Study, 2012

'The Community Infrastructure Levy: Advice Note for Culture, Arts and Planning Professionals:

http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/media/uploads/pdf/CIL_guidance_final.pdf).

6. Additional notes

- 6.1 The provision of open space on Employment Areas and implication on existing open space and heritage assets will be considered on a case-by-case basis having regard to the likely scale of the workforce that will be employed within the development.

- 6.2 Greenspace Services will not usually accept the transfer of any land to Medway Council (playgrounds, allotments, parks, informal open space, sports pitches) which would create additional landscape maintenance responsibilities and costs to the Council. Developers should therefore ensure they make their own arrangements for the management and maintenance of landscaping associated with a development to be agreed with Greenspace Services. If the Council accepts transfer, a charge adequate to cover 15 years maintenance with annual indexation will be levied.
- 6.3 Payment of S106 contributions will be sought at an early stage of the development to enable the funding of project work associated with that development. Accordingly, the trigger for payment of the contribution will be on commencement of civil engineering works, or in exceptional circumstances on the 1st occupation. Where developments are subject to significant phasing it is acknowledged that payment of S106 contributions could be phased in accordance with progress of that development.

7. Service contact

Chris Valdus
Greenspace & Heritage Development Manager
01634 331447
christopher.valdus@medway.gov.uk

Joanne Cable
Chatham World Heritage and Social Regeneration Manager
01634 331176
joanne.cable@medway.gov.uk

7C. Environmental Mitigation

1. What is covered?

- 1.1 Where possible on site management is required to offset biodiversity loss which cannot be adequately covered by planning conditions. Off site provision will be required if on site option is not practical or available.

2. Where it applies?

- 2.1 All developments in the borough which would have a direct or an indirect impact on the natural environment through the loss of protected sites and species or priority ecological habitats, and mitigation impact of noise, light pollution or increased disturbance.
- 2.2 All built developments where the site has a biodiversity interest which would be adversely affected and which has been identified through:
- Ecological Surveys / Environmental Impact Assessment / an Environmental Statement
 - Consultation with the Kent Biological Record Centre, Kent County Council eco-advice service or site surveys by Medway Council officers, independent ecologists / and local, county and national conservation organisations

3. Requirement

- 3.1 See Medway Local Plan policies BNE35-39 as below :

Policy BNE35 : international and national nature conservation sites

Policy BNE36: strategic and local nature conservation sites

Policy BNE37: wildlife habitats

Policy BNE38: wildlife corridors and stepping stones

Policy BNE39: protected species

- 3.2 Direct loss of habitat and damage to species should be avoided where reasonably possible but mitigation and/or compensation will be sought when such loss is unavoidable.
- 3.3 The re-creation of habitat on site will always be sought as the first preference and off site compensation should only be considered when all other means have been exhausted.
- 3.4 The developer will be liable for all off site costs associated with survey, translocation, species protection, habitat enhancement and site purchase, management and monitoring where off site mitigation is required.

- 3.5 Where it can be recognised that development could lead to increased pressure on adjacent sites of nature conservation interest, due to noise, disturbance, increased predation (disturbance by domestic pets), light pollution, or through increased amenity use of the site a financial contribution will be sought to minimise these impacts.
- 3.6 The extent, nature and management of required habitat enhancement or creation will depend on the size of the development, its location in the context of designated sites and likely impact on biodiversity.

4. Charging system

- 4.1 Charge will be based upon costs identified to meet the needs of each site. It is anticipated that mitigation and subsequent management will be undertaken through 1 or more of the following mechanisms

- a) On-site mitigation
Medway Council will not normally take on management of development sites where mitigation work has taken place and the developer will need to make arrangements with a third party.

Should the Council take on responsibility an endowment charge equal to 15 times the annual cost of management works (plus indexation) will be payable based on an agreed management plan.

- b) Off-site mitigation on Council land
In instances where it is agreed that mitigation can take place on Council owned land, the developer will be responsible for meeting all capital costs associated with preparing the mitigation land together with a charge equal to 15 times the annual cost (plus indexation) of maintaining the area to an agreed management plan.
- c) Off-site mitigation on third party land
In this instance it is for the developer and the third party to agree design and payment for creation and management.

5. Formulae

- 5.1 Contributions must, at a minimum, ensure like for like provision. In accordance with established ecological standards this will normally require a 2 for 1 replacement ratio. This is to compensate for the loss of quality when creating new habitats.
- 5.2 Mitigation and / or compensation measures should be ecologically functioning prior to the commencement of the development – this is particularly important for the protection of protected species.
- 5.3 Long-term management costs will be based on annualised costs set out in a site-specific management plan.

6. Policy/evidence base

Natural Environment White Paper: implementation update, February 2014
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services
Kent Biodiversity Action Plan. <http://www.kentbap.org.uk/>
Medway Wildlife, Countryside and Open Spaces Strategy 2008-2016

7. Service contact

Chris Valdus
Greenspace & Heritage Development Manager
01634 331447
christopher.valdus@medway.gov.uk

7D. Children's services : schools

1. What is covered?

1.1 Primary, secondary, sixth form, special schools, and early years provision.

2. Where it applies?

2.1 All housing developments suitable for family occupation of 10 units and over. "Suitable for family occupation" includes all units of two or more bedrooms (flats or houses) not specifically reserved for non-family occupation.

2.2 Areas where there is, or it is predicted that there will be, a shortfall in site/school places to meet the demand from new housing. The calculation will take into account not only the proposed development but also other developments planned in the vicinity.

3. Requirement

3.1 A contribution towards the cost of new school places to meet the demand arising from the proposed development.

3.2 An assessment will be made of each application to calculate the forecast demand for all schools in an area against existing capacity. This assessment takes account of all current planning permissions and allocated sites in the area.

3.3 The requirement includes provision for 3+ age pupils for whom foundation stage facilities are being provided within primary schools.

3.4 A proportion of the assessed demand will be utilised for pupils with special needs.

4. Charging system

4.1 Nursery :
£8,320 per pupil where accommodation will be provided by extending an existing school
£11,700 per pupil where accommodation will be provided in a new school

4.2 Primary :
£8,320 per pupil where accommodation will be provided by extending an existing school
£11,700 per pupil where accommodation will be provided in a new school

4.3 Secondary (and sixth form) :
£11,960 per pupil. It is assumed accommodation will be provided within existing schools (therefore no cost for new school places has been included).

4.4 The above costings do not take into account any land acquisition which may be required.

5. Formulae

5.1 A survey was commissioned through MORI to look again at the pupils coming from newly built dwellings, but with the aim of achieving a broader sample - of flats v houses, dwellings size and type with sufficient samples.

5.2 The survey was carried out during the summer/autumn of 2005 to assess the numbers of pupils living in newly built housing, with a view to amending the existing Pupil Product Ratios (PPRs) dating from 1998.

5.3 Pupil Product Ratios (PPRs) following the MORI study 2005/6

| | Flats (excluding 1 bed) | Houses (excluding 1 bed) |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nursery | 0.03 | 0.11 |
| Primary | 0.09 | 0.27 |
| Secondary | 0.06 | 0.19 |
| Sixth Form | 0.02 | 0.05 |

5.4 For example : a housing development of 10 x 2 (or more) bedrooms would incur the following charge where accommodation will be provided by extending an existing school:

Nursery provision :

$$0.11 \times 10 = 1.1 \text{ (children)} \times \text{£}8,320 = \text{£}9,152$$

Primary provision :

$$0.27 \times 10 = 2.7 \text{ (children)} \times \text{£}8,320 = \text{£}22,464$$

Secondary provision :

$$0.19 \times 10 = 1.9 \times \text{£}11,960 = \text{£}22,724$$

Sixth form provision :

$$0.05 \times 10 = 0.5 \times \text{£}11,960 = \underline{\underline{\text{£}5,980}}$$

$$\text{TOTAL} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{£}60,320$$

6. Policy/evidence base

6.1 School Organisation Plan (SOP)
MORI study 2005/06
Annual Forecast Rolls
Annual return to DfES re: net capacity.

7. Service contact

Paul Clarke
Strategic and Planning Analyst
01634 331031
paul.clarke@medway.gov.uk

7E. Community Facilities and Services

1. What is covered?

1.1 Youth provision, neighbourhood community facilities and libraries.

2. Where it applies?

2.1 The full contribution will apply for all developments of 10 or more dwellings where no provision is made on site and a deficiency in youth, community and library provision exists in the area. Pro-rata contributions will be requested where on-site provision is made.

2.2 Contributions for youth, community and library will be spent either on the creation of new provision or upgrade to existing facilities in order to better serve the development.

2.3 This contribution will be required on all residential and town centre developments.

3. Requirement

3.1 The provision of youth facilities within new or existing facilities including provision for sport and games development.

3.2 The provision of neighbourhood facilities to the local community to meet service deficiencies exacerbated by the new developments. This will include enhancing existing provision and/or developing new community buildings to meet a wide range of needs across all sections of the community.

3.3 Provision of library accommodation in accordance with national standards:
Library: 30 sq. metres per 1,000 population.

4. Charging system

4.1 Youth provision:
£23.85 per person based on 13 -19 year olds making up 16.88% of the population and construction cost of £2,000 per sq. metre.

4.2 Community centres and neighbourhood facilities:
Population calculation of the development based on standard 2.45 persons per unit.

£55.80 per person based on provision of 31 sq. metres of space per 1,000 population and construction cost of £1,800 per sq. metre.

- 4.3 Libraries:
Population calculation of the development based on standard 2.45 persons per unit.

£111.81 per person for build and fit out new library based on provision of 30 sq. metres per 1000 population at cost of £3,727 per sq. metre.

or

£61.05 per person for investment in existing provision based on library fit out cost of £2,035 per sq. metre.

- 4.4 Combining these contributions* the maximum charge per person from any development is £191.46.

5. Formulae

5.1 Calculation: Number of units x 2.45 persons per unit x £191.46 = contribution

5.2 Example: 10 units x 2.45 persons = 24.5 persons
24.5 persons x £191.46 = £4,690.77

6. Policy/evidence base

6.1 Resourcing Excellent Youth Facilities

Public Libraries, Archives and New Development A Standard Charge Approach

[http://www.mla.gov.uk/what/support/guidance/~media/Files/pdf/2010/programmes/Public libraries archives and new development a standard charge approach.ashx](http://www.mla.gov.uk/what/support/guidance/~media/Files/pdf/2010/programmes/Public%20libraries%20archives%20and%20new%20development%20a%20standard%20charge%20approach.ashx)

7. Service contacts

David Dowie
Integrated youth support service manager
01634 334408
david.dowie@medway.gov.uk

Joanne Cable
Chatham World Heritage and Social Regeneration Manager
01634 331176
joanne.cable@medway.gov.uk

Simon Swift
Greenspace, Heritage and Libraries Manager
01634 331276
simon.swift@medway.gov.uk

7F. Transport and Travel

1. What is covered?

1.1 The majority of new development results in the need for travel and these movements place additional demands on local and regional transport infrastructure and can have a negative impact on local air quality. It is therefore reasonable for developers to make a contribution to cover the movement needs generated by their development.

1.2 Obligations can cover a broad range of transport initiatives, including:

- highway improvements, including increasing highway capacity and changes to layout
- public transport improvements including new bus services, railway stations, Park & Ride solutions, improving existing bus services, improvements to bus infrastructure, expansion of real-time information and bus network reliability measures
- public car parking provision
- cycling facilities, such as new cycle tracks, road crossing facilities and secure cycle parking
- road safety schemes, including measures to reduce existing and potential accident problems
- pedestrian facilities, such as new pedestrian routes, road crossings and accessibility improvements
- traffic calming measures, to reduce traffic speed or to reduce the volume of traffic flows
- travel plans, including plans covering residential, education and workplace land uses
- other initiatives to encourage use of public transport, walking, cycling, sustainable transport systems including information packs to new residents and car clubs

1.3 The applicability of each element of the movement obligations will normally be grouped under the following categories:

1. Removing barriers to active travel
2. Safer routes to school initiatives
3. Highway capacity
4. Highway safety improvements
5. Traffic calming works
6. Travel plans

Further details are provided in Table 3.

1.4 The table T1 details the applicability of the various obligations for the scale of development.

| Table T1 - Transport obligation applicability | | |
|--|---|--|
| Obligation | Medium size developments (10 – 25 units) | Large developments (over 25 units) |
| 1. Removing Barriers to Active Travel | Applicable to all development. <i>See table T2 for thresholds</i> | Applicable to all development <i>See table T2 for thresholds</i> |
| 2. Safer routes to school initiatives | Applicable to residential units of two or more bedrooms (flats or houses) not specifically reserved for non-family occupation. <i>See table T2 for threshold</i> | Applicable to residential units of two or more bedrooms (flats or houses) not specifically reserved for non-family occupation. <i>See table T2 for threshold</i> |
| 3. Highway capacity | Applicable where a Transport Statement identifies highway capacity issues | Applicable where a Transport Assessment (TA) identifies highway capacity issues. <i>See table T2 for thresholds</i> |
| 4. Highway safety | Where a Road Safety Audit or Road Safety Assessment (RSA) identifies road safety concerns. <i>See Appendix 2, table A2b for threshold for a SA</i> | Where a Road Safety Audit or Road Safety Assessment (RSA) identifies road safety concerns. <i>See Appendix 2, table A2b for threshold for a SA</i> |
| 5. Traffic calming | Where a Safety Audit identifies issues that can be resolved by traffic calming <i>See Appendix 2, table A2b for threshold for a SA</i> | Applicable where a TA identifies rat-running or where a Safety Audit identifies issues that can be resolved by traffic calming <i>See table T2 for thresholds. See Appendix 2, table A2b for threshold for a SA</i> |
| 6. Travel plans | Not applicable | Applicable where there is a planning requirement for a travel plan <i>See table T2 for threshold for a travel plan</i> |

- 1.5 The table T2 details the thresholds for developer contributions for the various land uses listed; specific guidance will be provided for land uses not listed. Where mixed-use developments are proposed, the triggers will be revised to take account of the cumulative scale of the development. For the highway capacity category, the threshold is also the point where a Transport Statement or a detailed multi-modal Transport Assessment is required; the results of this work may trigger the need for a contribution under highway capacity, highway safety and traffic calming categories. For more information refer to Guidance on Transport Assessment published by the DfT.
- 1.6 Contributions associated with removing barriers to Active Travel will be reduced 'in principle' where other interventions are delivered by the development which contribute to these obligations.

| Table T2 - Thresholds for triggering developer contributions | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Use class | Land use | Unit | Removing Barriers to Active | Safer routes to school | Highway capacity | Highway safety | Cumulative impact | Travel plan |
| | Residential | | Thresholds | | | | | |
| C3 | Residential – housing | HH | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| C3 | Residential – flats | HH | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| | Non-residential | | | | | | | |
| A1 | Food retail | GFA | 250 | - | 250 | 250 | 250 | 800 |
| A1 | Non-food retail | GFA | 800 | | 800 | 800 | 800 | 1,500 |
| B1 | Business | GFA | 1,500 | - | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 2,500 |
| B2 | General industrial | GFA | 2,500 | - | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 |
| B8 | Storage and distribution | GFA | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| D1 | Medical & health services | GFA | 500 | - | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Key to abbreviations: | | | | | | | | |
| HH Household GFA Gross Floor Area measured in m ² | | | | | | | | |

2 Requirement

2.1 The requirement for various obligations associated with movement will be robustly tested by the developer and assessed by the council, using various objective methods, including:

- **Accessibility Assessment:** this will determine how accessible a site is to key services such as health, schools, employment and major retail centres by non-car transport modes. Where necessary, the assessment will propose interventions to improve accessibility to these services. The threshold in table T2 shall be taken as the point where an Accessibility Assessment is required.
- **Multi-modal Transport Assessment:** this will assess the impact of a development on the local (and in appropriate circumstances regional) strategic transport network taking into account other committed development, and where necessary identify interventions to mitigate any detrimental impacts.

- Safety Audit: a Stage 1 Road Safety Audit will be undertaken when any of the thresholds in Table A2b (Appendix 2) are met.

2.2 Developer contributions will be required for a broad range of movement interventions. Table T3 details the measures for which developer contributions will be used, listed under the key movement obligation headings. These interventions link closely to the objectives and action plans in the statutory Medway Local Transport Plan.

| Table T3 – Movement interventions for which developer contribution will be sought | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | Obligation | Intervention |
| 1 | Removing Barriers to Active Travel | Local: Interventions located in close proximity to the development site to aid local movement and remove barriers. Contribution to new road crossings, puffin crossings, real-time information, better bus services and boarders at bus stops, pedestrian surfacing improvements, removal of street clutter and cycle route connections. Strategic: Initiatives covering a larger geographical area to reduce social exclusion. Contributions to better bus and rail services (including area wide infrastructure improvements, increased bus services to improve accessibility, and improvements to environmental and operational conditions); strategic cycle and pedestrian route improvements, and accessibility improvements to the key destinations served by the development. This also includes urban traffic management control system (UTMC), sustainable transport projects that reduce the need for car travel, improve opportunities for active travel and in turn have a positive impact on air quality. |
| 2 | Safer routes to school initiatives | Initiatives that reduce the impact of the school run on highway network capacity, generated from new residential developments that are likely to accommodate families with school age children. These developments will be expected to financially contribute towards the operation of local school travel plans, which shall include education and promotion initiatives in schools together with route improvements. |
| 3 | Highway capacity improvement | Developments that generate traffic movements that result in the operation of the highway network exceeding capacity or significantly exacerbating existing capacity problems will be required to fund off-site highway capacity improvements and/or UTMC schemes to ensure the operation and accessibility of the highway network is not compromised by movements arising from development. |
| 4 | Highway safety | Developments that generate traffic movements that result in additional hazards to highway safety will be required to fund off-site road safety improvements. |
| 5 | Traffic calming works | Developments that generate traffic movements that result in additional hazards to highway safety or are likely to result in rat-running causing harm to residential amenity may be required to fund off-site traffic calming improvements. The objective of these works will be to reduce vehicle speed and traffic flows. |

**Table T3 –
Movement interventions for which developer contribution will be sought**

| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 6 | Travel plans | There will be an obligation on the developer to produce, implement and maintain a travel plan for developments over a certain size. These plans may be applicable for workplace, residential and educational developments. Where travel plans are required, there is an obligation to fund the council's involvement in the monitoring and coordination of the plan during its early years of operation to ensure the intervention is achieving its stated targets. |
|---|--------------|---|

2.3 Table T4 details the charging multipliers that shall apply where applicable for residential development. Justification for the multipliers is given in tables A1a, b, c & d. Safer routes to schools charge may not be levied where local schools already have a strong Safer Routes to School interventions in place.

Table T4 – Charging multipliers for residential development

| | Medium developments (10 – 25 units) | Large developments (Over 25 units) | Notes relating to large developments |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Obligation | Unit value | Unit value | |
| Removing Barriers to Active Travel | Individual assessment | Individual assessment ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ | Local accessibility improvements delivered by the development can reduce the total contribution |
| Safer routes to school | Nil | £72 per residential unit with 2 or more bedrooms | Excludes flats. Applies to developments of 50 units or more |
| Highway capacity | Individual assessment | Individual assessment | Applies to developments of 50 units or over |
| Highway safety | Individual assessment | Individual assessment | Applies to developments of 50 units or over |
| Traffic calming | Nil | Individual assessment | Applies to developments of 50 units or over |
| Travel plan | Nil | £4,000 per development | Up to a maximum of 250 units; unit value may be increased for developments above this threshold |

Notes:

1. In AQAA (Air Quality Action Areas) the contribution will need to take into account the provision of sustainable transport projects to deliver improved air quality by reducing the need to travel by car and removing barriers to active travel.
2. Contributions associated with removing barriers to Active Travel will be reduced 'in principle' where other interventions are delivered by the development which contribute to these obligations.

2.4 Table T5 details the charging multipliers that shall apply where applicable for non-residential development. Justification for the multiplier is given in table A1d.

| Table T5 – Charging multipliers for non-residential development | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Medium developments | Large developments | Notes relating to large developments |
| Obligation | Unit value (10 – 25 units) | Unit value (26 – 49 units) | Unit value (50 units and above) |
| Removing Barriers to Active Travel | Nil | Individual assessment ⁽¹⁾ | Accessibility Assessment required |
| Safer routes to school | Nil | Nil | |
| Highway capacity | Individual assessment | Individual assessment | Highway capacity improvements may be identified by a Transport Assessment for the site |
| Highway safety | Individual assessment | Individual assessment | Highway safety improvements may be identified by a Transport Assessment for the site |
| Traffic calming | Nil | Individual assessment | |
| Travel plan | Nil | £4,000 per development | Applicable to each phase of development. |

Notes:

- 1: In AQAA (Air Quality Action Areas) contributions may be sought towards local sustainable transport projects, which reduce the need to travel by car and remove barriers to active travel therefore delivering an improved air quality environment.

Transport and Travel Appendices

Appendix 1: Formulae for charging multipliers

1.1 The Tables A1a & b set out the justification for the charging multipliers. The various base charges are periodically reviewed; details of the charges in operation at the time of publication are shown in the tables.

| Table A1a – Justification for safer routes to school charging multiplier | | | |
|--|--------|-------|--|
| <i>The charging multiplier for safer routes to school multiplies the average number of students per school with the estimated number of school age children per dwelling (excluding flats) to obtain a project sharing factor per unit. The approximate cost of implementing a safer routes to school project is then divided by the project sharing factor.</i> | £m's | Units | Charging multiplier |
| Approximate cost of implementing a safer routes to school project (a) | £0.04m | | |
| Estimated number of school age children/dwelling (excluding flats) (b) | | 0.72 | |
| Average number of students per school (c) | | 400 | |
| Safer routes to school charging multiplier (Formula = $a \times b / c$) (Equals cost of works per school multiplied by the average number of school aged children per dwelling then divided by average number of students per school) | | | £72 per residential unit with 2 or more bedrooms |

| Table A1b – Justification for Travel plan charging multiplier | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>The charge for travel plans relates to the cost incurred by the council in monitoring and coordinating travel plans to ensure the delivery of the plan by the developer is on trajectory to achieve agreed targets</i> | | Charging multiplier |
| Estimated staff charge out rate per hour (a) | £50 | |
| Estimated time involved in monitoring and coordinating plan (b) | 80 hours | |
| Travel plan charging multiplier (Equals staff charge out rate multiplied by estimated time involved in monitoring and coordinating plan) (Formula = a x b) | | £4,000 per development (see note) |
| Note: Residential: Applicable for development up to a maximum of 250 units; each additional unit over 250 will incur a charge of £16. Non-residential: Per phase of development | | |

2. Policy / evidence base

- 2.1 Medway Local Plan 2003 (Medway Council)
 Medway Accessibility Strategy 2006 (Medway Council)
 Transport Advice Notes (DfT)

Appendix 2: Minimum criteria

- 1.1 Residential developments will be assessed as having poor accessibility if the minimum criteria set out in table A2a are not fully met.

| Table A2a – Minimum accessibility criteria for residential development | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Local Services | Maximum travelling time on public transport | Maximum walk distance to public transport | Minimum service frequency (minutes) | Days of the week service available | Period service is available |
| GP and Hospital | 30 minutes | 400m | 60 | Monday to Friday | 08.30 - 20.00hrs |
| Major retail centre ⁽¹⁾ | 30 minutes | 400m | 60 | Monday to Saturday | 10.00 -17.00hrs |
| Primary and secondary school | 30 minutes | 400m | 30 | Monday to Friday | 08.00 - 09.00hrs and 15.30 - 16.30 hrs |
| Major employment area ⁽¹⁾ | 30 minutes | 400m | 30 | Monday to Friday | 07.00 - 09.00hrs and 16.30 - 18.30hrs |
| Notes: 1. 'Major retail centre' and 'Major employment area' are defined in the "Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005" | | | | | |

Safety Audit

- 1.2 A Stage 1 Safety Audit will be undertaken when any of the thresholds in Table A2b are met.

| Table A2b – Stage 1 Safety Audit requirements |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) vehicular access to parking for in excess of 50 residential units is formed directly from an existing public highway; b) the scale of a proposed development is considered significant enough to warrant the production of a Transport Assessment; c) the proposal creates a new vehicular access or intensifies an existing vehicular access onto a distributor road; d) the proposal is in a location of high risk, for example, where there is a history of road traffic accidents; or e) in excess of 5 residential units are proposed to be accessed from a new vehicular access that is potentially adoptable by Medway Council as Highway Authority. |

Contacts

Steve Hewlett
Head of Integrated Transport
01634 331103
steve.hewlett@medway.gov.uk

Michael Edwards
Principal Transport Planner
01634 331427
michael.edwards@medway.gov.uk

Nikola Floodgate
Senior Transport Planner
01634 331161
nikola.floodgate@medway.gov.uk

7G. Employment, Training and Workforce Development

1. What is covered?

- 1.1 'Developer driven' engagement of Local Labour;
- 1.2 A levy to assist workforce development (skills training) opportunities

2. Where it applies

- 2.1 The Council strives to improve local labour* employment opportunities for Medway residents working in construction. The upskilling of local people is essential to improve the local economy** in Medway and close the skills gap on the south-east. The council is keen to work with developers who share this view to support local people with employment and training opportunities for the long term benefit of their own industry.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework states that local authorities should proactively encourage sustainable economic growth, and to do this then Medway Council must tackle the key issues of skills, training and employment.
- 2.3 Medway's Regeneration and Economic Development Strategy 'unlocking the potential' has a specific strategic priority for skills development with clear aspirations to:
 - Upskill the workforce to tackle shortfalls in skilled employment and to meet employers' needs
 - Link skills development with proposed physical developments and related short and longer term job opportunities
 - Encourage developers, contractors and employers to come to Medway if they know they will benefit from the Council's support to the construction industry with training and the provision of local labour.

3. Local Labour employment opportunities – what is required

- 3.1 The council wants to secure employment opportunities for local people on Medway development sites. We would expect 30% of the workforce on site to be comprised of local labour.
- 3.2 It is also expected that at least one new apprenticeship will be created per £1million of new build spend.

*local labour is defined as a Medway resident

** the local economy is measured as gross value added (GVA)

- 3.3 Developers and their sub-contractors are expected to work with Medway Council's Employ Medway service to achieve employment apprenticeship and work placement opportunities; plan a site employment programme by providing clear indications of start on-site date; and maintain regular correspondence.
- 3.4 Medway Council expects the developer to outline their commitment to employing local labour and workforce development during the bidding process.
- 3.5 The developer and sub-contractors will make every effort to keep a quarterly record of their local labour for monitoring purposes to be shared with Employ Medway.
- 3.6 On sites in excess of 250 residential units, the developer agrees to second a member of staff to act in an employment liaison role to administrate the uptake of local labour and to manage workforce training and development opportunities in conjunction with Employ Medway.
- 3.7 The developer agrees to participate in a meet the buyer event/s organised in conjunction with Employ Medway, and to ensure its main contractor and sub-contractors also take part. The aim of these events is for the developer to convey site development requirements and timescales to an audience of local suppliers that should be encouraged where possible by the developer and its main contractor to supply the development. The event will also allow a platform for the council's delivery partner to present its workforce and employment development service to event attendees.

4. Training and workforce development - what is covered?

- 4.1 A developer's financial contribution will enable a practical application of construction training in Medway for existing employees, pre-entrant trainees, and those who are unemployed but have experience in the sector. It will help to address local employment take-up and associated skills training support in the construction industry, covering:

- Upskilling and qualifying of a developer's (and sub-contractors) existing workforce
- Apprenticeships
- Business start up support services
- Adult skills training
- Construction expo event held every other year
- Employ Medway costs to manage and coordinate the process

5. Charging system

Houses/Residential units:

£150 per house or flat (up to 2 bedrooms)

£200 per house or flat (up to 3 bedrooms)

£250 per house (4 bedrooms +)

Commercial development
£1 per m² of development

6. Policy/evidence base

ConstructionSkills Strategic Plan 2011-2015

<http://www.cskills.org/aboutus/ourgovernance/pubs.aspx>

7. Service contact

Robert Murray

Employer Engagement Coordinator

01634 332103

robert.murray@medway.gov.uk

7H. Public Realm

1. What is covered?

- 1.1 Improvements to public realm areas situated within the core retail areas of Chatham, Gillingham, Strood, Rochester and Rainham centres as defined in the Medway Local Plan 2003; plus an additional zone surrounding these core retail areas, with a boundary approx. 800 metres from the respective centre. See the plan on page 59. Contributions will be applied across the administrative area¹.
- 1.2 The definition of public realm includes but is not limited to the streets, squares, river walks, car parks and public rights of way located within the above areas.
- 1.3 These areas will be improved via quality of design, construction and specification of the materials used, applied in a consistent and well planned manner, to support the principle of sustainable development. They will also provide economic, social and environmental benefits. The perception, character and appearance of the centres will be improved and long-term maintenance costs will be reduced, to the benefit of all.

2. Where it applies

- 2.1 The core retail and adjoining areas, as defined in the map on page 60.
- 2.2 The centres are focal points for community and economic activities that benefit Medway residents. The attractiveness and maintenance of a high quality external built environment in town centres is crucial to ensure the continuing viability and vitality of these areas. This is emphasised in the National Planning Policy Framework (see paragraphs 17, 23 and 56, 57 and 61).
- 2.3 The population of Medway is predicted to increase by approximately 15,000 over the next ten years² and possibly by as much as 56,000 by 2035³. The pressures imposed by the business, employment, retail, leisure and cultural needs of this increased population will best be met, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, by revitalised and viable town centres. An upgraded public realm is crucial to ensuring town centres remain viable, attractive and functioning places at the heart of their expanded communities.

1. A hierarchy of centres is defined in the Medway Local Plan 2003 with Chatham as the Main Town/City Centre and Strood, Gillingham, Rainham and Rochester as District Centres. Hempstead Valley Shopping Centre has been excluded because much of the public realm is in private ownership. The core retail areas of each town centre are defined in the Local Plan. The additional 800 metre zone is based on a 10 minute walk band surrounding the core retail areas.
2. Medway Facts and Figures – Medway Council website
3. Medway Strategic Housing Market Assessment update 2013

3. Requirements

- 3.1 All new developments above the thresholds set out on page 58 are expected to contribute towards public realm improvements. Proposals will be set out in a Town Centre Public Realm Improvement Programme and contributions will be used alongside other funding sources to implement schemes.

- 3.2 Large scale developments of over 0.5 hectares are likely to deliver significant new public spaces within their schemes. If such schemes are located within or adjacent to the core retail areas and the proposed improvements complement the Public Realm Improvement Programme, such improvements may be considered as contributing sufficiently to the broader town centre objectives and therefore made exempt. Such developments will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

4. Formulae

Contributions Matrix¹

| Use Class 2005 | Land use description | Size of eligible scheme ² | Scale of contribution (£ per sq m) |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A1 | Retail | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £50 |
| A2 | Financial & professional services | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £50 |
| A3 | Restaurants & cafes | In excess of 100 sq m gross | £50 |
| A4 | Public houses & bars | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £50 |
| A5 | Takeaway & fast food | In excess of 100 sq m gross | £50 |
| B1(a) | Office* | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £40 |
| C1 | Hotel & guest house* | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £20 |
| C2 | Residential institutions | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £20 |
| C3 | Residential | All schemes of 10+ units ³ | See formula below |
| C3 | Affordable housing | 0 | £0 |
| D1 | Non-residential institutions* | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £50 |
| D2 | Assembly & leisure* | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £50 |
| Car Parking | Private non-residential* | All schemes | £25 |
| Sui generis | Theatres, nightclubs, retail warehouse, club etc | In excess of 200 sq m gross | £50 |

* Applies only to areas within the core retail areas and the 800m walk band as defined on the map on page 59.

1. The above table relates to new build development only

2. Contributions liable only on measurements (gross floor space/no of units) that exceed threshold levels

3. Formulae for residential developments based on occupancy rates/dwelling – no. of housing units x 2.45 average occupancy rate x £100

5.0 Policy/evidence base

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
Medway Local Plan 2003 – Strategic policies S2, S4 & S5; Town Centres & Retailing
Medway Local Transport Plan (2011-2026)
Manual for Streets (2007)
Historic Rochester Conservation Area Appraisal (2010)
Gillingham Town Centre Development Framework (2007)
Star Hill/Sun Pier Planning & Design Strategy (2004)
Medway Waterfront Renaissance Strategy (2004)
Medway Renaissance Regeneration Framework (2006-2016)
Medway Waterfront Public Realm Strategy (Draft - March 2007)
Chatham Centre & Waterfront Public Realm Strategy (2007)
Rochester Riverside Development Brief (2004)

6.0 Service Contact

Brendan Doyle
Senior Landscape and Urban Design Officer
01634 332168
brendan.doyle@medway.gov.uk



Developer Contributions - Public Realm



Scale: 1:115000 18/03/14
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71. Health

1. What is covered?

- 1.1 Healthcare provision: to expand / improve existing facilities, although some developments may be so significant as to warrant a new facility in the development area.

2. Where it applies?

- 2.1 On developments of 10 or more units.
- 2.2 St Mary's Island, Chatham, is exempt as there is currently sufficient physical capacity in that locality due to new facilities having recently opened.

3. Requirement

- 3.1 Medway Clinical Commissioning Group has the responsibility for commissioning the majority of health services in Medway; NHS England and Public Health (Medway Council) are also responsible for commissioning a range of services. Medway is a growth area and increasing developments place many demands on the resources available to health including existing infrastructure, e.g. premises and staffing. For primary and community services in Medway, the services and facilities are at full capacity.
- 3.2 Planning obligations will require developers to make a contribution towards the capital costs of local health facilities proportional to the impact of the proposed development, taking into consideration the existing level of supply in the area.
- 3.3 Where a development of improved/expanded health facilities is not immediately imminent, or where a residential development is of a small scale, the money will be pooled until the improvement/expansion is required and/or all the funding is in place.

4. Charging system

- 4.1 The modelling tool produced by the Healthy Urban Development Unit is known as HUDU. This modelling system has been prepared by a joint Local Authority and NHS unit. The unit based in London has been set up to assist in the infrastructure development for health in the south east.
- 4.2 HUDU is designed to help the health community respond to the challenges of predicted population growth. The model takes full account of the demographics of the existing population, and the future predicted population growth. Using standard NHS cost and floor space requirements for the various facilities, the model is able to quantify the impact in terms of physical space and subsequent cost, and estimate a cost per dwelling based on the future expansion of the population.

4.3 The HUDU model was used to determine a figure for local health facilities, based on Medway demographics. This has generated a figure of £191 per person.

5. Formulae

5.1 Calculation: No. of housing units x 2.45 occupancy x £191 = contribution

Example for a 10 dwelling development :

$$10 \times 2.45 \times £191 = £4,679.50$$

5.2 Where a new facility is required on a large development, the building may, with the agreement of the developer, be built, developed and funded by the developer and the freehold or long leasehold interest handed over to the NHS. This would be instead of the financial contribution set out in para 5.1 above and would only take place where the developer agrees to this approach.

6. Policy/evidence base

6.1 Key parameters within the HUDU model are set to match local conditions regarding population, land values, building costs and health service practice.

6.2 Medway information has been used in the model but further information can be viewed at the following website: www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk .

7. Service contacts

NHS Property Services Ltd is the body which will request S106 health care contributions on behalf of NHS England (Kent & Medway Area Team).

The Medway Council planning officer dealing with the development who will liaise with the Head of Primary Care Estates, NHS Property Services Limited as appropriate.

71.A. Public Health

What is covered?

An estimated 30% of Medway's adult population and over 20% of children (at the age of ten) are classified as obese. The cost of overweight and obesity to NHS Medway is estimated as £77.4 million by 2015, of which £45 million is attributed to obesity alone.

There are, as of November 2013, 238 registered hot food takeaways in Medway – equating to 1 per 1,127 people. The majority of these premises are located in town, local and neighbourhood centres. It has been shown that there is a correlation between areas of multiple deprivation and where hot food takeaways locate.

In an effort to reduce childhood obesity in particular, Medway Council has produced a guidance note that seeks to decrease the prevalence of hot food takeaways in the area. New hot food takeaways, where they are deemed appropriate development, would be charged a fixed fee of £1,000.

Where it applies?

All new hot food takeaways given permission over 100m².

Requirement

A contribution towards the costs of public health initiatives aimed at reducing the percentage of obese population in Medway.

Charging System

£100 per 10m² of A5 floorspace.

Formulae

A typical hot food takeaway is about 100m².

Policy/Evidence

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) advocate the need for planning to consider health implications and has made an explicit link between the two.

The Mayor of London produced a Takeaways Toolkit document in November 2012 which recommends that regulatory and planning measures should be used to address the proliferation of hot food takeaway outlets.

The Healthy Urban Development Unit has also recommended that planning plays a role in providing healthier environments in which to live. It document "Using the planning system to control hot food takeaways" (2013).

Both the Foresight (2007) and Marmot (2010) review also encourage local planning authorities to address the issue of health in local plan policy.

Service contact

Su Ormes
Public Health Programme Manager (Wider Determinants of Health)
0800 2346805
su.ormes@medway.gov.uk

7J. Waste and Recycling

1. What is covered?

- 1.1 Medway Council is a unitary authority responsible for the collection and disposal of household municipal solid waste. The complexity of managing Medway's waste has steadily increased as we find better ways of using this waste as a resource rather than landfill. We continue to build on past successes in order to maintain a comprehensive set of recycling options for all Medway residents.
- 1.2 Two significant impacts that new developments have on the borough are:
- the need to provide each new home with appropriate receptacles for accessing our comprehensive kerb side waste and recycling services
 - the need to adapt our household waste and recycling centre (HWRC) to meet the demands of today's throughput and the requirement to segregate various waste streams. Extensive redevelopment will be required over the coming decades to ensure Medway's waste infrastructure supports the needs of a growing population.

2. Where it applies?

- 2.1 All developments of 10 dwellings or more.

3. Requirement

The following services come under the remit of Waste Services and require a significant allocation of resources

- Collection and disposal of household municipal solid waste
- Removal and disposal of fly tipped waste and support of community clear up initiatives
- Provision of 3 household waste and recycling centres and 52 localised recycling points (Bring Sites)
- Provision of clear, targeted information and education to all of Medway's residents relating to waste, waste minimisation, reuse and recycling
- The removal of graffiti, street cleansing and washing
- The control of rats, mice and other pests
- Installation, repair and replacement of street litter, recycling and canine bins.

Total cost per dwelling £155.44.

4. Charging system

- 4.1 Kerbside waste and recycling receptacles, £46.55 per household.
- 4.2 Litter, on street recycling and canine bins, £2.74 per household.

- 4.3 Bring sites, £2.16 per household
For developments greater than 500 dwellings, if the area lacks such facilities, there may be an additional requirement for the developer to provide a suitable, accessible and adequate area of fenced, hard standing land that can accommodate at least 10 banks.
- 4.4 Household waste & recycling centres and waste infrastructure development, £96.89 per household.
- 4.5 Graffiti removal, street washing and control of pests that compromise public health, £2.67 per household.
- 4.6 Waste and recycling information and education provision, £4.43 per household.

5. Formulae

- 5.1 Calculations based on per household share of cost on an occupied property count of 110,657 (Housing statistics provided by Medway Revenue and Benefits Dept., 1 October 2013).

6. Policy/evidence base

Environmental Protection Act 1990
Waste Minimisation Act 1998
EU Landfill Directive
Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003
Household Waste and Recycling Act 2003
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
EU WEEE & Batteries Directive
WRAP guidance – Developing Recycling Communications Campaigns
WRAP guidance – Improving the Performance of Waste Diversion

7. Additional notes

- 7.1 Developers are invited to work alongside the council by making sure each new home is provided with adequate information relating to the council's waste provision. Printed information can be made available to developers or their agents for onward distribution to new residents.
- 7.2 Developers are required to reference and adhere to the guide 'Waste and recycling requirements for new residential developments in Medway' available from Waste Services or Medway Council's website, www.medway.gov.uk.
- 7.3 With agreement from the developer, Waste Services may choose to allocate contributions according to a specific need or project within the locality of the development as opposed to the strict allocation outlined in section 4.

8 Service contact

Steve Baker
Waste Development Manager 01634 333164
stephen.baker@medway.gov.uk

7K. Sports Facilities

1. What is covered?

1.1 Sports halls.

2. Where it applies?

2.1 Development of 10 dwellings or above.

3. Requirement

3.1 The projected increase in the population of Medway will create demand for additional indoor sports facilities, including a shortfall of a sports hall deficiency equivalent to six badminton courts.

4. Charging system

4.1 £90 per person x 2.45 occupancy = £221 per dwelling.

5. Formulae

5.1 Based on Sport England criteria, Medway's projected population increase will lead to the need for an additional six badminton courts generating usage of 52,468 persons per year. This equates to 8,736 persons per court per year.

5.2 The cost of providing an additional badminton court, based on Sport England Facility Cost Guidance, is £785,000.

5.3 A cost figure of £785,000 divided by 8,736 users equals £90 per person.

6. Policy/evidence base

6.1 Sport England Sports Halls Designs and Layouts; Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator; Sport England Facility Cost Guidance.

7. Service contact

Bob Dimond
Head of Sport Leisure and Tourism
01634 338238
bob.dimond@medway.gov.uk